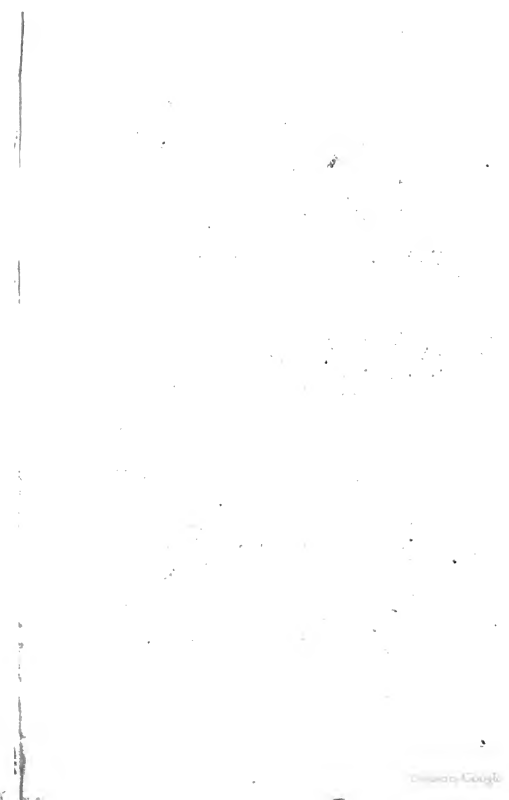




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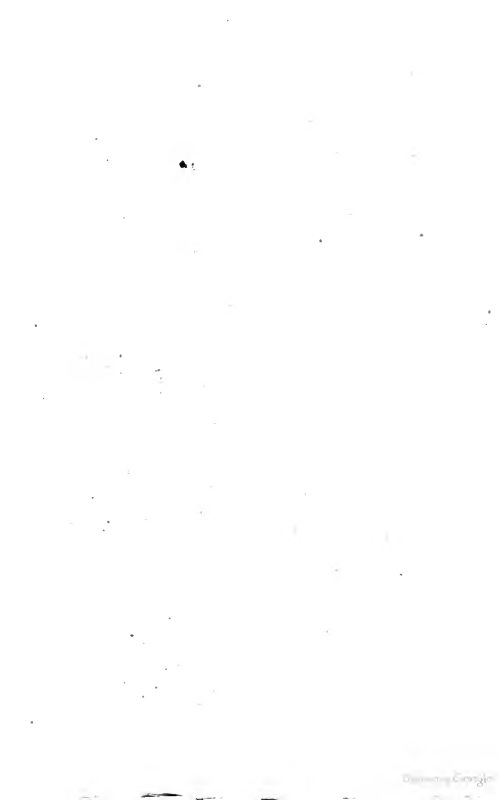
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DICTIONARY
OF
ARCHAISMS AND PROVINCIALISMS.

VOL. II.



A
DICTIONARY
OF
Archaic and Provincial Words,
OBSOLETE PHRASES, PROVERBS, AND ANCIENT CUSTOMS,
FROM THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

BY
JAMES ORCHARD HALLIWELL, ESQ., F.R.S.,
Honorary Member of the Royal Irish Academy; Corresponding Member of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, of the Archaeological Society of Stockholm, and the Reale Accademia di Firenze; Honorary Member of the Royal Society of Literature, of the Newcastle Antiquarian Society, of the Royal Cambrian Institution, of the Ashmolean Society at Oxford, and of the Society for the Study of Gothic Architecture; Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; Corresponding Member of the Comité des Arts et Monuments, &c. &c.

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DICTIONARY

OF

ARCHAISMS AND PROVINCIALISMS.

JAC

- J**A. A tenon for a mortise. *West*.
JABBER. To talk nonsense. *Var. dial.*
JABELL. A term of contempt, more usually applied to a woman than to a man.
JACE. A kind of fringe. *Devon*.
JACK. (1) A figure outside old public clocks made to strike the bell. It was also called Jack of the Clock, or Clock-house. Till a very recent period, the clock of St. Donstan's church was furnished with two of these jacks. Dekker gives the phrase to a company of sharpers. See his Lanthorne and Candle-light, ed. 1620, sig. G. "Strike, like Jack o' th' clock-house, never but in season," Strode's Floating Island, sig. B. ii. *Jacks*, the chimes, Hallamsh. Gloss. p. 53.
 (2) A coat of mail; a defensive upper garment quilted with stout leather. The term was more latterly applied to a kind of buff jerkin worn by soldiers; and a sort of jacket, worn by women, was also so termed. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 41; Collier's Old Ballads, p. 7. *To be upon their jacks*, i. e. to have the advantage over an enemy.
 (3) A whit. *Somerset*.
 (4) Half, or a quarter of a pint. *North*. Perhaps from *Black-Jack*, q. v. It also has the same meaning as black-jack, as in the Troubles of Queene Elizabeth, 1639, sig. C. ii.
 (5) To beat. *Craven*.
 (6) The knave of cards. *North*.
 (7) The male of an animal. *West*.
 (8) A farthing. An old cant term.
 (9) A kind of water-engine, turned by hand, used in mines. *Staff*.
 (10) An ape. Hence, a young coxcomb; a sly crafty fellow; a man of any description.
 (11) *Jack-at-a-pinch*, a sudden unexpected call to do anything. Also, a poor parson. *Jack-at-warts*, a little conceited fellow. *Jack of the wad*, an ignis fatuus. *Jack in the basket*, a sort of wooden cap or basket on the top of a pole to mark a sand-bank, &c. *Jack in the box*, an irreverent name for the Sacrament. *Jack with the lanthorn*, an ignis fatuus. *Jack of all trades*, one who has a smattering know-

11.

JAC

- ledge of all crafts. *Jack by the hedge*, the herb sance-alone. See Gerard, p. 650. *Jack of long legs*, the summer fly generally called daddy-long-legs. *Every Jack-rag of them*, every person in the party. *Jack in office*, an insolent fellow in authority. *Jack nasty face*, a common sailor. *Jack of Dover*, some article mentioned in the Canterbury Tales as having been sold by the cook, but its precise nature has not been ascertained. *Jack-in-the-green*, a man inside a small house made of flowers and evergreens, who carries it in the procession of the sweeps on May-day morning.
JACK-ADAMS. A fool. *Var. dial.*
JACK-A-DANDY. A pert smart little impertinent fellow. *North*.
JACK-A-LEGS. A large clasp knife. Also, a tall long-legged man. *North*.
JACK-A-LENTS. Stuffed puppets which used to be thrown at during Lent. See Cleaveland's Poems, 1660, p. 64. It is a term of reproach in various instances, as in the Bride, by Nabbes, 4to. Lond. 1640, sig. G. ii. In the West of England the name is still retained for a scarecrow, sometimes called *jacconite*.
JACK-AN-APES. An ape. See Fletcher's Poems, p. 190. Now used for a coxcomb.
JACK-A-NODS. A simple fellow. *North*.
JACK-BAKER. A kind of owl. *South*.
JACK-BARREL. A minnow. *Warw.*
JACK-BOOTS. Large boots coming above the knees, worn by fishermen. *Var. dial.*
JACK-DRUM. See *Drum* (3), and Topsell's Historie of Serpents, 1608, p. 262.
JACKED. Spavined. A *jackd horse*.
JACKET. A doublet. Sometimes, the upper tunic; any kind of outer coat.
JACKEY. English gin. *Var. dial.*
JACK-HERN. A heron. *I. Wight*.
JACK-IN-BOX. A sharper who cheated tradesmen by substituting empty boxes for similar looking ones full of money. *Dekker*.
JACK-LAG-KNIFE. A clasped knife. *Glouc.*
JACK-MAN. (1) A cream-cheese. *West*.
 (2) A person who made counterfeit licenses, &c. Fraternity of Vacabondes, p. 4.

31

JACK-NICKER. A goldfinch. *Cheek.*
JACK-PLANE. A coarse plane. *North.*
JACK-PUDDING. A huffoon attendant on a mountebank. See Jones's *Elymas*, 1682, p. 7; Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* i. 81.
JACK-ROBINSON. Before one could say *Jack Robinson*, a saying to express a very short time, said to have originated from a very volatile gentleman of that appellation, who would call on his neighbours, and be gone before his name could be announced. The following lines "from an old play" are elsewhere given as the original phrase,—
 A warke it ys as easie to be doome,
 As tys to saye, *Jacke I relye on.*
JACK-ROLL. The roller for winding the rope in a draw-well. *North.*
JACKS. (1) The turnip fly. *Suffolk.*
 (2) The servitors of the University.
JACK'S-ALIVE. A game, played by passing round and twirling a match or lighted paper, and he in whose hand it dies, pays a forfeit. Moor mentions it, p. 238.
JACK-SAUCE. An impudent fellow. It occurs in *How to Choose a Good Wife*, 1634.
JACK-SHARP. A prickliehack. Also called *Jack-Sharpling*, and *Jack-Sharpsnail*.
JACKSON. A silly fellow. *East.*
JACK-SPRAT. A dwarf. *Far. dial.*
JACK-SQUEALER. The swift. *Selop.*
JACK-STRAW. The black-cap. *Somerset.*
JACK-WEIGHT. A fat man. *Far. dial.*
JACOBIN. A grey friar.
JACOB'S-STAFF. A mathematical instrument used for taking heights and distances.
JACOB'S-STONE. A stone inclosed in the coronation chair, brought from Scotland by Edward I. where it was regarded with superstitious veneration. See Hentzner's *Travels*, p. 252; Heywood's *Royall King*, sig. A. iv.
JACOUNCE. A jacinth. Skelton, ii. 18.
JACU. The cry of the pheasant.
JADDER. (1) Shaky; infirm. *East.*
 (2) A stone-cutter. *Glouc.*
JADY. A term of reproach. *Shak.*
JAG. (1) To carry hay, &c. *West.* As a subst. a parcel, or load. *Far. dial.*
 (2) To trim a hedge, tree, &c. *North.* In old English, to cut or slash. "Jaggede hym thorowe," *Morte Arthure*, MS. *Line* f. 75.
JAGE. A violent motion. *Craven.*
JAGGEDE. The fashion of jaggging garments has already been mentioned, in v. *Dogge*.
 A *Japone* of *Jerodysse jaggede* in *schredes*.
Morte Arthure, MS. *Line*, f. 63.
JAGGER. One who works draught horses for hire. *North.*
JAGGING-IRON. An instrument with teeth used in fashioning pastry. *Far. dial.*
JAGOUNCE. The garnet stone. (*A.-N.*) See *Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit.* p. 224.
JAGS. Rags and tatters. *North.*
JAGUE. A ditch. *Somerset.*
JAISTER. To swagger. *North.*
JAKES. A privy. The term is applied in Devon

to any kind of filth or litter. *Jakes-farmer*, a person who cleaned out jakes.

JALITE. Lively; sprightly. (*A.-N.*)
JALLOWES. Jealousy. *Dekker.*
JAM. To press, or squeeze. *Far. dial.*
JAMB. The upright side of window, door, chimney, &c.; any upright distinct mass of masonry in a building or quarry.
JAMBALLS. Rolls made of sweet bread.
JAMBEUX. Armour for the legs. (*A.-N.*) *Jambler* in Gy of Warwike, p. 325, perhaps an error for *jambier*, which is the Anglo-Norman word. See *Roquefort*.
JAMBLEUE. Gambolling. (*A.-N.*)
JAMMOCK. A soft pulpy substance. Also, to heat, or squeeze. *East.*
JAIMY. Short for James. *North.*
JAMS. Wire shirt-bonnets. *West.*
JAM'S-MASS. St. James's day. *North.*
JAN. John. *Far. dial.*
JANDERS. The jaundice. *West.*
JANE. A coin of Genoa; any small coin. See *Tyrwhitt*, iv. 284.
JANGELERS. Talkative persons. Sometimes minstrels were so termed. (*A.-N.*) The verb *jangle*, to prate, is still in use.
JANGLE. To rove about idly. *North.*
JANGLESOME. Boisterous; noisy; quarrelsome. *Suffolk.*
JANNAK. Fit; proper; good; fair and honourable; smart, or fine. *North.*
JANNOCKS. Oaten bread made into hard and coarse large loaves. *North.*
JANT. Cheerful; merry. *North.*
 Where were dainty ducks and just ones,
 Wenches that could play the wantons.
Darwin's Journal.
JANTYL. Gentle; polite. *Lydgate.*
JANUAYS. The Genoese. *Horman*, 1530.
JANYVERE. January. (*A.-N.*)
 And the fyrste monyth of the yere
 Was clepyd after hym *Janyvere*.
MS. Cantab. F.1. ii. 38, l. 140.
JAPE. To jest, mock, or cajole. (*A.-S.*) It is often used in an indelicate sense, similar to *game*. Also a substantive, a jest. *Japer*, a jester, or mocker. *Japerie*, buffoonery.
 Notwithstanding, she was wrothe, and said to the senysshalle, *Jape ye with me?* *MS. Digby 185.*
 Bot then in hert full gladd he was he,
 And ran up and down in myrthe and *jape*.
Chron. Filodun. p. 122.
 Demosthenes his hondis onis putte
 In a wommanis bosom *japperyly*.
Oceller, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 272.
JAPE-WORTHY. Ridiculous. *Chaucer.*
JAPING. Copulation. *Palsgrave.*
JAR. (1) Discord; anger. *Far. dial.*
 (2) To tick, as a clock. *Shak.*
 (3) A jar of oil is a vessel containing twenty gallons of it. *West.*
JARBLE. To wet; to bewire. *North.*
JARCK. A seal. An old cant term, mentioned in *Frat. of Vagabonds*, 1575. *Jarkomen* are given in a list of vagabonds in *Harrison*, p. 184; *Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-light*.

JARGLE. To make a jarring noise. Not peculiar to Hall's Satires, p. 99, as supposed by the editor. "Jargles now in yonder hush," England's Helicon, p. 46.

JARME. To hawl, or cry. *Yorksh.*

JARROCK. A kind of cork. *Minsheu.*

JARSEY. A kind of wool which is spun into worsted. Also called *jarnsey*; properly, Jersey yarn. Bailey explains *jarsey*, the finest wool, separated from the rest by combing.

JARWORM. An ugly insect peculiar to wet marshy places. *South.*

JASEY. A bolwig. *Var. dial.*

JATTER. To split, or shatter. *Suffolk.*

JAUL. To scold or grumble. *North.*

JAUM. The same as *Jamb*, q. v.

JAUNCE. (1) To ride hard. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A jaunt. Romeo and Jul. ii. 5, 4to. ed.

JAUNDERS. The jaundice. *Var. dial.* Jaunes, Reliq. Antiq. i. 31. *Jauinis*, Brockett.

Envyus man may lyknyd be
To the jaunces, the whyche ys a pyne
That men mow so yn monnyys yne.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 27.

JAUP. To splash; to make a splashing noise; to strike; to chip or break by a sudden blow. *North.* See Brockett.

JAUPEN. Large; spacious. *North.*

JAVEL. (1) A gaol, or prison. *North.*

(2) A worthless fellow. "The Licotenant of the Tower advising Sir Thomas Moor to put on worse cloaths at his execution, gives this reason, because he that is to have them is bot a *jauel*; to which Sir Thomas replied, shall I count him a *jauel* who is to doe me so great a becoft," *MS. Lansd. 1033. Javelyn*, Hall, Henry VI. f. 77. See Digby Mysteries, p. 20.

JAYVER. Idle silly talk. *North.*

JAVYLE. To contend; to wrangle. *Yorksh.*

JAW. (1) A jest. *Lanc.*

(2) Coarse idle language. *Var. dial.*

JAWDEWYNE. A term of reproach, here applied to a Lollard.

Thow *jawdewyne*, thou Jangler, how stande this tynghler?

By verré contradicelous thou comeludist thil-lif.

MS. Digby 41, f. 11.

JAWDIE. The stomach of cattle. *North.*

JAWLED-OUT. Excessively fatigued. *Sussex.*

JAWMERS. Stones used for the jambs or jawms of a window.

JAY. A loose woman. *Shak.*

JAYKLE! An exclamation, or oath. *Devon.*

JAYLARDE. A jailor. Chron. Vilodnn. p. 82.

JAYPIE. The jay. *Cornw.*

JAZZUP. A donkey. *Linc.*

JEALOUS. Fearful; suspicious; alarmed. A common sense of the word in old plays, and still in use in some counties. "Before the rain came, I *jealoused* the turnips," i. e. was alarmed for them.

JEAN. Genoa. See Strutt. ii. 71.

JEAUNT. A giant. Other MSS. *journey*.

What, seide the erle, yf this be done,
Thou getyst anodur *jeaunt* none.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 63.

JED. Dead. *Warw.*

JED-COCK. The jack-snipe. Arch. xiii. 343.

JEE. Crooked; awry. Also, to turn, or move to one side. *North.*

JEEPS. A severe beating. *North.*

JEFFERY'S-DAY. St. Jeffery's day, i. e. never.

JEGGE. A gigot or leg of mutton.

JEGGLE. To be very restless. *North.*

JELING. Jovial. *Craven.*

JELL. A large quantity. *Warw.*

JELU. Gay. "Be thi winpil nevere so *jelu*,"

MS. Cott. Cleop. C. vi.

JEMEWEDE. Joined with hinges.

JEMMY. A great coat. *Var. dial.*

JEMMY-BURTY. An ignis fatuus. *Cambr.*

JEMMY-JESSAMY. A fop, or dandy.

JENK. To jaunt; to ramble. *North.*

JENKIN. A diminutive of John.

JENKIT. A Devonshire dish, made partly of milk and cinnamon.

JENNETS. A species of fur. See Test. Vetust. p. 658; Strutt, ii. 102.

JENNY-BALK. A small beam near the roof of a house. *North.*

JENNY-COAT. A child's bed-gown. *West.*

JENNY-CRONE. A crane. *North.*

JENNY-CRUDLE. A wren. *South.* More commonly called a jenny-wren.

JENNY-HOOKER. An owl. *North.* It is also called a jenny-howlct.

JENNY-QUICK. An Italian iron. *Devon.*

JENNY-TIT. Parus cœruleus. *Suffolk.*

JENTERY. Good breeding; gentility.

And specially in youth gentillmen ben taught

To sweete gret othis, they sey for jentery;

Every boy wenyth it be annex to curtesy.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 39.

JEObERTIE. Jeopardy. *Harrington.*

JERICHO. A prison. Hence the phrase, to wish a person in Jericho.

JERK. To beat. See Florio, p. 138. *Jerker*, Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 161. Now pronounced *jerkin*. See Craven Gl. i. 250.

JERKIN. (1) A kind of jacket, or opper doublet, with four skirts. A waistcoat is still so called in the North of England.

(2) The male of a gerfalcon. See Gent. Rec.

JEROBOAM. A large goshet. *East.*

JERONIMO. See *Go-by*.

That he that is this day magnifico,

To-morrow may see by Jeronimo,

Taylor's Works, 1630, l. 35.

JEROWNDE. See *Jeryne*.

Thorow a *jerownde* schelde he jaggis hym thorowe.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 84.

JERRYCUMMUBLE. To shake, or tumble about confusedly. *Var. dial.*

JERYNE. Some part of the armour. See the quotation in v. *Acers*.

JESP. A flaw in cloth. *North.*

JESSE. The Tree of Jesse was a representation of the genealogy of Christ, in the form of a tree. It was formerly a common subject for the professors of the various arts.

JESSERAUNT. A kind of jacket without sleeves, composed of small oblong plates of

iron or steel overlapping each other, and sometimes covered with velvet. The term seems also to have been applied to a chain of small gold or silver plates worn round the neck, and likewise to a kind of cuirass.

Above that a *jeuvenant* of jentyle mayles.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.

JESSES. The short leather straps round a hawk's legs, having little rings to which the falconer's leash was fastened.

JESSUP. Juice; syrop. *Wario.*

JEST. A mask, pageant, or interlude; a tale, or representation of one.

JESTERNES. Part of light armour, mentioned in *Hollinshead, Hist. Scotland, p. 32.*

JET. (1) To jet, according to Cotgrave, "wantonly to goe in and out with the legs." Palsgrave has, "I jette, I make a countenance with my legges."

(2) A large water ladle. *East.*

(3) To strut, or walk proudly. Also, to exult, rejoice, or be proud. It seems sometimes to mean, to encroach upon.

(4) To throw, jog, or nudge. *Devon.*

(5) A descent; a declivity. *Heref.*

(6) To turn round, or about. *North.*

(7) To contrive. Hence, a device.

(8) To jet the heck, to put one to the door. *Yorkshire Dial. 1697, p. 104.*

JETSEN. Goods cast out of a ship, when in danger of foundering. *Blount.*

JETTER. A strutter, or bragger. *Palsgrave.*

JEUPERTYE. Jeopardy. (*A.-N.*)

His lyf upon so jooge a wytte

Besette wolde in jeupertye.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 69.

JEWEL. This term was often used by early writers not merely for a gem or precious stone, but for any piece of jewel-work, or a trinket or ornament worn about the person; sometimes, even, a ring, and constantly a brooch. "A collar, or *jewell*, that women used about their neckes," Baret, 1580, l. 38.

JEWERIE. A district inhabited by Jews.

JEWISE. Judgment; punishment. See *Deposition of Richard II. p. 26.*

Avise him if he wolde flitte

The lawe for the covetise,

There sawe he redde his juise.

Gower, ed. 1654, f. 150.

And every man schalte thanne aryse

To joye or ellis to juise,

Wher that he schalle for ever dwelle.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 37.

O beste of helle! In what juise

Hast thou deserved for to dye.

Ibid. MS. 1644, f. 69.

JEW'S-EARS. A fungus of a beautiful bright red colour, found in old banks adhering to sticks, or trees. See Cotgrave, in *v. Judas, Oreille*; *Thomas's Dictionary*, 1644, in *v. Bohus*; *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* iii. 155.

JEW'S-EYE. Worth a Jew's eye, i. e. a great deal. A very common phrase, and sanctioned by Shakespeare.

JEW'S-MONEY. A name given to old Roman

coins, found in some parts of England, mentioned by Harrison, pp. 72, 218.

JEW'S-TRUMP. A Jew's-harp. *Yorksh.* See *Kind-Harts Dreame*, 4to. Lond. 1592.

JEYANT. A giant. *Torrent, p. 18.*

JIB. (1) Said of a draught-horse that goes backwards instead of forwards. *Var. dial.*

(2) A stand for beer-barrels. *West.*

(3) The under-lip. Hence to hang the jib, to look cross. *Var. dial.*

JIBBER. A horse that jibs. *Var. dial.*

JIBBET. Same as *Spang-schew*, q. v.

JIBBY. A gay frisky girl. *East.* Jibby-horse, one covered with finery.

JIB-JOB-JEREMIAH. A juvenile game mentioned in *Moor's Suffolk Words*, p. 238.

JICE. A very small quantity. *Essex.*

JICKS. The hiccough. *Cornw.*

JIDDICUMJIDY. A see-saw. *North.*

JIFFLE. To be restless. *Var. dial.*

JIFFY. An instant. *Var. dial.* In a jiffy, a very common phrase. It implies excessive rapidity; momentary action.

JIG. (1) To rove about idly. *North.*

(2) A trick. An old cant term.

(3) Cotgrave, in *v. Farce*, mentions "the jyg at the end of an enterlude, wherein some pretie knaverie is acted." A jig was a ludicrous metrical composition, often in rhyme, which was sung by the clown, who occasionally danced, and was always accompanied by a tabor and pipe. The term is also constantly used for any scene of low buffoonery, and many old ballads are called jigs. *Sigmaker*, a maker of jigs or ballads.

JIGE. To creak. *North.*

JIGGAMAREE. A manœuvre. *Var. dial.*

JIGGER. (1) A swaggerer. *North.*

(2) A vessel of potters' ware used in toasting cheese. *Somerset.*

(3) A cleaner of ores. *North.*

(4) A constable. *Hants.*

JIGGER-PUMP. A pump used in breweries to force beer into vats.

JIGGETING. Jolting; shaking; flaunting; going about idly. *Var. dial.*

JIGGIN-SIEVE. A fine cloth which sifts the dust from oats or wheat when they are ground. *Salop. Antiq. p. 474.*

JIGGS. Dregs; sediment. *Suffolk.*

JIGGUMBOBS. Trinkets; knickknacks.

Kills monster after monster, takes the puppets
Prisoners, knocks down the Cyclops, tumbles all
Our jiggumbobs and trinkets to the wall.

Brum's Antipodes, 1640.

JIG-PIN. In mining, a pin used to stop a machine when drawing.

JIKE. To creak. *North.*

JILL. A pint of ale, &c. *North.*

JIM. (1) A timber-drag. *East.*

(2) Slender; neat; elegant. *Var. dial.* Spruce, very neat, Tim Bobbin.

JIMCRACKS. Knick-knacks. *Var. dial.*

JIMMERS. Hinges. See *Gimmer*.

JIMMY. The same as *Jim* (2).

JIMP. Slender; indented. *North*.
JINGLE-BRAINS. A wild thoughtless fellow.
JINGLE-CAP. The game of shake-cap. *North*.
JINGLE-JANGLES. Trinkets.

For I was told ere I came from home,
You're the goodliest man ere I saw before;
With so many jingle-jangles about ones necke,
As is about yours, I never saw none.

The King and a poor Northern Man.

JINGO. *By-jingo*, a common oath, said to be a corruption of St. Gingoalph.

JINK. (1) To jingle; to ring money. *East*.

(2) To be very gay and thoughtless. *North*.

JINKED. Said of an animal hurt in the loins or back. *East*.

JINNY-SPINNER. The crane-fly. *North*.

JIRBLE. To jumble. *Northumb*.

JITCHY. Such. *Somerset*.

JITTY. A narrow passage. *Line*.

JOAN. A kind of cap.

JOB. (1) To scold; to reprove. *Cambr*.

(2) Stercus. *Var. dial*.

(3) To strike, bit, or peck. *East*. It occurs in Pr. Parv. p. 36, *hyllen or johhyn*.

(4) An affair, or business. *Var. dial*.

(5) A small piece of wood. *North*.

JOBARDE. A stupid fellow. (*A.-N.*)

Tho seyde the emperour Sodenmagard,
Then was the erie a nye jobarde.

MS. Cantab. Ft. II. 30, f. 140.

JOBATION. A scolding. *Var. dial*.

JOBEL. A small load, generally of hay or straw. *Oron*. Sometimes called a *jobbet*.

JOBBER. A dealer in cattle. *Var. dial*.

JOBBERHEADED. Dull; stupid. *South*.

JOBBERNOWL. The head. Generally a term of contempt, a blockhead.

JORBY. (1) Joseph. *Cumb*.

(2) A joist, or beam. *Yorksh*.

JOBLIN. A stupid boy. *Somerset*.

JOBLOCK. A turkey's wattle. *West*.

JOCAUNT. Merry; gay. (*A.-N.*)

JOCE. The dance. *Warw*.

JOCK. To jolt. *Kent*.

JOCKEY. (1) Gay; very lively. *Suffolk*.

(2) A thin walking-stick. *Devon*.

(3) Rough; uneven. *Kent*.

JOCLET. A small manor, or farm. *Kent*.

JOCONDE. Joyous; pleasant. (*A.-N.*) *Jocundnes*, gladness, *Audelay*, p. 26.

JOCOTIOUS. Jocosse. *Yorksh*.

JOD. The letter J. *Var. dial*.

JOE. A master; a superior. *North*.

JOE-BEN. The great tit-mouse. *Suffolk*.

JOG. To jog his memory, i. e. to remind him of anything. A common phrase.

JOGELOUR. A minstrel; a jongleur; one who played mountebank tricks. (*A.-N.*)

JOGENNY. A donkey. *Somerset*.

JOGGELY. Unsteady; shaky. *Northumb*.

JOGGER. To shake, or jog. *Suffolk*.

JOGGES. Hits; strikes. See the quotation given under *Jerowende*.

JOGGING. A protuberance on the surface of sawn wood. *East*.

JOGGLE. (1) Same as *Jogger*, q. v.

(2) A mason's term for the fitting of stones together. *Var. dial*.

JOG-TROT. A gentle pace. *Var. dial*.

JOHAN. St. John's wort. *Arab*. xxx. 409.

JOHN. Sir John, an old phrase for a priest.

John Sanderson, the cushion dance, mentioned under this name in Playford's *Dancing Master*, 1698.

John in the Wad, an ignis fatuus, *John's silver pin*, a single article of finery amidst a lot of dirt and slattery. *John-a-dreams*, a stupid dreaming fellow. *John-among-the-maids*, a man who is always dangleing after the ladies. *John-and-Joan*, an hermaphrodite. *John-hold-my-staff*, a parasite. *To stay for John Long* the carrier, to wait a very long time; *to send it by John Long* the carrier, i. e. at an indefinite period. See *Cotgrave*, in v. *Attendre*, *Borgne*, *Envoyer*. The phrase occurs in Taylor. *John of Nokes*, a fictitious name formerly used in legal proceedings, similar to John Doe and Richard Roe.

JOHN-APPLE. Same as *Apple-John*, q. v.

JOHN-DORY. A French pirate, whose name seems to have been proverbial. A popular old song or catch so called is frequently referred to. See *Nares*, in v.

JOHNNY. (1) A jakes. These terms are clearly connected with each other. Also called Mrs. Jones by country people.

(2) A foolish fellow. *Var. dial*. *Jobnay-Bum*, a jackass. *Grose*.

JOHNNY-WOPSTRAW. A farm-labourer.

JOHN-O-LENT. A scarecrow. *South*.

JOIGNE. To enjoin. *Rom. Rose*, 2355.

JOINANT. Joining. (*A.-N.*)

JOINT. To put a man's nose out of joint, to supplant him in another's affection.

JOINT-GRASS. Yellow bed-straw. *North*.

JOINT-STOOL. A stool framed by joinery work, at first so called in distinction to stools rudely formed from a single block. *Joined stole*, *Unton Inventories*, p. 1.

JOIST. To agist cattle. *North*.

JOIT. A sudden stop. *Northumb*.

JOLE. To bump. *Yorksh*.

JOLIF. Jolly; joyful. (*A.-N.*)

JOLIFANT. When two persons ride on one horse, the one on a pillion behind, they are said to ride jolifant. *Devon*.

JOLL. The beak of a bird, or jaw-bone of an animal. Hence, to peck. *Norf*.

JOLLACKS. A clergyman. *Suffolk*.

JOLLE. To beat. *Palgrave*.

Ther they jollide Jewes thowen.

MS. Coll. Cantig. A. II. f. 117.

JOLLIFICATION. A merry feast.

JOLLITRIN. A young gallant. *Minshew*.

JOLLOP. The cry of a turkey. *Holme*.

JOLLY. Fat; stout; large. *North*. In *Devon*, pretty. A bitch when *maris appetens* is said to be jolly. *Cheek*.

JOLLY-DOG. A bon vivant. *Var. dial*.

JOLLY-NOB. The head. *Grose*.

JOLTER-HEAD. A stupid fellow. *South*.

Properly, thick-headed. *Joulthead*, *Cotgrave*.

JOLTS. Cabbage plants that in the spring go to seed prematurely. *Warw.*

JOMBRE. To jumble. *Chaucer.*

JONAS. The jaundice. *Yorksh.*

JONATHAN. An instrument used by smokers to light their pipes with. It is a piece of iron, of the size of a short poker, fitted at one end with a handle of wood, and having at the other a protuberance or transverse bar of iron, which is kept heated in the fire for use.

JONGLERIE. Idle talk. *Chaucer.*

JOOK. To crouch suddenly. *North.*

JOOKINGS. Corn which falls from the sheaf in throwing it off the stack. *North.*

JOOPE. A job. *Hampsh.*

JOP. To splash in the water. *Yorksh.*

JOPEs. Braces in roofs.

JOR. To jostle, or push. *North.*

JORAM. A large dish or jug of any estables or liquids. *Var. dial.*

JORDAN. A kind of pot or vessel formerly used by physicians and alchemists. It was very much in the form of a modern soda-water bottle, only the neck was larger, not much smaller than the body of the vessel. At a later period the term came to be used for a chamber-pot, having been anciently used occasionally for an urinal.

JORDAN-ALMOND. A kind of large sweet almond, mentioned by Gerard.

JORNAY. A day's journey, or work.

In this courte that at twenty
At my biddyn to bidde redy
To do a gode jernay.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 53.

But if I do Robyn a gode journd,
Ellis mot I hangyt be.

MS. Ibid. f. 54.

JORNET. A kind of cloak.

JOSEPH. An ancient riding-habit, with hntons down to the skirts.

JOSKIN. A clownish fellow. *Var. dial.*

JOSS. To crowd together. *East.*

JOSSA. Stand still! An address to horses.

See Chaucer, Cant. T. 4099. It appears from Moor, p. 188, that *joss* is still in use in the same sense. *Josty*, come to, Tim Bobbin Gl. *Joss-block*, *jossing-block*, a horse-block.

JOSSSEL. A hodge-podge. *North.*

JOSTLE. To cheat. A cant term.

JOSYNG. Rejoicing. *Seyn Sages*, 92.

JOT. (1) To touch; to jog, or jolt roughly; to nudg one's elbow. *East.*

(2) Plump; downright. *Suffolk.*

JOT-CART. A cart which has a rough motion, or jolts. *East.*

JOT-GUT. The intestinum rectum. *East.*

JOUDER. To chatter with cold. *Somerset.*

JOUDS. Rags. *Devon.*

JOUISANCE. Enjoyment. *Peele*, i. 15.

JOUK-COAT. A great coat. *North.*

JOKE. To sleep. A hawking term.

JOUKERY-PAUKERY. An artifice. *North.*

JOUKES. Rushes. *Maundevice*, p. 13.

JOUL. A blow. See *Jolle* and *Jowl*.

JOUN. Joined. *Essex.*

JOUNCE. To bounce, or jolt. *East.*

JOURINGS. Scoldings. *Devonsh. Dial.* 1839, p. 72. It seems to be the same word as that quoted by Nares from Hayman's *Quodlibets*, 1628, explained *scearings*. *Brawlings*; quarrellings. *Essex.*

JOURMONTE. To vex. (*A.-N.*)

JOURNAL. Daily. *Shak.*

JOURN-CHOPPERS. Regraters of yarn, mentioned in statute 8 Hen. VI. *Blount.*

JOURNEY. The same as *Jornay*, q. v. It is also a day of hattle.

JOURS. Cold shiverings. *South.*

JOUSED. Finished; completed. *Ware.*

JOUSTE. A just, or tournament. (*A.-N.*)

JOUSTER. A retailer of fish. *Cornw.*

JOUTE. A battle, or combat. (*A.-N.*)

JOUTES. An ancient dish in cookery so called.

See *Ord.* and *Reg.* p. 426.

JOVE'S-NUTS. Acorns. *Somerset.*

JOVIAL. Belonging to Jupiter. It occurs in Shakespeare and Heywood.

JOWD. A jelly. *Devon.*

JOWE. A jaw. *Maundevice*, p. 288.

JOWEL. The space between the piers of a bridge. Also, a sewer.

JOWER. To tire out. *Suffolk.*

JOWL. (1) The same as *Jolle*, q. v.

(2) A large thick dish. *Devon.*

JOWLER. Clumsy; thick. The term is applied to a thick-jawed hound. *North.*

JOWR. To push, or shake. *Cumb.*

JOWS. Juice. *Arch.* xxx. 409.

JOYNE. To peck, as birds do. *Pr. Parv.*

JOY. To enjoy. Also, to rejoice, as in the *Bride*, by Nabbes, 4to. 1640, sig. l. *Joyance*, enjoyment, rejoicing.

JOYNES. Youth. *Gaucayne.*

JOYNE. To enjoin. *Apol. Loll.* pp. 11, 17.

JOYNETES. Joints. *Nominal MS.*

And the *joynetes* of ilk lym and bane.

And the *waynes* ware strydand ilkane.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 190.

JOYNTERS. The joints of armour. "*Joynter* and gemows," *MS. Morte Arthure*, f. 84.

JUB. A very slow trot. *East.*

JUBALTARE. Gihaltar. *Chaucer.*

JUBARD. The horse-leek. (*A.-N.*)

JUBBE. A vessel for ale, or wine.

JUBBIN. A donkey. *Var. dial.*

JUBE. A rood-loft. *Britton.*

JUBERD. To jeopard, or endanger.

JUCK. (1) A yoke; the oil in the fleece of wool. *Cornw.*

(2) The noise made by partridges.

JUDAS-COLOUR. Red. A red beard was called a Judas-coloured beard.

JUDAS-TORCHES. Large torches formerly much used in ceremonial processions.

JUDGESE. A female judge. See Heywood's *Iron Age*, 4to. Lond. 1632, sig. C. iv.

JUDICIAL. A "judicial man," a man of judgment. It was reversed with *judicious*.

I confesse it to me a meer toy, not deserving any judicial man's view. *Pierce Penitence*, 1594.

- JUR.** To shrink; to flinch. *North.*
JUG. (1) To nestle together. *North.* It occurs in N. Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge of the World, 8vo. Lond. 1674.
 (2) The nickname of Joan.
 (3) A common pasture. *West.*
JUGAL. Nuptial. Middleton, iii. 480.
JUGGE. To judge. Also, a judge. (*A.-N.*)
JUGGLE. To jog, or shake. *West.*
JUGGLEMEAR. A swamp, or bog. *Devon.* Also called a *juggle-mire*.
JUGIL. A judge. *Hampole.*
JUIL. The month of July. *Chaucer.*
JUISE. The same as *Jesive*, q. v.
JUKE. The neck of a bird. A term in hawking. *Gent. Rec.* ii. 62.
JULIAN'S-BOWERS. Labyrinths and mazes made of earthwork, the scenes of former rustic amusements.
JULIO. An Italian coin, worth about sixpence. See Webster's Works, l. 70.
JULK. To shake; to splash; to jolt; to give a hard blow. *West.*
JULTY. To jolt. *Devon.*
JUM. (1) The plant dandel. *West.*
 (2) A jolt; a concussion; a knock. *Suffolk.*
JUMBLE. Futuo. Florio, p. 75.
JUMBLEMENT. Confusion. *North.*
JUMENTS. Cattle. (*Lat.*)
JUMP. (1) A coffin. *Yorksh.*
 (2) A leathern frock; a coat. *North.* "A jump, a half gown or sort of jacket; likewise a sort of boddice need instead of stays," Milles' MS. Holme has the term, 1688. Mr. Hunter explains *jumps*, short stays.
 (3) Compact; neat; short. Hence the adverb, nicely, exactly. *North.* "How *jump* he hitteth the naile on the head," Stanihurst, p. 34. It is used by Gosson, 1579.
 (4) To take an offer eagerly. *Far. dial.* Also, to risk or hazard. *Shak.*
 (5) To meet with accidentally. *North.*
 (6) *Jump with*, matched. To agree.
 And thou to be *jump* with Alexander.
Lily's Alexander and Campaspe, 1604.
JUMPER. (1) A miner's borer. *North.*
 (2) A maggot. *Yorksh.*
 (3) The fieldfare? Florio, p. 109.
JUMPING-DICK. A fowl's merry-thought. *North.*
JUMPING-JOAN. A country dance, mentioned in the Bran New Wark, 1785, p. 7.
JUMP-SHORT. Motion from sheep drowned in the fen ditches. *East.*
JUNAMEY. Land sown with the same grain that it grew the preceding year.
JUNCKER. A contrivance for letting off the superfluous water from a pond or moat. *Suffolk.*
JUNE-BUG. The green beetle. *South.*
JUNIPER. Was formerly burnt to sweeten a chamber. See Ben Jonson, ii. 6.
JUNK. A lump, or piece. *South.*
JUNKET. (1) A sweetmeat; a dainty. See Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593, in v. *Dragee*.

- In Devonshire the term is still used, but restricted to curds and clotted cream.
 (2) A long basket for catching fish.
 (3) A feast, or merry-making. Also, to gad about, to gossip. *North.* "Junket, or banquet," *Palgrave*.
JUNO'S-TEARS. The herb vervain.
JUNT. A whore. Middleton, ii. 96.
JUPARTE. To jeopardy. *Palgrave*.
JUPITER'S-BEARD. Houseleek. *Devon.*
JUPON. The pourpoint, or donblet. It was generally of silk or velvet, and was worn over the armour, being frequently emblazoned with the arms of the owner. In much later times the petticoat seems to have been so called.
 Thor; out ye scheld and is haberdjones,
 Plates, and jakke, and *houpons*.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 48.
JUR. To hit, strike, or butt. *North.* A corruption of *jarr*? The noise made by certain birds was termed *jurring*.
JURDECTOUN. Jurisdiction. (*A.-N.*)
 And fynally bothe oure liberte
 Goeth unto nought of oure *jurdectoun*.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 30, f. 23.
JURMUNGLE. A mess; confusion. *Yorksh.*
JURNUT. An earth-nut. *North.*
JUS. Juice. *Nominale MS.*
 Also the *jus* of selyame and powder of brymstone
 tempered togedyr al cold is goode therfore.
MS. Med. Rec. ex. Ont.
JUSSELL. A dish in ancient cookery, described in Ord. and Reg. p. 462-3. Two receipts for it are given in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 35.
JUSTE. (1) A kind of vessel with a wide body and long straight neck.
 (2) To joust, or tilt. (*A.-N.*)
 Mekyll was the chevalry,
 That then come to Hungary
 To go *juste* with ther myghte.
MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 28, f. 75.
JUSTEMENT. Agistment, q. v. See Manners and Household Expences of England, p. 295.
JUSTERS. Horses for tilting. *Weber.*
JUSTICE. To judge. (*A.-N.*) *Justicer*, a judge, a justice of the peace. "A perfect pattern of an upright justicer," Holinshed, Historie of Scotland, p. 63.
JUSTILICHE. Jostly; exactly. (*A.-S.*)
JUSTMEN-HOLDERS. Freeholders. *Devon.*
JUST-NOW. Lately; now; presently; immediately. This very common phrase is perhaps most generally used in the Western counties.
JUSTS-OF-PEACE. Peaceable tilts or jousts. The method of crying them is given in Arch. xvii. 291. Compare Degrevant, 1261.
JUSTY. The same as *Juste* (2).
 Then seyde Befyse to Tarry,
 Wyll we to-morowe *justy*.
MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 26, f. 121.
JUT. (1) To throw; to strike. *South.* "To jut, hit, or run against," Barot, 1580.
 (2) A pail with a long handle. *Kent.*
JUTER. The fertile coagulating saltish nature of earth. *More.*
JUTES. Low persons. (*A.-N.*)

JUTTY. A part of a building which projects beyond the rest. *Shak.*
JU-UM. Empty. *North.*
JUVENAL. A youth. *Shak.*
JUVENTEE. Youth. (*A.-N.*) See *Piers Ploughman*, p. 402; *Dial. Creat. Moral*, pp. 157, 209.

JUWET. Judith. *R. de Brunne.*
JYE. To stir; to turn round. *North.*
JYMIAN. A knick-knack. It occurs in *Nash's Pierce Penilesse*, 1592, and in the Appendix to *Skelton's Works*, p. 446. Absurdly spelt *jym jam* in *Pr. Parv.* p. 257.

K A. (1) Quoth. *Suffolk.* "Ka the cloyster-master," *Mar-Prelates Epitome*, p. 52.

(2) *Ka me, ka thee*, a proverb implying, if you will do me one favour, I will do you another. See the *Merie Tales of Skelton*, p. 65.

(3) To look; to perceive. *East.*

KAAIKE. To stare vacantly. *Cumb.*

KABANE. The cabin of a vessel.

*Many kabane clevede, cabilles destroyede,
 knyghtes and kene mene killide the heynees.*

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.

KACHONE. To catch. *Const. Freem.* 380.

KADES. The duog of sheep. *Linc.*

KAE. (1) A cow. *J. de Wagesby*, p. 8.

(2) An loterj. of disbelief, or contempt.

KAF. Chaff. *North.* "Ful of kaff," *Apol. Lollards*, p. 56.

KAFF. A gardener's boe. *North.*

KAFFLE. To entangle. *Somerset.*

KAIE. A key. *Rom. of the Rose*, 2080.

KAIL. Greens; cabbage. *Kail-garth*, a kitchen-garden. *Kail-pot*, a pottage pot, a large metal pot for cooking meat and cabbages together, &c. The term and article are nearly out of use. It is a heavy globular iron vessel, holding three or four gallons, and resting on three little spikes. *Kail-yard*, an orchard.

KAILLE. To decline in health. *North.*

KAIN. Rent paid in kind. *East.*

KAIRE. To go; to proceed; to depart.

*Comandis the kemely to keire of his landes,
 Ore elles for thy knyghthede encontre hyme ones.*

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

KAIRNS. Rude heaps of stones generally found on hills or other conspicuous situations, and supposed to be very ancient funeral monuments. *North.*

KAITE. A dresser of wool.

KAKELE. To cackle. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 80. *Kaklyng* is applied by Chaucer to the noise made by geese, in *MS. Cantab.* *Ff. i. 6, f. 32.*

KAL. Hard. A minoi term.

KALDE. Cold. Also, cooled, refreshed. It occurs in *MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.*

KALENDAR. A kind of wood, mentioned in *Holinsbed, Historie of Scotland*, p. 59.

KALENDER. A guide, or director. (*Lat.*)

KALTS. Quoits. *Salop.*

KAM. (1) Crooked. *Clean Kam*, quite wrong or crooked. "To doe a thing cleane kamme, out of order, the wrong way," *Cotgrave.*

(2) Came. See *Havelok*, 863.

KAME. A comb. *North.*

Me thoghte come to me the speryte of this woman Margarete, the whilke I sawe byfore in paynes,

*and me thoghte scho was fulle of stronge woodes,
 als scho hade bene drawene withe hames.*

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 251.

KAMPE. Contest; war. (*A.-S.*)

*All the kene mene of kampe, knyghtes and other,
 Killid are colde dede, and eastye over burdes.*

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 92.

KANC. A large forest. See *Lambarde's Perambulation*, ed. 1596, p. 210.

KANDLEGOSTES. Goose-grass. *Gerard.*

KANEL. Collar; oock. *Gawayne.*

KANGY. Cross; ill-tempered. *Cumb.*

KANSH. A strain. *Salop.*

KANT. Stroog; courageous.

*He come in at a costes,
 With his brage and his boeste,
 With many hunt knyght.*

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131.

The knyghte coueride on his knees with a haunt herte.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.

KANTELED. Different pieces of cloth worked together. See *Hall, Henry IV. f. 49.*

KAPE. Sleeve of a coat. *Weber.*

KARDEVYLE. Carliile. *Launfal*, 8.

KARECTIS. Characters; marks.

*I make a cercle large and round,
 With horectis and fygyres.*

MS. Cott. Tiber. A. vii. f. 44.

KARER. A sieve. *Derbysh.*

KAREYNE. A carcass; carrion. (*A.-N.*)

KARKE. Care; anxiety.

*Where maydens are maryede, it se thaire maate karke
 Lense thay be maryed to menne that hase bene in the
 parke.*

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 149.

KARL-HEMP. Late grown hemp. *Brockett* says, "the largest stalk of hemp."

KARROWS. A set of people formerly in Ireland, who did nothing but gamble. They appear to have been a bad set, and are described by *Barnaby Rieh* as playing away even their clothes. According to *Stanihurst*, p. 45, "they plaie awaie mautle and all to the bare skin, and then trusse themselves in straw or leaves; they wait for passengers in the high waie, invite them to game upon the greene, and aske no more but companions to make them sport. For default of other stuffe, they pawne their gibbs, the nailes of their fingers and todes, their dimissaries, which they leefe or redeeme at the courtesie of the winner."

KARS. Cresses. *Howell*, sect. xvi.

KARVE. Sliced; cut. See *Carf.*

*When hir sadur on slepe was,
 She hyed to hym a gret pas,
 And karve his hart in two.*

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 46, f. 48.

KAS. A case. *Wright's Seven Sages*, p. 52.

Kepe the now fro swych a kas,
Aȝen God no more to troups.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 3.

KASARDLY. Unlucky. *North.*

KASKE. Stroog. Havelok, 1841.

KASSYDONYS. The calcedony, which is thus spelt in Emaré, 128.

KATE. To be lecherous. *North.*

KATEREYNIS. Quadrains; farthings.

KAUCE. The same as *Cauel*, q. v.

KAVERSYN. A hypocrite. (*A.-N.*)

Okevers and Kaverayne,

As wykked they are as Sarasyna.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 37.

KAW. To gasp for breath. *Devon.*

KAY. Left. *Syr Gawayne.*

KAYLES. The same as *Cailes*, q. v.

KAYN. A nobleman. Havelok, 1327.

KAYNARD. A rascal. (*A.-N.*)

A kaynard and a olde folte,

That thryfte hath loste end boghte a bolte.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 55.

KAYRE. Cairo. Also as *Kaire*, q. v.

Strauȝte unto Kayre his way he fongeth,

Where he the soudre thaouo fonde.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 78.

KAYSERE. An emperor. (*A.-S.*)

Es there any kyde knyghte, kaysero or other.

Morte d'Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.

KAYTEFTTE. Wretchedness. (*A.-N.*)

Thus es yik mane, als we may see.

Borne in care and kaytefte,

And fur to dre with dole his dayes,

Als Job sothely hymselfe saye.

Hampole, MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 277.

Thus es a man, als we may se,

In wrychednes borne and kayteftt.

1664. MS. Booser, p. 97.

KAZZARDLY. Lean; ill-thriveo. *North.*

Keonett says, "spoke of cattle subject to diseases and death, or other casualties."

KEA. Go! (The imperative.) *North.*

KEACH. To laide out water. *Warw.* "To keach water," Florio, p. 46. *Keach-hole*, a hole in a brook where the cottagers dip for water. *Lar. dial.*

KEAK. (1) A sprain. *Yorksh.*

(2) To raise, or prop up, a cart. *North.*

KEAL. A cough; a cold. *Linc.*

KEALER. A small shallow tub used for cooling liquids. *Sussex.*

KEALT. Cowardly. *Lanc.*

KEAME. To comb. See *Kame*.

Thy hands see thou wash,

Thy heed likewise keame,

And in thine apparel

See torne be no seams.

Schools of Virtue, n. d.

KEAMER. A kind of ferret. *South.*

KEAMY. Covered with a thin white mould, applied to cider. *West.*

KEANE. To scamper. *Cumb.*

KEANS. The scum of ale, &c. *Yorksh.*

KEATCH. To congeal. *Wills.*

KEATHER. A eradite. *Lanc.*

KEAUSTRIL. Explained by Meriton, "a great bood coarse creature." *Yorksh.*

KEAVE. To plunge; to struggle. *Cumb.*

KEB. (1) A villain. *Yorksh.*

(2) To pant for breath; to sob. *Linc.*

KEBBERS. Refuse sheep taken out of the flock. "Kebbers or cullers, drawne out of a flocke of sheepe," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 50.

KEBBLE. A white opaque spar. *Derb.*

KEBLOCK. The wild turnip. *North.*

KECCHE. To catch. *Kyng Horn*, 1377.

KECHYNE. A kitchen. *Perceval*, 455.

KECK. (1) To be pert. *Lanc.*

(2) To lift; to heave. Hence, to reach; to choke. *Var. dial.* It occurs lo Gammer

Gurtoo's Needle, meaning the noise made in cooehing. See Hawkins, i. 216.

KECKCORN. The windpipe. *West.* More commonly called the *kecker*.

KECKER. (1) Squeamish. *North.*

(2) An overlooker at a coal-mine. *Newce.*

KECK-HANDED. Wrongly. *Oxon.*

KECKLE. (1) Unsteady. *Lanc.*

(2) To laugh violently. *Yorksh.*

KECKLE-MECKLE. Poor ore. *Derb.*

KECKLOCK. Wild mustard. *Leic.*

KECKY. Anything hollow, like a kee. *Linc.*

KEDD. Koon; shown. (*A.-S.*)

Wherefore ther passyth here no men

Wyth strenk yth, but they be kedd.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 36, f. 80.

Tho that were mounted, y sigge, apilght,

Thal keddin her noble might.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 148.

KEDGE. (1) To fill; to stuff. *North.* Hence *kedge-belly*, a glutton.

(2) To adhere; to onite. *Cornw.*

(3) Brisk; active. *East.* It occurs in Prompt.

Parv. p. 274, spelt *kygge*.

KEDGER. A fisherman. *Yorksh.*

KEDGY. Pot-bellied. *North.*

KEDLOCK. The charlock. *Salop.*

KEE. Kine; cows. *Devon.*

KEECH. (1) A cake. *Somerset.*

(2) The internal fat of an animal, as rolled up for the tallow-chandler.

(3) To cut grass and weeds on the sides of rivers. *West.* Dean Milles' MS. Glossary.

KEEK. To peep; to look sily. *North.*

"Kekyyne, or prively waytyne, intowr," Pr.

Parv. p. 269. See Brockett.

KEEL. (1) A strong clumsy boat used by the colliers at Newcastle. "Bottoms or keeles,"

Harrisoo, p. 6. A keel of coals, 21 tons, 4 cwt.

(2) To cease; to give over. *Cumb.*

(3) A kiln, as for lime, &c. *South.* "A brick-keele," Florio, p. 304.

(4) To cool anything. "While greasy Joan doth keele the pot;" certainly not to scum, as stated by certain editors. See *Kele*, the earlier form.

(5) A ruddle for sheep. *North.*

(6) "To give the keele, to carene, as marioers say," Florio, p. 137.

KEELAGE. Keel dues in port. *North.*

KEEL-ALLEY. A bowling alley. *Devon.*

KEEL-HULLIES. Keel-meos. *North.* See the Bishopric Garland, 1792, p. 19.

KEEL-DEETERS. The wives and daughters of keel-men, who sweep and clean the keels. See *Deet* (4).

KEELS. Nine-pins. See *Caes*.

KEELY-VINE. A black-lead pencil. *North*.

KEEN. Kind. *Yorksh*. A cow, *maris appetens*, is said to be keen to the bull.

KEEN-BITTEN. Frost-bitten. Also, keen, hungry, sharp-set. *North*.

KEENDEST. Any keenest thing, any kind of thing, ever so much. *Devon*.

KEEP. (1) To dwell; to inhabit. *Var. dial*. It occurs in Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

(2) To keep one short, to restrain his liberty. To keep residence, to reside. To keep well, to live on good terms with any one. To keep the door, to be a hawd. To keep cut with, to follow the example of. Keep-and-creak, a hook and eye. To keep crows, to guard newly-sown fields from their ravages. Keep the pot a boiling, go on with anything furiously.

(3) Pasture. Out at keep, said of animals in hired pastures. *Var. dial*.

(4) To maintain. Also, maintenance.

(5) To keep company with. *Var. dial*.

(6) The chief stronghold of an ancient castle.

(7) A large basket. *Somerset*.

(8) To catch. *Lanc*.

(9) A reservoir for fish by the side of a river.

(10) A safe to preserve meat in summer.

KEEPER. A small clasp. *Suffolk*.

KEEPING. The lair of a hart.

KEEPING-ROOM. The room usually sat in by the family. *East*.

KEEP-TOUCH. To keep faith; to be faithful. And trust me on my truth,

If thou keep touch with me,

My dearest friend, as my own heart

Thou shalt right welcome be.

Songs of the London Prentices, p. 37.

KEER. The mountain ash. *Devon*.

KEEVE. (1) A large tub or vessel used in brewing. *West*.

(2) To heave, or lift up. *North*. Some writers say, to overturn.

KEEVER. A tub. *MS. Lansd. 1033*.

KEEZER. A sieve. *Devon*.

KEFANS. The same as *Keans*, q. v.

KEFFLE. An inferior horse. *Var. dial*.

So Richard, having no more to say,

Mounted his keffle and rode away.

Richard of Dalton Dale, MS.

KEPT. Purchased? *Havlok, 2005*.

KEGGED. Affronted. *Lanc*.

KEGGY. Soft and pulpy, applied to vegetables when decaying. *Linc*.

KEIED. Locked. *Harrison, p. 185*.

KEIGHT. Caught. *Spenser*.

KEIK. To stand crooked. *Lanc*.

KEIL. A cock of hay. *North*.

KEILD. A spring. *Grose*.

KEINTLICH. Nicely; curiously. *Pegge*.

KEISTY. Dainty; squeamish. *North*.

KEIVER. A bumper of liquor. *Yorksh*.

KEKE. The cry of the cuckoo.

KEL. A kind of soup.

Thy breakfast thow gott every dey,
Was but pease-bread and kel full gray.

MS. Lansdowne 341.

KELCH. A thump. *Linc*.

KELD. (1) The smooth part of a river when the rest of the water is rough. *North*.

(2) A well. *Craven*.

(3) Killed. *Octovian, 1063*.

(4) To become cold. *Reliq. Antiq. ii. 211*.

(5) To thump. *Northumb*.

KELE. (1) To cool. *Chaucer*.

And leyde hym flatyng on the grounde,
To kele hys woundys in that stounde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 90.

Bot eftyrwerde when it ceases, and the herte keles
of love of Jhesu, thanne entrys in vayne glorie.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 221.

(2) Time; place; circumstance. *Lanc*.

KELF. (1) A foolish fellow. *West*. Kelfin, a great lubberly fellow, or boy.

One squire Eneas, a great kelf,

Some wandring hemgmen like herself.

Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 85.

(2) To twist; to wrench. *Warw*.

(3) The incision made in a tree by the axe when felling it. *Warw*.

KELIAGE. The herb arsemart.

KELING. A large kind of cod.

Keling he tok, end tumberel,

Hering, and the makereel.

Havelok, 757.

KELK. (1) To groan; to belch. *North*.

(2) To heat severely. *Yorksh*.

(3) The roe or milt of fish. *North*.

(4) A large detached rock. *Cumb*.

KELL. (1) A kiln, as lime-kell, &c. *South*.

"A furnace or kell," *Cleveland, p. 40*. See also *Harrison's England, p. 233*.

(2) A child's caul; any thin skin or membrane. Hence, any covering like network; the cell of a small animal. "Rim or kell wherein the bowels are lapt," *Florio, p. 340*. A womans calle (q. v.) was so called. Sir John "rofe my kelle," said a young lady describing the evils attendant on waking the well, *MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 111*.

Susanne caughte of her kelle,

Butt fele ferles her byfelle.

MS. Cott. Collig. A. ii. f. 1.

With kelle and with corenelle clemliche arrayede.

Merie Arthurs, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.

KELLEN. (1) The same as *Keffle*, q. v.

(2) A hatch of bricks. *Suffolk*.

KELLICH. To romp. *Sussex*.

KELLOW. Black-lead. *North*.

KELLUS. A white soft stone found in tin-mines in Cornwall. See *MS. Lansd. 1033*.

KELP. (1) A young crow. *Cumb*.

(2) A crook for a pot or kettle, to hang it over a fire. *North*.

(3) Seaweed burnt to make a cinder or pot-ash for the potters. *Kent*.

KELTER. (1) Rubbish; stupid talk; a confused mass of persons or things. *North*.

(2) Condition; order. *East*. It is occasionally used as a verb.

(3) An awkward fall. *North*.

(4) Money; cash. *Yorksh*.

* KEM. Came. Octovian, 1552.

Whao he to lood *Arms*,
Men tolde the bluchop was is em.

Bece of Hamtoun, p. 93.

KEMB. (1) A stronghold. *North*.

(2) To comb. Still in use. *Kemith*, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 176. (*A.-S.*)

KEMBING. A brewing-vessel. *Line*. Chancer has *kemelin*, a tub.

KEMBOLL. Arms on kemboll, i. e. a-kimbo.

KEMELING. The same as *Comeling*, q. v.

KEMMET. Foolish; rather silly. *Salop*.

KEMP. (1) A boar. *Suffolk*.

(2) A kind of eel. *Palgrave*.

(3) To strive for superiority. *North*.

There es oo kyng undre Criste may kemp with hym one.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

(4) A knight; a champion. See *Perceval*, 47, 118, 1004, 1403, 1422. *Kempere-man*, soldier, warrior. *Percy's Reliques*, p. 18.

I slue ten thousand upon a day

Of kempes in their best aray.

Chester Plays, l. 269.

KEMPS. Hair among wool. *North*. Kempster, a female who cleaned wool. "*Pectrix*, a kempster," *Nominales MS.*

KEMSE. A light and loose kind of female garment. See R. de Brunne, p. 122.

KEMYN. Came. See *Old Christmas Carols*, p. 12; *Songs and Carols*, st. xi.

KEN. (1) A churn. *North*.

(2) A measure of corn. *Yorks.* It is a hundred-weight of heavier substances.

(3) Kine; oxen. Octovian, 672.

(4) To know; to be acquainted with. Also, to see; a sight. *North*. Sometimes, to teach. (*A.-S.*) Cf. *Tundale's Visions*, p. 43.

For the emperce of tryche Rome

Fulle welte he hur kende.

MS. Cantab. Ft. II. 38, f. 85.

Crystofere cristenyde thamme ryghte ther,
Aod kende thamme to leve on Cristis lare.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 128.

And syve my body for to brenne,

Opuely other men to kenne.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 47.

KENCH. A twist, or sprain. *North*. Also the same as *Canck*, q. v.

KENDAL-GREEN. A kind of forester's green cloth, so called from Kendal, co. Westmoreland, which was famous for their manufacture. *Kendal-stockener*, a little thick-set fellow.

KENE. Sharp; earnest; bold. (*A.-S.*)

He drank, and made the cuppe ful cleve,

Aod sith he spake wordis kene.

MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 50.

KENEDE. Kennelled. *Hearne*.

KENET. (1) Ash-colour. *Palgrave*.

(2) A small hound. See *Reliq. Antiq. ii. 7*; *Wright's Seven Sages*, p. 60.

Fore ferdness of hys face, as they fey wete,

Cowchide as *kenetes* before the kyng selvyne.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 54.

KEN-GOOD. A warning. *North*. Also, a mark or example.

KENLED. Brought forth young. (*A.-S.*)

KENNECIS. Some kind of bird, mentioned in the *Archæologia*, xiii. 350.

KENNEL. To harbour. A term applied to the fox. See *Hunting*.

KENNEL. A kind of coal. It burns very brilliantly, and is much esteemed.

KENNEN. Half a bushel. *North*.

KENNES. Kind; sort of. *Ritson*.

KENNETS. A coarse Welsh cloth.

KEN-NIFE. A knife. *Cornw.*

KENNING. (1) An inkling. *North*.

(2) The same as *Dalk*, q. v.

(3) The distance a person can see. Also called a *kenny*. See *Harrison*, p. 60; *Hawkins' Engl. Dram. ii. 270*; *Hall, Henry V. f. 5*. "I am within syght, as a shyppe is that cometh within the kennyng, *je blanchis*," *Palgrave*, verb. f. 148. See *Pr. Parv.* p. 272.

KENSBACK. Perverse. *Yorks.* Sometimes, conspicuous, evident, clear.

KENSILL. To beat. *North*.

KENSPECKLED. Speckled or marked so as to be conspicuous. *North*.

KENT. Was so famous a place for robberies in Elizabeth's time that the name was given to any nest of thieves.

Some bookes are arrogant and impudent;

So are most thieves in Cristendome and Kent.

Taylor's Works, 1630, st. 124.

KENTAL. For quintal, a cwt. (*Fr.*)

KENTE. Taught. *Chester Plays*, i. 32.

KENTERS. Kentish-men. *Hearne*.

KENYNG. Recognition. *Sevyn Sages*, 3235.

KEO. A jackdaw. *Prompt. Parv.*

KEOUT. A mongrel cur. *North*.

KEOVERE. To recover; to obtain. (*A.-N.*)

KEP. To reach, or heave. *North*.

KEPE. (1) Care; attention. (*A.-S.*) Also, to take care, to care.

(2) To meet. *Towneley Myst.* p. 323.

(3) To leave. *Nominales MS.*

KEPPEN. To hoodwink. *North*.

KEPPING. Lying in wait. *Yorks.*

KEPPY-BALL. The game of hand-ball.

KEPT. (1) Caught. *North*.

(2) Guarded. See *Tyrwhitt*, iv. 148.

(3) Resided; lived. See *Keep*.

KEPTE. Cared for. See *Kepe* (1).

KER. Occasion; business. (*A.-S.*)

KERCIL. A kind of pan. *Devon*.

KERCIE. A head-cloth. (*A.-N.*) "Upon hir hed a *kerché* of Valence," *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 47.

KERCHEIF-OF-PLESAUNCE. An embroidered cloth presented by a lady to her knight to wear for her sake. This he was bound in honour to place on his helmet.

KERCHER. An animal's caul. *Devon*.

KERCHERE. A *kerché*, q. v. See *Cov. Myst.* p. 54; *kerchy*, *ibid.* p. 318. "*Kerchew, ricula*," *MS. Arund.* 249, f. 88.

KERCUP. The cry of partridges.

KERE. To recover; to cure. (*A.-S.*)

KERF. (1) An incision. *South*. It occurs in *Hampole*, cut, carved.

(2) A layer of hay or turf. *West.*

(3) A company of panthers. *Coles*.

KERL. A loin; a kidney. *West.* Lhuyd's MS. additions to Ray.

KERLEY-MERLEY. A gimerack. *North.*

KERLOK. The charlock. It is Latinized by *rapistrum* in MS. Sloane 5, f. 9.

KERM. To dig, or hoe. *Somerset.*

KERN. (1) To turn from blossom to fruit, spoken of vegetables. *West.* "To kerne as corne," Florio, p. 217.

(2) To curdle, or turn sour. *West.* Butter-milk is called kern-milk, though perhaps from *kern*, to churn.

(3) To set corn or fruit. *Devon.*

(4) To simmer. *Somerset.*

KERN-BABY. An image dressed up with corn, carried before the reapers to their harvest-home supper, or *kern-supper*. To win the kern, to conclude the reaping.

KERNE. (1) An Irish foot-soldier, of the very lowest and poorest rank. Hence the term was used as one of contempt. Blount says, "we take a *kern* most commonly for a farmer, or country-humkin," and the term occurs in that sense in the King and a poore Northerne Man, 1640.

Acquainted with rich and eke with poore,
And kend well every *kern* whoore.

Cobler of Canterbury, 1608.

(2) To sow with corn. (*A.-S.*)

Perseyve þe and heere ge my speche, wher he that erith schal ere al day for to sowe, and schal he *kerne*, and purge his lond. *Wicliffe*, MS. Bodl. 577.

KERNED-BEEF. Salted beef. *Hants.*

KERNEL. (1) A grain. *Var. dial.* See Harrison's Descr. of Britaine, p. 110. Also, the pip of an apple, orange, &c.

(2) The dug of a heifer. *North.*

(3) The bundle of fat before the shoulder; any swelling or knob of flesh. *Var. dial.*

(4) A battlement. (*A.-N.*)

The countas of Crasnye, with hir clere maydyns,
Knoles downe in the *kyrnelles* thare the kyng hoveide.

Morte Arture, MS. Lincoln, f. 85.

The maydene, whitt als lely-floure,
Laye in a *kyrnelle* of a towre.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 107.

KERNING. Corn-bearing. *Kent.*

KERP. To carp, or scold; to speak affectedly; to tyrannize. *Devon.*

KERRE. Rock. *Gawayne.*

KERRY. (1) A large apron. *West.*

(2) With great and rapid force. *Yorksh.*

KERRY-MERRY-BUFF. A kind of material of which jerkins were formerly sometimes made. The phrase seems to have been proverbial, and is often used jocularly.

KERSE. (1) To cover a wall with tile or slate, especially the latter. MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) Boldness; courage. *North.*

(3) A water-cress. (*A.-S.*)

Men witen wellic whiche hath the *werse*,
And so to me nis worth a *kerse*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 88.

(4) A crease in linen, &c. *Lin.*

KERSEN. To christen. *North.* See Middleton, i. 429; Beaum. and Flot. iv. 53. *Kerzmas*, Christmas, Middleton, v. 139.

KERSOONS. Water-cresses. *North.*

KERVE. (1) To curdle. See *Carve*.

(2) To cut; to carve. (*A.-S.*) Hence *kervinge*, cutting, sharp.

So couched them after thei schuld serve,
Sum for to flee, and sum for to wounde and *kerve*.

Chaucer, MS. Canab. Fl. 1. 6, f. 25

KESIL. A kex, or hollow stem. *North.*

KESLINGS. White bullace. *Devon.*

KESLOP. A stomach used for rennet. *North.*

KESS. A cap. *Devon.*

KESSE. To kiss. (*A.-S.*)

KESSON. A Christian. *Ermoor.*

KEST. (1) To cast. *North.* It has several of the meanings of *Cast*, q. v.

Sore he spwed, and alle up he *kest*
That he had receyvd in his brest.

Colyn Blouke's Testament.

So was the mayden feyre and fre,

That alle hyr love on hym had *keste*.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 92.

Into the see he hyt *keste*. MS. *Ibid.* f. 129.

(2) Twist; knot. (3) Stratagem. *Gawayne.*

KESTER. Christopher. *North.*

KESTERN. Cross; contentious. *North.*

KESTIN. A kind of plum. *Devon.*

KESTRAN. A worthless fellow. Perhaps from *kestril*, a castrel, q. v.

I forbad ouy *kestran* ou am aw to play boe at my
buckler.

MS. Ashmole 626, f. 106.

KET. Carriage; filth. Hence a term of reproach, a slut, an untidy person. *North.*

KETCH. (1) A tub; a barrel. *West.*

(2) To consolidate, as melted wax or tallow when cooling. *West.*

(3) To seize, or catch hold of. *South.* See Doctour Double Ale, p. 234.

KETCHER. An animal's caul. *West.*

KET-CRAW. The carriage-crow. *North.*

KETE. Bold; fierce. (*Teut.*)

KETERINS. Irish Scots; marauders who carried off cattle, corn, &c.

KETHE. To make known? (*A.-S.*)

KETLER. Apparently some term of reproach.

See Middleton, v. 543. Perhaps from *ket*, q. v.

KETMENT. Filth; rubbish. *North.*

KETTE. To cut. *Lydgate.*

KETTER. (1) Peevish; perverse. *North.*

(2) To diminish in size. *Somerset.*

KETTLE. (1) To tickle. *Northumb.*

(2) A kettle-drum. Hamlet, v. 2.

KETTLE-CASE. The purple orchis. *South.*

KETTLE-HAT. An ancient hat formed of leather. See Pr. Parv. p. 273. "Keste of his ketille-hatte," MS. *Morte Arture*, f. 90.

KETTLE-NET. A kind of net used for taking mackerel. *South.*

KETTLE-PINS. Skittles; nine-pins.

KETTLE-SMOCK. A smock-frock. *Somerset.*

KETTY. Nasty; worthless. *North.*

KEVAL. A hard mineral. Also, a coarse sort of spar. *Derb.*

KEVECHER. A head-cloth. *Kevercheffes*, Plumpton Correspondence, p. 202.

KEVEL. (1) A bit for a horse; a gag for the mouth. See *Perceval*, 424, and my note.

(2) A large hammer. *North.*

KEVERAUNCE. Recovery. (*A.-N.*)

And how of thraldome bi no chaunce
Of his foon myht he have keveraunce.

Cureur Mundt, MS. Cott. Trin. Cantab. f. 61.

KEVERE. (1) To cover. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To recover. *Chaucer.*

The feseche that fastenyth them amonge,
They kever hyt neyver more.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 63.

Whom so thai hitten with ful dent,
Keverd he never verrament.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 303.

(3) To gain; to arrive; to accomplish; to obtain; to bring; to descend. *Gaucayne.*

KEVIN. Part of a round of beef. *Heref.*

KEVIR. To blubber; to cry. *Line.*

KEVISS. To run up and down; to rollick about; to beat. *Line.*

KEVVEL. To walk clumsily. *Cumb.*

KEW-KAW. Awry; not right. See *Depos.* Richard II. p. 24. It is spelt *keewew* in Taylor's *Workes*, fol. Lond. 1630, li. 233.

KEWS. Irons used for the bottoms of shoes. *South.*

KEWTING. Kittenning. *Palgrave.*

KEWTYNE. To mew. *Pr. Parv.* p. 274.

KEX. A dry hollow stalk of hemlock or similar plant. *Var. dial.* Cotgrave has, "*Canon de rule*, a kex, or elder sticke." It was sometimes used as a substitute for a candle.

KEY. (1) The principal claw in a hawk's foot. *Berners.* Compare the *Gent. Rec.*

(2) *Palgrave* has, "key to knytte walles to-guyder, clef." Compare *Prompt. Parv.* p. 269, "key, or knyntyng of ij. wallis, or trees yn an unstabyll grownde, *loramentum*."

(3) The fruit of the ash. *Var. dial.* Also called *cats and keys*.

KEY-BEER. Superior ale or beer, kept under lock and key. *East.*

KEY-COLD. As cold as a key. "Key-cold ground," *Honest Ghost*, 1658, p. 29.

KEYII-WUSS. The left hand. *Lanc.*

KEYS. To wear the keys, i. e. to have the domestic management. *North.*

KEYSAND. Squeamish; nice. *Cumb.*

KEJTE. Caught. Anturs of Arther, p. 23.

KI. Quoth. *North.*

KIBBAGE. Small refuse; riff-raff. *East.*

KIBBED. Fenced; hedged. *Devon.*

KIBBLE. (1) To bruise or grind coarsely, as malt, beans, &c. *Salop.* Also, to elip stones roughly.

(2) The bucket of a draw-well, or of the shaft of a mine. *Devon.*

(3) A stick with a curve or knob at the end, used for several purposes, but generally for playing the game of nurspell, which is somewhat similar to golf, or trap-ball. The game is sometimes called Kibble and Nurspell, or Kihhle and Brig.

(4) To walk lamely. *Beds.*

KIBBLE-COBBLE. To crease. *Oxon.*

KIBBLING-AXE. An axe used for cutting kibbles, or fire-wood. *West.*

KIBBO-KIFT. Any proof of great strength or muscular power. *Cheek.*

KIBBY. Sore; chapped. *Devon.*

KIBE. To jeer, or flout. *Lanc.*

KIBRICK. Sulphur. See *Ashmole's Theat.* Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 375.

KICHEL. A small cake. (*A.-S.*)

KICK. (1) To kick the bucket, to kick stiff, to expire. To kick the wind, to be hung. "To die or kicke up ones heeles," Florio, p. 180. A kick up, a disturbance. A kick in one's gallop, a strange whim.

(2) A novelty; a dash; quite the top of the fashion. *Var. dial.*

(3) To sting, as a wasp. *Heref.*

(4) To oppose anything. *Var. dial.*

(5) To stammer. *Devonshire Dial.* p. 72.

(6) The herb *Palma Christi*.

KICKHAMMER. A stammerer. *Devon.*

KICKING. Smart; showy; well-dressed. *West.* In some counties, *kicky*.

KICKISH. Irritable. *North.*

KICKLE. Uncertain; fickle; unsteady; tottering. *West.*

KICKS. Breeches. A cant term.

KICKSEE-WINSEE. A strange term, implying restlessness. One of Taylor's pieces, *Workes*, 1630, li. 33, is entitled, "The Scourge of Baseness, or the old lerry, with a new kicksey, and a new-cum twang, with the old winsey." As a substantive it may be explained an unruly jade, and figuratively, a wife. Shakespeare has *kicky-wicky* in *All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 3.

KICKSHAW. A dish in French cookery; applied metaphorically to a fantastic coxcomb.

KID. (1) Made known; discovered. (*A.-S.*)

This seikouth miche mouth ben hyd,
Ful sone it was ful loude kid. *Havelok*, 1160.

(2) A small tub. *Suffolk.* The term is also applied to a pannier or basket.

(3) A faggot. To bind up faggots. *West.* "Kyddle a faggotte," *Palgrave.*

(4) The pod of a pea, &c. *Dorset.*

KIDCROW. A calf-crib. *Cheek.*

KIDDAW. "In Cornwall they call the guil-liam a kiddaw," Ray, ed. 1674, p. 61.

KIDDIER. A huckster. *East.*

KIDDLE. (1) A dam or open wear in a river, with a loop or narrow cut in it, accommodated for the laying of engines to catch fish. *Blount.*

(2) Saliva; spittle. *West.*

(3) To embrace; to cuddle. *East.*

(4) To collect gradually into a heap. The farmer calls a heap of dung collected by small quantities at different times his *kiddle-heap*.

(5) Unsettled, generally applied to the weather. *Kent.*

KIDDLE-KITTLE. To tinkle. *South.*

KIDDON. A loin of meat. *Devon.*

KIDE. A calf-kide, a place made of boughs in the field, or near the cow-house, in which the calf is kept when suckling.

KID-FOX. A young fox. *Shak.*

KIDNEY. Disposition; principles; habits; humour. *Var. dial.*

KIDS. Kidney potatoes. *North.*

KIDWARE. Peas, beans, &c. *Kent.*

KIE. Cows; kine. *North.*

KIEVEL. A lot, or quantity. *Yorksh.*

KIFFE. Kith; kindred. "For kiffe nor for kin," Tusser, p. xxvii.

KIFT. Awkward; clumsy. *West.*

KIHT. Caught; taken away. *Ritson.*

KIKE. To kick. (*A.-S.*)

KILE. An ulcer; a sore. In *MS. Med. Line.* f. 283, is a receipt "for kiles in the eres."

Make it righte here, and bynde it on a clathe, and bynde it to the sare, and it sal do it away or garre it togedir to a kile. *MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 300.*

That fare as dos a rotyn kile,

That rotys and warkys soe,

Ay to hit be brokene ouie;

And afterward no more.

MS. Cantab. FT. v. 48, f. 83.

KILES. Small leathers used to fasten chains. A mining term.

KILK. Charlock. *Sussex.*

KILL. (1) A kiln. *Var. dial.*

(2) To kill up, to kill the remainder where many have been already killed.

KILLAS. A clay slate. *Derb.*

KILL-CLOTH. Some kind of hood.

KILL-COW. A matter of consequence; a terrible fellow. *North.* "You were the onely noted man, th'onely kill-cow, th'onely terrible fellow," Cotgrave.

KILLESSE. In architecture, a gutter, grove, or channel. A hipped roof is said to be *killed*, and a dormer window is sometimes called a *killase* window. See *Oxf. Gl. Arch.*

KILLICOUP. A sumerset. *North.*

KILLIMORE. An earthen. *Cornw.*

KILLING-THE-CALF. A kind of droll performance occasionally practised by vagrants in the North of England. It is said to be a very ancient amusement.

KILL-PRIEST. Port wine. *Var. dial.*

KILLRIDGE. The herb arsemart. *Cotgrave.*

KILPS. Pot-hooks. *North.*

KILSON. The keel of a barge. *West.*

KILT. (1) Small; lean; slender. *Yorksh.*

(2) To tuck up clothes. *North.*

(3) Killed. *Var. dial.* (Spenser.)

KILTER. To dawdle; to gossip. *East.*

KILTERS. Tools; instruments; the component parts of a thing. *Essex.*

KILVER. The same as *Culver*, q. v.

KIMBERLIN. Strangers. *Dorset.*

KIME. A silly fellow. *Kennett.*

KIMED. Cross; ill-tempered; awry; cracked, or silly. *Salop.*

KIM-KAM. Quite wrong; erroneous.

KIMNEL. Any kind of tnh for household purposes. See *Kembling.*

KIMY. Fusty; mouldy. *Line.*

KIN. (1) Kindred. (*A.-S.*)

That hire kin be ful we; queme.

Howells, 303.

(2) To kindle; to light. *Slaff*

(3) A chap, or chilblain. *North.*

KINCH. A small quantity. *Line.*

KINCHIN-CO. A youth not thoroughly instructed in the art of vagabond knavery. See Dekker's *Lanthorne and Candle-Light*, 1620, sig. B. iii. *Kinching-mortis*, according to Dekker, Belman of London, 1608, are "girdles of a yeare or two old, which the mortis (their mothers) cary at their hackes in their slates; if they have no children of their owne, they will steale them from others, and by some meane disfigure them, that by their parents they shall never be knowne."

KIND. (1) A cricket. *Somerset.*

(2) Intimate. Not kind, unfriendly. *North.*

(3) Nature; natural disposition. *Kindly*, naturally. *Var. dial.* A very common archaism.

He that made kynde may fulfill

Ajeyn kynde what is His wille.

Curser Mundi, Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 60.

(4) Thriving; prosperous. *West.*

(5) Soft; tender. *North.*

(6) Kindred. *Sir Tristrom*, p. 145.

Thys ys the fyrst that y fynde,

Unbuxumouse agens thy kynde.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 20.

KINDA. Look yonder. *Suffolk.*

KINDER. Rather. *Var. dial.*

KIND-HART. A jocular term for a tooth-drawer. It seems there was an itinerant dentist of this name, or, perhaps, nickname, in Elizabeth's time. He is mentioned in Rowlands' *Letting of Humours Blood in the Head Vaine*, 1600.

KINDLE. To bring forth young, a term generally applied to rabbits. *North.* Berners calls a litter of cats a *kindle*.

KINDLESS. Unnatural. *Shak.*

KINDLY. (1) Heartily; well. *Var. dial.*

(2) Natural; native. (*A.-S.*)

Uche kyng shulde make him boun

To com to her kyndely toun,

Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 70.

KIND-O. In a manner; as it were. *East.*

KINE. (1) A small chink or opening of any kind. *North.*

(2) A weasel. *Sussex.*

KINER. A child's clout. *Suffolk.*

KINES. Kind. (*A.-S.*)

KING. Friday is sometimes called the king of the week. *Devon.*

KING-ARTHUR. A game used at sea, when near the line, or in a hot latitude. It is performed thus:—A man, who is to represent King Arthur, ridiculously dressed, having a large wig made out of oakum, or some old swabs, is seated on the side, or over a large vessel of water. Every person in his turn is to be ceremoniously introduced to him, and to pour a bucket of water over him, crying, Hail, King Arthur! If, during this ceremony, the person introduced laughs or smiles, to which his majesty endeavours to excite him by all sorts of ridiculous gesticulations, he changes place with him, and then becomes King Arthur, till relieved by some brother tar,

who has as little command over his muscles as himself.

KING-BY-YOUR-LEAVE. "A playe that children have, where one sytting blynde folde in the middle, hydeth so tyll the rest have hydden themselves, and then he going to seeke them, if any get his place in the meane space, that same is kyng in his rounge," Huloet, 1572. This game is mentioned in Florio, pp. 3, 480; Nomenclator, p. 298.

KINGEUX. The herb crowfoot.

KING-GAME. The pageant of the three kings of Cologne. *Nares.*

KING-GUTTER. A main-drain. *Devon.*

KING-HARRY. King Harry Redcap is the gold-finch, and King Harry Blackcap is the blackcap. *King-Harry cut*, a slash over the face.

KING'S-CLOVER. The melilot. It is likewise called the *king's crown*.

KING'S-CUSHION. A temporary seat made by two boys crossing their hands. *North.*

KING'S-PICTURE. Money. *North.*

KINIFE. A knife. *Somerset.*

KINK. (1) To twist; to entangle. Also, a twist in a rope. *North.*

(2) To revive; to recover. *East.*

(3) To laugh loudly. *North.* "With ever-kinking vain," Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 156. "To lose breath in coughing," Tim Bobbin. "I laghe that I kynke," Towneley Mysteries, p. 309.

KINKER. An icicle. *Dorset.*

KINK-HAUST. The chin cough. *North.*

KINKLINGS. Periwinkles. *Dorset.*

KINREDE. Kindred. (*A.-S.*)

KINSE. Kind; sort. *Yorksh.*

KINSING. Some operation for the cure of a mad dog. *Hall.*

KINSMAN. A cousin-german. *Norf.* A nephew, in Suffolk.

KIP. The hide of a young or small beast. *Var. dial.* "Kyppe of lambe, a furre," Palsgrave. *Kip-leather*, the tanned hide of a kip.

KIPE. (1) Wrong. *Lanc.*

(2) An osier-basket, broader at top than at bottom, left open at each end, used in Oxfordshire, principally for catching pike.

KIPLIN. The more perishable parts of the cod-fish, cured separately from the body. *East.*

KIPPE. To take up hastily. "Thus y kippe ant cacche," Wright's Political Songs, p. 152.

KIPPER. (1) Amorous. *Lanc.* Also, lively, nimble, gay, light-footed.

(2) A term applied to salmon after their spawning. *North.* Hence, kippered salmon.

KIPPER-NUT. An earth-nut. "Th' earth nut, kipper nut, earth chestnut," Cotgrave.

KIP-TREE. The horizontal roller of a draw-well. Dean Milles' MS. Glossary.

KIRCHER. The midriff. *Somerset.*

KIRK. A church. *North.* Hence *kirk-garth*, a church-yard; *kirk-master*, a churchwarden; *kirk-mass*, a fair.

Kyng Roberd wakenyd, that was in the *kyrke*,
Hys men he thoyt woo far to wyrke.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 240

KIRKED. Turning upwards. *Skinner.*

KIRNE. A churn. *North.*

KIROCKS. The same as *Kairns*, q. v.

KIRSOME. Christian. *Nares.*

KIRTLE. A tunic, gown, or jacket. (*A.-S.*)

The form of the kirtle underwent various alterations at different times. Palsgrave translates it by *corpuet*. It was worn by both sexes. The woman's kirtle of the fourteenth century was a close-fitting dress described in Strutt, ii. 238; and the kirtle is mentioned in Launfal (233) as being laced tightly to the body. It seems to have been a mark of servitude or disgrace to appear in a kirtle only. The term is still retained in the provinces in the sense of an outer petticoat. When a long kirtle is spoken of, or when it is implied that the kirtle is long, it must be understood as having a kind of train or petticoat attached to it; and a half-kirtle is either part of this joint article of dress. See Gifford's Ben Jonson, ii. 260. The upper-kirtle was a garment worn over a kirtle.

KIRTYNE. A kind of sauce in ancient cookery. See the Ord. and Reg. p. 460.

KIRVE. To cut coal away at the bottom. A mining term.

KISK. The same as *Kex*, q. v. Hence *kisky*, dry, juiceless, knaky.

KISS. *Kiss me at the garden gate*, the garden pansy. *Kiss me ere I rise*, lhid. *To kiss the hare's foot*, to kiss the post, to be too late for any thing. *To kiss the master*, a term at howls meaning to hit the jack.

KISSES. Small sugar-plums. *Var. dial.*

KISSING-BUNCH. A garment of evergreens ornamented with ribands and oranges, substituted for mistletoe at Christmas, when the latter is not to be obtained.

KISSING-COMFITS. Sugar-plums perfumed, for sweetening the breath.

KISSING-CRUST. That part where the loaves have stuck together in baking. *Var. dial.*

KIST. (1) A chest. *North.*

A *kist* ther was in that place,
That men put in ther ofrande.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, l. 80.

(2) To cast. *Somerset.*

The grave-lid away thei *kist*,
And Jhesus lokid into the chest.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 89.

(3) Kissed. In the first line it is of course used in the first sense.

Fy on the baggie in the kiste,
I hadde I-nowe, yf I hire kiste.

Cover, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, l. 120.

KISTING. A funeral. *North.*

KISTRESS. A kestrel hawk. *Blome.*

KIT. (1) A smear, or dab. *Cornwall.*

(2) Cut off. Batman upon Bartholome, 1582.

(3) A wooden vessel. *North.*

(4) Brood; family; quantity. *Var. dial.*

(5) Working implements. *North.* Also, the box containing them.

- (6) An outhouse for cattle. *West.*
 (7) A straw or rush basket for herrings or sprats. *East.* Also used for any kind of basket.
 (8) A kind of fiddle. "Fiddlers kit," Florio, p. 433.
 (9) A country clown. *Line.*

KIT-CAT. A game played by boys in the East of England easier to play than to describe. Three small holes are made in the ground triangularly, about twenty feet apart to mark the position of as many boys, each of whom holds a small stick about two feet long. Three other boys of the adverse side pitch successively a piece of stick, a little bigger than one's thumb, called *cat*, to be struck by those holding the sticks. On its being struck, the boys run from hole to hole, dipping the end of their sticks in as they pass, and counting one, two, three, &c. as they do so, up to thirty-one, which is game, or the greater number of holes gained in the innings may indicate the winners as in cricket.

Then in his hand he takes a thick bat,
 With which he us'd to play at *kit-out*.

Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 68.

KIT-CAT-CANNIO. A sedentary game, played by two, with slate and pencil, and decided by the position of certain marks.

KIT-CAT-ROLL. A kind of roller not cylindrical, but somewhat in the form of a double cone meeting in the middle. *East.*

KITCHEN. (1) All sorts of eatables, bread only excepted. *North.* Kitchen-physic, substantial good fare. *Kitchen-stuff*, refuse fat or meat from the kitchen. See the *Bride*, 1640, sig. C. iii, and Cotgrave.

(2) To be careful, or thrifty. *Line.*

(3) A tea-urn; a large kettle. *North.*

KITCHEN-BALL. A woodlouse. *North.*

KITCHIENESE-BREAD. Thin soft oat cakes made of thin batter. *Lanc.*

KITE. (1) The belly. *Northumb.*

(2) To strike, beat, or cut. *Glouc.*

(3) A sharper. An old cant term.

(4) To keep; to preserve. *Somerset.*

KITELLING. A kitten. "Catalus, a kytylyng," Nominale MS. *Kitting*, Hollyhand's Dictionary, 4to. Lond. 1593.

KITELLYNGE. Tickling. (*A.-S.*)

That nowe er deceryed thurgh qwyntes of the
 devel, and *kitellynge* of thaire fleshe.

MS. Coll. Eton, 10, f. 4.

KITH. (1) Kindred; acquaintance. *North.*

(2) Knowledge. *Kytha*, Perceval, 1281.

(3) Country; region. (*A.-S.*)

KITHES. To show, or make known. (*A.-S.*)

Hence, to exhibit in fighting, &c.

What did ye in that place

Swyik maystris to *kythe*.

MS. Lincoln A. L. 17, f. 131.

The sothe y wylle the *kythe*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. H. 39, f. 66.

For et the justyng wolde y bene,

To *kythe* me with the knyghtys kene.

MS. Bdd. f. 75.

KITING. A worthless fellow. *North.*

KIT-KARL. Careless. *Suffolk.*

KIT-KEYS. Ash-keys. *Bullockar*, 1656.

KIT-OF-THE-CANDLESTICK. A vulgar name for the ignis fatuus, mentioned in Aubrey's *Wills*, Royal Soc. MS. p. 39. See also R. Scot's *Discoverie of Witchcraft*, 1584, as quoted in Ritson's *Essay on Fairies*, p. 45.

KITONE. A kitten. (*A.-N.*)

KIT-PACKS. A kind of huskins. *West.* Spelt *kittibats* by Palmer, p. 59. Dean Milles gives the following enigma:—"Kittiback has what everything has, and everything has what kittiback has," MS. Glossary, p. 160.

KITPAT. The old clogged grease in the stocks of wheels. *Dorset.*

KIT-POLE. A wheel placed horizontally on an upright piece of wood, on which horse-flesh is kept for hounds. *Suffolk.*

KITTEDEN. Cut. (*A.-S.*)

KITTLE. (1) To tickle. *North.* Hence, ticklish, hard, difficult, uncertain, skittish.

(2) To kitten, as cats. *Var. dial.* "Caller, to kittle, as a cat," Cotgrave.

(3) *A pretty kittle of fish*, a very bad business, generally meant jocularly. *Kittle-busy*, officious about trifles. *Kittle the chumps*, to stir the fire. *Kittle of hand*, free of hand, apt to strike. *Kittle-pitchering*, a jocular method of effectually interrupting a troublesome teller of long stories by frequent questions.

KITTLE-REAP. Old, young, or unskilful hands, unable to assist in the harvest on equal terms with first-rate workmen, but who help them and do other work at that busy time at higher wages than usual. *Suffolk.*

KITTLE-SMOCK. A smock-frock. *West.*

KITTY. (1) A kit, or company. *West.*

(2) The house of correction. *Nene.*

(3) The handle of straw by which mines are blasted. *North.*

KITTY-COOT. The water-rail. *West.*

KITTY-KYLOE. A kitten. *Worce.*

KITTY-WITCH. A kind of small crab; a species of sea-fowl; a female spectre. *East.*

KITTY-WREN. The common wren. *Var. dial.*

KITY. To ladle out water. *Beds.*

KIVE. (1) Quoth. *North.* See *Ki*.

(2) The same as *Keeve*, q. v.

KIVER. (1) A cover. *Var. dial.*

(2) A kind of shallow tub. *Sussex.*

KIWING. Carving. *Havelock*, 1736.

KIX. (1) The same as *Kex*, q. v.

(2) A bullace or wild plum. *South.*

KIZENED. Parched; husky; dry. *North.* Also pronounced *kizzard*.

KLEG. A fish, *gadus barbatus*.

KLEMEYN. A claim. See *Manners and Household Expenses of England*, p. 171.

KLEPE. To clip, or embrace. (*A.-S.*)

Hwæ klepst sche the dede corse, silas!

MS. Cantab. Ff. I. 6, f. 85.

KLEVYS. Rocks; cliffs. (*A.-S.*)

Here as a knyghte in theis *klevys* enceside with hilles,
 That I have cowayte to knowe, because of his wordes.

Morte Arture, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.

KLICK. (1) A nail, peg, or knob, for hanging articles upon. *North.*

(2) To catch; to hold; to seize. *Var. dial.*

KLICK-HOOKS. Large hooks used for catching salmon by day-light. *North.*

KLICKET. A fox. The following lines describe the properties of a good horse.

Heded of an na,
Tayled as fox,
Comly as a kyng,
Nekkyd as a dukyng,
Mouthyd as a liket,
Witted as a wodkok,
Wylied as a weddercoke.

MS. Cott. Galba E. ix. f. 110.

KLITE. To take, or pull up. *North.*

KLOTE. The same as *Clote*, q. v.

Take the rote of the *klote*, and stampe it, and turne it on whyte wyne or ale, and drynk at yewe hoot end at morow knide. *MS. Med. Rec. xv. Cent.*

KLUCKS. Claws; clutches. *North.*

KLUTSEN. To shake. *North.*

KLYNTES. Chasms; crevices. *West.*

So on rockes end *klyntes* thay runne and dryve,
That all brekes in pecies and sodenly doith ryve.

MS. Lansdowne 208, f. 8.

KNAA. To know. *North.*

KNAB. To snatch. To *knab* the rust, to get the worst of a bargain. *South.*

KNABBLER. A person who talks much to little purpose. *Sussex.*

KNACK. (1) To gnash the teeth; to snap; to strike; to crack nuts; to clash; to nick; to speak affectedly. *North.* Knack-and-rattle, a noisy and rapid mode of dancing.

(2) A trick; a dexterous exploit. Hence, a joke, a pretty trifle.

(3) A kind of figure made of a small quantity of corn at the end of the harvest, and carried in the harvest-home procession. *Devon.*

KNACKER. (1) A collar and harness-maker, chiefly employed by farmers. *East.* Knacker's-brandy, a sound beating.

(2) A collier's horse. *Glouc.*

KNACKERS. Two pieces of wood struck by moving the hand. A boy's plaything.

KNACK-HARDY. Fool-hardy. *Somerset.*

KNACK-KNEED. Baker-legged, q. v. *Var. dial.*

KNACKS. The game of nine-boles.

KNACKY. Ingenious; bandy. *Var. dial.*

KNAD. A knife. *Cov. Myst. p. 384.*

KNAG. (1) To gnaw. *Lincol.*

(2) The rugged top of a hill. *North.*

(3) A wooden peg for clothes. *Devon.* The term occurs in a similar sense in Le Bone Florence of Rome, 1795, and in Syr Gwylter, 194. *Knaged*, nailed, riveted.

(4) The antler of a deer.

KNAGGY. Ill-tempered. *Var. dial.*

KNAMAMENT. Commandment. It occurs in Gascoigne's Supposes, 1566.

KNANG. Grumbling; discontent. *North.*

KNAP. (1) The top of a hill. *North.* "A hillocke, or knap of a hill," Cotgrave.

(2) To strike. Also, a blow. "Knap boy on the thumbs," Tusser, p. 261.

(3) To talk short. *North.*

(4) The bud of a flower. *South.*

(5) To break off short; to snap. *Yorksh.*

Knep the thread, and thou ert free,

But 'tis otherwise with me. *Herrick's Works*, l. 179.

KNAP. A lad; a page. (*A.-S.*)

Ac right nne a litel knape

To Bedingham com with rape.

Author and Merlin, p. 209.

So faile it thet this cherliche knape

Hath lad this myden where he wold.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 230.

KNAP-KNEES. Knock-knees. *Suffolk.*

KNAPP. To browse. Said of deer.

KNAPPE. A knop; a button. (*A.-S.*)

KNAPPISH. Cross; peevish. "Answering your snappish quid with a knappish quo," Stanburst's Desc. of Ireland, p. 35.

KNAPPLE. To bite, or nibble. *North.*

KNARLE. A dwarfish fellow. *North.*

KNARLY. Strong; hearty. *Somerset.*

KNARRE. A rock, or cliff. *Gawayne.*

KNARRY. Knotty. *Chaucer.*

KNAST. The snuff of a candle.

KNATCH. To strike, or knock. *Lincol.*

KNATTER. To nibble. Metaphorically, to find fault with trifles. *North.*

KNATTLE. The same as *Knatter*, q. v.

KNAVATE. A knave. *Shelton.*

KNAVE. A lad; a servant. (*A.-S.*)

We na have in hete, ne we na have

Herinne neyther knith ne knave.

Havelok, 480.

KNAVE-CHILD. A boy. (*A.-S.*)

In holy church, as clerkes fynde,

On his daugter, agayne kynde,

Ther he gese a knave-child.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 43.

KNAWANDE. Gnawing. *Arch. xxx. 355, l. 191.*

KNawe. To know. *North.* See *Havelok*, 2785; Kyng Alisaunder, 724. In some countries we have *knawed*, *knew*.

KNE. Degree. *Hearne.*

KNEDEDE. Kneaded. (*A.-S.*)

KNEE. A bent piece of wood. A term used by carpenters. *North.*

KNEE-HAPSED. Said of wheat, when laid by wind and entangled. *South.*

KNEE-HOLLY. The buteher's broom. *South.*

KNEE-KNAPT. Knock-kneed. *Devon.*

KNEELER. Explained by Holmes, "Stones that stand upright, that makes a square outward above, and inward below."

KNEEN. Knees. (*A.-S.*)

KNEESTEAD. The place of the knee. *Lincol.*

KNEESTRADS. Pieces of leather fastened to the knees to protect them from the ladder, worn by thatchers. *Devon.*

KNEP. To bite gently. *North.*

KNEPPARS. Wooden tongs used for pulling up weeds in corn. *Yorksh.*

KNET. Knit; tied. *Weber.*

KNETTAR. A string, or cord. *South.*

KNEW. A knee. (*A.-S.*)

And sche began mercy to cry,

Upon hire bare knew, and seyde,

And to hire sadir thus sche seyde.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134 f. 85.

KNIBBERS. Young deer when they first begin to have horns; prickers.

KNICK-A-KNACKS. Same as *Knackers*, q. v.
KNIFE. Appears sometimes to be used by old writers for a sword or dagger.

KNIFE-GATY. Hospitable. *Line.*

KNIFE-PLAYING. Tossing up knives and catching them, a sport practised by the ancient jogelours. See *Weber*, iii. 297.

KNIFLE. To steal; to pilfer. *North.*

KNIGHT. A servant. Generally, a servant in war, a soldier; a knight. (*A.-S.*)

KNIGHTHODE. Valour. *Chaucer.*

KNIGHTLE. Active; skilful. *North.*

KNIGHT-OF-THE-POST. A hired witness; a person hired to give false bail in case of arrest. Hence generally, a cheat or sharper; a robber.

On this account, all those whose fortune's cross,
 And want estates, may turn knights of the post.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 250.

KNIP. To pinch; to bite. *North.*

KNIPPERDOLLINGS. A sort of heretics, followers of one Knipperdoling, who lived in Germany about the time of the Reformation. Blount's *Glossographia*, 1681, p. 359.

KNIT. (1) To knit one up, to reprove him. To knit up a matter, to finish it. See *Holinshed*, Hist. England, i. 65. To knit up a man, to confine him. The phrase occurs in *Palgrave*.

(2) Joined; bound; agreed. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To unite; to hang together. *West.* Also, to set, as fruit blossoms.

KNIT-BACK. The herb comfrey.

KNITCH. A bundle. *Somerset.*

KNITS. Small particles of lead ore.

KNISTER. A female who knits. *Devon.*

KNITTING-CUP. A cup of wine handed round immediately after the marriage ceremony to those who assisted in it.

KNITTING-PINS. Knitting-needles. *East.*

KNITTLE. A string fastened to the mouth of a sack to tie it with. *Sussex.*

NOB. A round tumour. *South.*

NOBBED-STICK. A walking-stick, with a knob at the end. *Var. dial.*

NOBBBER. The hart in its second year. See further in *v. Hunting*. Spelt *knobler* in *Gen. Rec.* ii. 75.

NOBBLE. To hammer feebly. *West.*

NOBBLE-TREE. The head. *Suffolk.*

NOBBLY. (1) Full of knots or lumps. *Var. dial.*
 (2) Stylish. *Somerset.*

NOBLOCKS. Small round coals. *Lanc.*

NOBS. To make no knobs of a thing, i. e. to make no difficulty about it.

KNOCK. (1) To move about briskly. *East.*

(2) To knock a man over, to knock him down. Knock back ore, ore mixed with a coarse sort of spar. Knocked up, worn out with fatigue. Knock me down, strong ale. To knock at end, to persevere.

KNOCKING. The cry of hare-hounds.

KNOCKING-MELL. A large wooden hammer used for bruising barley. Knocking-trough, a kind of mortar in which that operation was performed.

KNOCKINGS. Native lead ore. *Derb.*

KNOCK-KNOBBLER. The name of the person who perambulates the church during divine service to keep order. *North.*

KNOCKLEDEBOINARD. A term of reproach; a hard-working clown. *Palgrave.*

KNOCK-SALT. A stupid lout. *Suffolk.*

KNOCKSTONE. A stone used for breaking ore upon. A mining term.

KNODDEN. Kneaded. *North.*

KNOSGS. (1) Ninipina. *Yorksh.*

(2) The coarse part of hemp. *West.*

KNOKLED. With craggy projections.

KNOLL. (1) To toll the bell. Still a common word in the provinces.

(2) A little round hill. *Kent.* It occurs in *MS. Egerton 614*, xiii. Cent.

(3) A turnip. *Kent.* (*Kennett*, p. 54.)

KNOP. (1) A large tub. *Cumb.*

(2) The bud of a plant. (*A.-S.*) "Out of the knop," *Du Bartas*, p. 370.

Take half a pound of rede roses floures that be
 gaderyd erly whyle the dewe lastys, and ben fulle
 asprad, and pulle of the knoppes, and clippe hem with
 a peyre sheers. *MS. Med. Rec.* xv. Cent.

(3) A knob, or handle; the woollen tuft on the top of a cap.

(4) The knee-cap. *Nominalis MS.*

(5) A button. *Rom. of the Rose*, 1030.

KNOPPED. A term applied to clothes when partially dried. *Line.*

KNOPPEDE. (1) Buttoned; fastened. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Full of knobs, or knobs. (*A.-S.*)

KNOPPIT. A small lump. *East.*

KNOR. A dwarfish fellow. *North.*

KNORNE. Rugged. *Gauvayne.*

KNORRISH. Knottish; full of knots.

KNOT. (1) A rocky summit. *North.*

(2) A boss, a bunch of flowers, &c. An architectural ornament. *Oxf. Gl. Arch.* p. 221.

(3) To seek a knot in a rush, to look for a needle in a bottle of hay. See *Elyot*, in *v. Scirpus*.

(4) A puzzle. *Var. dial.*

(5) A parterre, or garden plat. *West.*

(6) The key or boss of a vault. It means sometimes a final.

KNOTCHEL. To cry a woman knotchel is when a man gives public notice he will not pay his wife's debts. *Lanc.*

KNOTLINS. Chitterlins. *Somerset.*

KNOTSTRINGS. Laces. *Devon.*

KNOTTE. A bird, the *Cinclus Bellonii* of Ray. See the *Archæologia*, xiii. 341. Blount calls it a "delicious sort of small fowl," and says its name is derived from Canute, or Knout, who was said to have been very fond of it.

KNOTTILES. Knobs. *Somerset.*

He hade a heved lyke a bulle, and knottiles in his
 frount, as thay had bene the bygynnyng of hornes.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, l. 1.

KNOTTINGS. Light corn. *Chesh.*

KNOTTLED. Stunted in growth. *South.*

KNOTTY-TOMMY. Oatmeal eaten with boiled milk poured over it. *North.*

KNOULECHIE. To acknowledge. (*A.-S.*)

KNOUT. King Canute. (*A.-S.*) *Knoute*, *Chronicon Vilodunense*, ed. Black, p. 92.

- KNOW.** (1) Futuo. Still in use.
 (2) Knowledge. Also, to acquire knowledge.
KNOWLECHING. Knowledge. (*A.-S.*)
Of hur for to have a syghte,
Of hur to have knowleching.
MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 140.
O sothfast Lorde, that haste the knowlechinge
Of every thyng, thorowe thy grete myght.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 46.
KNOWLEDGE. Took his knowledge, knew him.
 See Sir Perceval, 1052.
KNOWN. Knew. *Var. dial.*
KNOW-NOTHING. Very ignorant. *East.*
KNOWTH. To know; to acknowledge.
KNOWYNG. Acquaintance. (*A.-S.*)
Thal ar aþets of my knowyng,
Thel shall speke for the to the kyng.
MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 40, f. 53.
KNUBBLE. (1) A small knob. *Suffolk.*
 (2) To handle clumsily. *East.*
KNUBLINGS. Small round coals. *Worc.*
KNUCHER. To giggle; to chatter. *Surrey.*
KNUCKER. To neigh. *Kent and Sussex.*
KNUCKLE-DOWN. A phrase at marbles, ordering an antagonist to shoot with his hand on the ground. *Var. dial.* Knuckle-to, to yield or submit. Also, to adhere firmly.
KNUCKLES. The bands of a book.
KNUR. (1) A round hard piece of wood used in the game of knurspell. *North.*
 (2) A knot. *Var. dial.* "A bouneche or knur in a tree," Etyot, in *v. Brucum*, ed. 1559.
KNURL. A dwarf. *Northumb.*
KNUTTE. (1) Knights. (2) Knit; tied. *Heber.*
KNYCCHIS. Bundles; sheaves. *Heber.*
KNYLED. Kneit. Percy's Reliques, p. 4.
KNYLLE. To knoll. *North.*
To wakyne Mildore the bryght,
With belles for to knylla. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136*
KOCAY. A jakes. *Prompt. Parv.*
KOCOK. A cuckoo. *Arch. xxx. 409.* It occurs in *Nominale MS.* spelt *kokoke*.
KOD. Quoth. Robin Hood, i. 92.
KOP. The same as *Cof*, q. v. It means keen, eager, in *R. de Brunne*, p. 66.
Allas I queth Beves, when he doun cam,
Whilom schadde an erldam,
And an hors gode and snel,
That men clepede Arondel;
Now leh wolde gave hit kop
For a schiver of a lof. *Beves of Hamtoun, p. 71.*
KOISTER. Ill-tempered. *North.*
KOK. A cook. Havelok, 903.
KOKWOLD. A cuckold.
And, as I rede in story,
He was kokwold sykely,
Forsothe it is no leyng. *MS. Ashmole 61, f. 50.*
KOLING. The crab-apple. *Salop.*
KOMBIDE. Combed. "Crispid and kombide," *Morte Arthure*, MS. Lincoln, f. 64.
KONE. To know. (*A.-S.*)
Thys ensample were to knowe,
Botha to the fadyr and eke to the sone.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 8.
KONNE. Boldly? (*A.-S.*)
And alle in fere sey konne
That Degary the pryce bath wonne.
MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 247.

- KONSYONIS.** Conscience. *Lydgate.*
KONY. Canny; fine. *North.*
KONYNGESTE. Most learned, or clever.
The konyngeste cardynale that to the courte lenda
Knells to the conquerour, and karpes thire wordes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.
KOO. A jackdaw. *Palgrave.*
KOOLESTOCKE. The colewort. *Ortus Voc.*
KOPPED. Proud; insulting. *North.*
KORBEAU. The miller's thumb. *Kent.*
KOREN. Corn. Havelok, 1879.
KORWE. Sharp. *Nominale MS.*
KOSTANT. Constantine. *W. Wern.* p. 52.
KOTE. A tunic or coat. (*A.-S.*)
He dede to make yn the somers tyde
A kote perced querynly with pryde.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 23.
KOTTE. Caught; caught. *Hearne.*
KOTTEDE. Cut. *Lydgate.*
The kottede bare foreers of ermin,
The yonge children wende thein.
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 136.
KOUP. To bark, or yelp. *Salop.*
KOUS. The same as *Ker*, q. v. *Lanc.*
KOUSLOPPES. Cowslips. *Arch. xxx. 409.*
KOUTH. Kindred; acquaintance. (*A.-S.*)
To mi neyghburs swithe ma,
Rades to mi kouth ali-swa.
MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 19.
KOVE. *A-love*, suddenly. (*A.-S.*)
KOWEYNT. Quaint; cunning.
KOWKE. A cook. *Reliq. Antiq. i. 82.*
KOWPE. The same as *Chop*, q. v.
KOYCHES? The Cambridge MS. reads *thereas*.
Fifteen Koyches com in a stounde
Al slap, and gaf thay me thys wounde;
I mun dye tharof, wol I wate,
Swa leham in lile state;
Of myself ne ays me noht,
On my lemman es al my thoht.
Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.
KRAFTY. Skilfully made. "Fowre crosselettes krafted," MS. *Morte Arthure*, f. 88.
KRAIM. A booth at a fair. *North.*
KRAKE. To crack; to break. (*A.-S.*)
With crowens of clere golde that krukede in sondre.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.
KREEKARS. See *Crakers*; Hall, Henry VIII. f. 119; Baker's Chronicle, ed. 1696, p. 272.
KREEL. A worsted ball, the worsted being generally of different colours. *North.*
KRESS-HAWK. A hawk. *Cornew.*
KRESTE. A crest. *Nominale MS.*
A krestes he beryth in blewes,
Syr Barnard then hym knewe.
MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 80.
KREWELLE. Stern; severe.
With krewelle contenance thane the kyng karpis theis wordes,
I praye the kare noghte, syr knyghte, ne caste you no dredis.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 96.
KRIB. A hundred square feet of cut glass.
Hoime's Academie of Arms, 1688.
KRIKE. A creek. Havelok, 708.
KRINK. A bend, or twist. *East.*
KROCES. Crosses. *Hearne.*
KROUCHEN. Perched. *North.*
KRYE. To cry; to shout.

With knightly countenance sir Clegis hymselfene
Kryes to the company, and carpes thees wordes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.

KRYVE. The grave. Langtoft, p. 91.

KU. A cow. (*A.-S.*)

KUCKUC. A cuckoo. See Mr. Wright's collection of Latin Stories, p. 74.

KUDDE. Showed. (*A.-S.*)

I hered be ours Lord Crist

That here kudde his mygt.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

KUKE. A cook. Nominale MS.

KULLACK. An onion. *Devon.*

KULN. A windmill. *North.*

KULPY. Thick-set; stout. *Suffolk.*

KUNDERE. Nearer of kin. (*A.-S.*)

KUNGER. A conger. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 174.

KUNTEYNED. Sat; held himself. *W. Werve.*

KUNTIPUT. A clown. *Somerset.*

KUNY. Coin. *Prompt. Parv.*

KUSSYNYS. Cushions.

These fresh ladyes and these lordes ben sette

Oo kusynys of sliik togidre to and to.

MS. Cantab. Fl. 1. 6, f. 148.

KUTHTHES. Manners; habits. (*A.-S.*)

KUTTE. To cut. (*A.-S.*)

KUTTER. A swaggerer; a hully. *Kutting*, the adjective, is also found in the same MS.

I serve the ruffler as the rest,

And all that brags and swashe;

The kuttinge kutters of Queen-hyve.

And all that reveils dashe. *MS. Ashmole 206.*

KYBYTE. A cubit. *Prompt. Parv.*

KYDE. Famous; renowned. (*A.-S.*)

Thane afyre at Carleice a Cristynnesse he haldes,

This like kyde cooquerour, and helde hym for lorde.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 53.

KYDEL. A dam in a river for taking fish. See Statute 2 Henry VI. c. 15, quoted in Clitty's Treatise on the Game Laws, 1812, i. 373.

Fishes love soote smell; also it is trewe

That love not old kydes as thei doe the new.

Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 71.

KYE. (1) She. *Hearne.*

(2) To cry. *Middleton, ii. 485.*

KYGHT. Caught. *Hartshorne, p. 122.*

KYISIL. Dirty. *Suffolk.*

LA. (1) Lo; behold. (Kennett, MS.)

(2) Low. *North.*

LAA. Law. Nominale MS.

LAB. A little-tattle; a blab. Also called a lab-o-the-tongue. *West.* It occurs in Chaucer.

LABARDE. A leopard. *Isenbras, 189.*

LABBER. (1) To hate. *Northumb.*

(2) To loll on the tongue; to lick up anything. *Somerset.*

(3) To splash; to dirty. *North.*

LABECYDE. Whipped?

Let not thy tonge thy evyn-crysten dyspyse,

Ande than playst more myn excellens

Than yff thu labecyde with grett dylygens

Upon thy nakyde feet and bare,

Tyll the blode folwude for peyn and vyolens.

Mind, Will, and Understanding, p. 20.

LABELL. A tassel. *Hudoc.* "Labelles hanging downe on garlands, or crownes," Baret.

KYKE. To look steadfastly. (*A.-S.*)

KYKNYTES. Knights. *Cov. Myst. p. 180.*

KYLE. A cock of bay. *North.*

KYLOES. Small Highland cattle. *North.*

KYMENT. Stupid. *Heref.*

KYNDE. Begotten. (*A.-S.*)

KYNDONE. A kingdom. (*A.-S.*)

That my fadres dre chyliden bene

Into hys blys and kyndone withe me.

MS. Harl. 2260, f. 71

KYNE. Kin; kindred. (*A.-S.*)

Now hafe I taulde the the kyne that I ofs come.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 81.

KYNELD. Brought forth young. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

KYNE-MERK. A mark or sign of royalty.

Kyne-gerde, a sceptre. (A.-S.)

KYNG-RYKE. A kingdom. (*A.-S.*)

I make the kepare, syr knyghte, of kyng rykes manye,

Wardayoe wyschiplulle to weldde al my landes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.

KYNLYME. The hearth-stock. *Pr. Parv.*

KYNREDENE. Kindred. (*A.-S.*)

And here es the kyredene that I of come.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 81.

KYNTES. Knights. *Hearne.*

KYPE. (1) An ugly grimace. *Chesh.*

(2) A coarse wicker basket, containing nearly a bushel. *Heref.*

(3) To be very stingy. *Line.*

(4) Heed; care; attention; study. *West.*

(5) To belch; to vomit. *North.*

KYPTE. Caught; drew out. *Hearne.*

KYRED. Changed; altered. (*A.-S.*)

KYRRE. Quarry. A hunting term. (*A.-N.*)

To make the quarry, to cut up the deer, and

feed the hounds.

And after, whenne the hert is splayed and ded,
he undoeth hym, and maketh his kyrré, and en-
quyrrerth or rawardeth his houndes, and so he hath
gret lykynge.

MS. Bodl. 446.

KYRST? A wood. *Oxon.*

KYSE. Chester Plays, i. 80. *Qu. byse?*

KYTTE. Caught. *Weber.*

KYX. The bung of a cask. *Prompt. Parv.*

Also the same as *Kex*, q. v.

LABLYNG. Babbling. See Urry, p. 535.

He spekeþ here reprefce and vylonye,

As manyo lablyng tonge is wont alway.

Chaucer, MS. Cantab. Fl. 1. 6, f. 61

LABONETTA. An old dance, beginning with the pavan. (*Ital.*)

LABOUR. To cultivate the earth. *To labour on the way, to go onwards.*

LABOURSOME. Laborious. *North.*

LABRUN. To labour. *Const. Mas. 273.*

LACCHESE. Negligence. (*A.-N.*)

The firste poynte of slouthes I calle

Lachesse, and is the chief of alle.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 103.

LACE. (1) To beat, or thrash. *Var. dial.* The phrase often is, to lace the jacket. *To lace the skin, to eat enormously, (to tighten it?)*

(2) To mix with spirits. *North.* Lac'd coffee, Praise of Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 3.

- (3) To streak, as with laces on dress; to ornament; to embellish. "What envious streaks do lace the severing clouds," Shakespeare. Compare Maebeth, li. 3; True Tragic of Richard III. p. 47. Still in use in the North of England. A person splashed with dirt would said to be laced.
- (4) A beam. Sharp's Gov. Myst. p. 37.
 Whenne al was purveide in place,
 And bounden togidre been and lace,
 Thel foud greet merrying in her merk.
Cursor Mundel, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 85.
- (5) To tie; to bind. (*A.-N.*)
- LACED-MUTTON. A prostitute. According to Moor and Porby, the term is not yet obsolete. It occurs in Shakespeare.
- LACED-TEA. See *Lace* (2).
- LACERT. According to Cotgrave, a fleshy muscle, so termed from its having a tail like a lizard. The author of *Dial. Crent. Moral.* p. 92, compares its shape to that of a crocodile.
- LACHIE. (1) Sluggish. (*A.-N.*)
 (2) A muddy hole; a bog. *Yorksh.*
- (3) To catch; to take. (*A.-S.*) "To *lache fische*," Legend of Pope Gregory, p. 17. Hence sometimes, to embrace.
- LACHRYM.E. The title of a musical work by Dowland, frequently alluded to in old plays.
- LACK. To blame. *South.* "With-owten lae," without fault, Ywaine and Gawin, 264.
- LACKADAISICAL. Very affected, generally applied to young ladies. *Var. dial.*
- LACKADAISY. Alack; alas! *Var. dial.*
- LACKE. To beat. *Webber.*
- LACKEE. To wander from home. *West.*
- LACKES. Lackeys; companions. *Hearne.*
- LACKEY. To run by the side, like a lackey. Heywood's *Edward IV.* p. 16.
- LACKITS. Odd things; odds and ends; small sums of money. *North.*
- LACK-LATIN. A person ignorant of Latin; an uneducated man. "A silly elarke, an informer, a pettifogger, a promoter, a Sir John Lacke-Latine," Florio, p. 162.
- LACKY. To beat severely. *Devon.*
- LACKY-BOYS. Very thin soled shoes.
- LACTURE. A mixture for salads.
- LAD. (1) A man-servant. *North.* In old English, a low common person.
 (2) A thong of leather; a shoe-latchet.
- LADDE. Led; carried. (*A.-S.*)
- LADDERS. The frame-work fixed on the sides of a wagon. *Var. dial.*
- LADDY. The diminutive of *lad*.
- LADE. (1) To leak or admit water.
 Withynne the ship weche that Argus made,
 Whiche was so staunche it mygte no water lade.
MS. Digby 330.
- (2) Laden. Todd's Gower, p. 215.
- (3) To fasten anything with bands of iron. A joiner's term. *North.*
- (4) A ditch, or drain. *Norfolk.*
- (5) To abuse a person thoroughly.
- LADÉ-GORN. A pail with a long handle to lade water out with. *Derb.* Also called a *lade-pail*. See Jennings, p. 51.
- LADES. The same as *Ladders*, q. v. In Somerset they are called *ladesrides*.
- LADÉ-SADDLE. A saddle for a horse carrying a load or burthen on its back.
- LADGE. To lay eggs. *Devon.*
- LADGEN. To close the seams of wooden vessels which have opened from draught, so as to make them hold water. *Chesh.*
- LADIES-THISTLE. The *Carduus Benedictus*, Lin. See Palmer, p. 59.
- LADILY. Ugly; hideous. (*A.-S.*) Brockett has *ladily* in the same sense.
- LADLE. To dawdle. *Norfolk.*
- LADLICKED. Licked or beaten by a youth or lad. *Salop.*
- LADRON. A thief. (*Span.*)
- LAD'S-LOVE. Southernwood. *Far. dial.*
- LADUN. A hmrthen. *South.*
- LADY. "The ladie of the wicket, a hy-word for a midwife," Cotgrave, in v. *Madame*.
- LADY-BIRD. A cant term for a whore.
 A coat of lacquyes, and a lady-bird,
 An oath in fashion, and a gilded sword.
Fletcher's Poems, p. 176 (et. 676.)
- LADY-BUDDICK. An early kind of apple.
- LADY-CLOCK. The lady-bird. *Yorksh.*
- LADY-OF-THE-LAKE. A cant term for a courtesan, perhaps taken from the well-known character of that name in the *Mort d'Arthur*.
- LADY'S-HOLE. A game at cards.
- LADY'S-SMOCK. Canterbury bells. This flower is also called the lady's-nightcap.
- LADY'S-TASTE. The same as *Claggum*, q. v.
- LAER. A barn. *Yorksh.* (Kennett, MS.)
- LAFF. Remainder; remnant. *North.*
- LAFF. To laugh. *North.* "Then wold you *laffe*," Collier's Old Ballads, p. 60.
- LAFT. Left; remained. (*A.-S.*) "And laften the gold," Chron. Vilodun, p. 102.
 What foule that slettes or flye,
 Whether it were ferre or nye,
 Some with hym it lafte.
MS. Cantab. ff. v. 46, f. 51
- LAFTER. The number of eggs laid by a hen before she sits. *North.*
- LAG. (1) To crack; to split. *West.*
- (2) Late; last; slow. *Far. dial.* Also, the last or lowest part. "The weight would *lagge* thee," Heywood's *Iron Age*, sig. K. iii.
- (3) A game at marbles.
- (4) The stand for a barrel. Also, the narrow wood or stave. *North.*
- (5) A law. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. °
- LAGABAG. A lazy fellow. *Suffolk.* Forby has it, but spelt *lagarag*.
- LAGE. To wash. *Lagge*, a bundle of clothes for washing. Old cant terms.
- LAGGED. Dirtied; splashed. *Palgrave.*
- LAGGEN. (1) The stave of a cask. *North.*
- (2) The angle between the side and bottom of a wooden dish. *Northumb.*
- LAGGENE. They lay?
 Thane theire launces they lachene, theire lordlyche byernes,
 Laggene with longe speeres one byarde stedes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80

- LAGGER.** A green lane; a narrow strip of ground. *West.*
- LAGH.** Law. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in MS. Cotton. *Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 1.*
- LAGHBERER.** A ruler. (*A.-S.*)
- LAGHTE.** Taken; caught. (*A.-S.*)
And he lordely lyghten, and laghte of his brydille,
And lets his burlycle blonke baits on the flores.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 81.
- LAG-LAST.** A loiterer. *North.* "Lastly, lagly, behind all," Florio, p. 149. *Lagman*, the last of a company of reapers.
- LAG-TEETH.** The grinders, so called because the last in growth. See Florio, p. 511.
- LAG-WOOD.** The larger sticks from the head of an oak tree when felled. *Dorset.*
- LAID.** (1) Killed; dead. *Suffolk.* The common phrase is, *laid by the wall.*
The kyng of Lebe es laide, and in the felde levyde,
And manye of his lye mene that there to hym lan-
gede.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 73.
- (2) Laid down for a nap. *East.*
- (3) Just or slightly frozen. *Norw.*
- (4) Plotted; designed; contrived. *Shak.*
- (5) *Laid out*, bedecked with finery. *Laid up*, confined from sickness. When a coal-pit ceases working, it is said to be *laid in*.
- (6) Trimmed, as with lace, &c.
- LAIE.** A lake. (*A.-S.*)
The blod ran to the valale,
So water out of a laie, *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 197.
- LAIER.** Soil; dung. *East.*
- LAIGHTON.** A garden. *Yorksh.*
- LAIN.** A layer of anything. The term occurs in Harrison's England, p. 187.
- LAINCH.** A long stride. *North.*
- LAINE.** (1) To lay. (*A.-S.*) It is the imperf. pl. in the following example.
Aod in a chare they hym layne,
And ladd hym home into Almayne.
MS. Cantab. FF. II. 30, f. 77.
- (2) To conceal. (*A.-S.*) "The sothe es noghte to laine," the truth must not be concealed, a very common phrase in old romances.
Sir Degrevaun, es noghte to layne,
His swerd hase he owt-drawen.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 137.
- (3) Concealment. From the verb.
Whan Robyn came to Notyngham,
Serkenly withouten layne,
He prayed to God and myd Mary
To bring hym out save agayne.
MS. Cantab. FF. v. 46, f. 126.
Lady, he sayd, withouten layne,
This is Laucelottis shield de Lake.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 94.
- LAINERS.** Straps; thongs. (*A.-N.*)
- LAIR.** Soil; land. "Layre of a ground, terroy," Palgrave. Brockett explains it, mire, dirt. "Laire, open pasture, common field," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.
Of water his body, is besche laire,
His heer of fuyr, his honde of ayre.
Cumore Mundi, MS. Col. Trin. Cantab. f. 4.
- LAIRD.** (1) Learned. (*A.-S.*)
Ne rieche, es pour, ne bond, ne fre,
Laird, ne lawed, what is he be.
John de Wapole, p. 7.
- (2) A proprietor of land. *North.* Properly, a lord of the manor.
- LAIRIE.** An airy of hawks. Florio, p. 129.
- LAIRING.** Wading through mire, &c. *North.*
- LAIRLY.** Idle; base. *Cumb.*
- LAISTOWE.** "The ancient gardens were but dunghills and laistowes," Harrison, p. 209. See further in *Lay-stall*.
- LAITCH.** To be idle and gay; to loiter; to laugh; to titter. *North.*
- LAITCHETY.** Idle; careless. *South.*
- LAITE.** To search; to seek for. Still in use in the North of England.
- LAITER.** The same as *Lafter*, q. v.
- LAITH.** (1) Loath; loathly. *North.*
(2) To bid, ask, or invite. *Yorksh.*
- LAK.** Vice; sin; little. *Hearne.*
- LAKE.** (1) A kind of fine linen. Shirts were formerly made of it. It is mentioned in a laundress's list of articles in MS. Cantab. FF. i. 6, f. 141, and by Chaucer. The following passage establishes its colour.
The dais y-crowned white as lake,
Ao violetis oo bankes be bedene.
MS. Cantab. FF. i. 6, f. 11.
- (2) Fault. (*A.-S.*) Octovian, 1394. Kennett explains it, disgrace, scandal.
So ere these bakkytres won,
Thai say the wraot thai thai con,
Ever behynde a manya baka
With ille thai fyode to hym y lake.
R. de Brunne, MS. B.-nes, p. 31.
For yn the syxte ther y spake,
Y touched of thys yche lake.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 99.
- (3) To lap up. *Lanc.*
- (4) Any small rivulet. *Devon.*
- (5) To be covetous. *North.*
- (6) To play. Also, a play. *North.* Hence *laker*, a player or actor.
William wel with Mellors his wille than dede,
Aod laked there al lyking al the long daye.
William and the Werewolf, p. 36.
- (7) To pour water gently. *North.*
- (8) To like; to please. *Sevyn Sages*, 1212.
- (9) A den? See *Cov. Myst.* p. 387.
- (10) Lack of anything. *Palgrave.*
- LAKE-WAKE.** The ceremony of watching a corpse previously to burial. It is mentioned by Chaucer, Cant. T. 2960, spelt *liche-wake*, more in accordance with its etymology.
- LAKIN.** (1) See *Byrlakin*.
- (2) A plaything; a toy. *North.* "He putt up in his bosome thes iij. lakaysn," Gesta Rou. p. 105. *Lakynes*, Nominal MS.
- LAL.** A petted, spoiled child. *East.*
- LALDRUM.** A very great simpleton. *East.*
- LALL.** (1) Little. *North.*
- (2) To lounge, or loiter. *Norfolk.*
- LALLOP.** To beat, or thrash. *Far. dial.*
- LALLOPS.** A slattern. *North.*
- LAM.** To beat soundly. *Far. dial.* "Ile lambe your jactett, sirrah," MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 2. Hence *lamé-pie*, a sound beating; and, perhaps, *lamback*, to beat. "Doð; beaten, iammed, bethwacked," Cotgrave.

LAMB-HOGS. Lambs before shearing. *North.*

LAMBOYS. The drapery which came from below the tassels over the thighs, sometimes imitated in steel. See Hall, Henry IV. f. 12.

LAMBREN. Lambs. (*A.-S.*)

LAMBS. Ruffians employed at elections to impress upon the persons and property of the peaceable inhabitants the "physical force" doctrine. Times, Nov. 4th, 1844.

LAMBSKIN. A glutinous substance sometimes found in vinegar. *Line.*

LAMBSKINES. Strokes. See *Lam.*

And because thereof, I did give her three or four lambskines with the yerd. Thou servedst her well ynowgh, said he. *MS. Ashmol. 298.*

LAMBSKINET. A juvenile game at cards. *Solop.* From Fr. *Lasquetet*.

LAMB'S-LEG. Nasal dirt. *Var. dial.*

LAMB'S-QUARTERS. The white goose-foot. *Lamb-sucklings*, the flowers of bird's foot clover. *North.*

LAMB-STORMS. Spring storms, often prejudicial to young lambs. *East.*

LAMB'S-TONGUE. Rib-grass. *South.*

LAMB'S-WOOL. Apples roasted, beaten into a pulp, and well mixed with strong ale.

LAMB'S-WOOL-SKY. A collection of white orbicular masses of cloud. *Devon.*

LAMBYKE. An alembic. Arch. xxx. 409.

LAME. (1) Often. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A lamb. *Agnus*, a lame; *agnus*, a new lame." Nominal MS.

(3) Loam; mud; clay. (*A.-S.*)

Of erthe and lame as was Adam

Makele to noye and nede,

We er als he makele to be,

Whilles we this lyfe saile lede.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 213.

Ther is a mon that her Jhesus,

With lame he anoynt myne eyes two.

Cureur Mundt, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 84.

(4) A person wounded or injured in any limb was formerly said to be lame.

LAMENTABLE. Very. *Var. dial.*

LAMETER. A cripple. *North.* In the West of England a *lamiger*.

LAM-FLOOR. At Wednesbury, co. Staffordshire, the fourth parting or laming in the body of the coal is called the lam-floor.

LAMINGS. The partings of coal. *Staff.*

LAM-LAKENS. See *Bulls-and-Cows*.

LAMM. (1) A plate or scale of metal. An armourer's term. Florio, p. 19.

(2) To catch eels. *Suffolk.*

LAMMEL. Same as *Lambskinet*, q. v.

LAMMING. Huge; great. Formed similarly to *wapping*, &c. from *lamming*, a beating.

LAMMOCK. To slouch. *Var. dial.*

LAMP. (1) To shine. *Spenser.*

(2) An iron cradle let down with fire into a coal-pit to make a draught of air. *Staff.*

LAMPASS. An excrescence of flesh above the teeth in horses, which prevents their eating.

Topseil's Beasts, 1607, p. 362.

LAM-PAY. The same as *Lam*, q. v.

LAMPER-EEL. The lamprey. *East.*

LAMPLOO. An outdoor boy's game.

LAMPORS. A kind of thin silk. (*Dut.*)

LAMPORNS. Lampreys. Ord. and Reg. p. 449.

LAMPSED. Lamed; injured. *West.*

LAMPUS. The same as *Lummoor*, q. v.

LAM'S-GRASS. Spring, or early grass. *West.*

LANCASHIRE. "Lancashire law, no stakes, no draw," a saying to avoid payment of a bet when verbally made.

LANCE. Explained by Hearne, "rouse, start, raise, stir up, shoot at." Apparently connected with *Launche*, q. v.

LANCEGAY. A sort of lance. Blount mentions it as prohibited by statute.

Me thought a fyrr lancegay

Whilom thorow myn herte he caste.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 247.

LANCE-KNIGHT. A foot-soldier. "*Lasquetet*, a lanceknight, or Germane footman." Cotgrave.

"*Lasanyght, lancequetet*," Palsgrave. These quotations establish the correctness of Gifford's explanation, which is doubted by Nares.

"Our lamsqueneight of Lowe-Germanie," Dekker's Knights Conjuring, p. 59. Blount says,

"lance-knights were anciently such horsemen in war as were armed with lances."

LANCELET. A lancet. *Baret.*

LANCEPESADO. "The lowest range and meanest officer in an army is called the *lancepesado*, or *prezado*, who is the leader or governor of half a file," The Soldier's Accidence. The name is variously written.

LAND. (1) That part of ground between the furrows in a ploughed field. *North.*

(2) Freehold, in contradistinction to copyhold, or leasehold. *Devon.*

(3) The same as *Launde*, q. v.

LAND-CRESS. Winter-cress. *South.*

LAND-DAMN. This word is a Shakespearian puzzle. Perhaps the following passage will explain the mystery,—"*Landan, lantan, rantan*, are used by some Gloucestershire people in the sense of scouring or correcting to some purpose, and also of rattling or rating severely,"

Dean Milles' MS. Glossary, p. 164.

LAND-DRAKE. The land-rail. *Glouc.*

LANDED. Covered or thickly coated with dirt. *Line.* It is generally followed by *up*.

LANDER. A man who attends at the mouth of a shaft to receive the kibble, &c.

LANDERER. A person who washed clothes.

LANDERN. A grate. *North.*

LANDFEATHER. A bay of the sea.

LANDLOUPERS. Persons who fly from the country for crime or debt. *North.* Stanihurst, p. 50, has *landleapers*, apparently in the sense of invaders.

LAND-LUBBER. A sailor's term (in ridicule) for any one not a seaman.

LAND-LUNG. The ash-coloured ground liverwort. *Suffolk.*

LANDMALE. A reserved rent, or annual sum of money, charged upon a piece of land by the chief lord of the fee, or a subsequent meane owner. *Finchale Ch.*

LAND-MATE. In Herefordshire he that in harvest time reaps on the same ridge of ground or land with another, they call land-mates. Blount, ed. 1681, p. 366.

LAND-MEND. To level ground with a shovel after wheat has been sown. *Glouc.* This is taken from Milles' MS. Glossary.

LANDREN. Ladders. *Hearne.*

LAND-SCORES. Anciently the greatest part of the country lay in common, only some parcels about the villages being enclosed, and a small quantity in *land-scores* allotted out for tillage. Carlisle's Accounts of Charities, p. 295.

LANDSCRAP. A landscape. *Shirley.*

LAND-SHARE. The headland of a field. *Devon.*

LANDSHUT. A land-flood. *Heref.*

LANDSKIP. A landscape. Arch. x. 405.

Lova's like a *landskip*, which doth stand

Smooth at a distance, rough at hand.

Cleaveland's Poems, 1680, p. 70.

LAND-VINE. A native vine. *Baret.*

LAND-WHIN. The plant rest-harrow. *East.*

LAND-YARDS. Two staves or 18 ft. in Cornwall are a land-yard, and 160 land-yards an acre.

LANE. Reward? (*A.-S.*)

Thorowe Goddis helpe and his knets,

Thus haue the genoi loste his lyfe;

Ho loves Goda of his tene.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 140.

LANEING. Concealment. *North.*

LANG. Long. *North.* (*A.-S.*)

LANGABERDE. Lombards. *Gawayne.*

LANGAN. The socket of a spade or shovel. *West.* Also called *langit*.

LANGAR. The lash of a whip. *Camd.*

LANG-AVIZED. Long-visaged. *North.*

LANGDEBEF. The herh hugloss.

LANGEE. To long for. *Devon.*

LANGELE. To hind together. *Pr. Parv.* Still in use in the North, to hoppel a horse. *Langets*, chains for hindling horse's feet. *Langett* occurs in Towneley Myst. p. 26, meaning a strap or thong. "Langot of the shoe, the latchet," Kennett.

LANGELLS. Blankets. *Finchale Ch.*

LANGET. A strip of ground. *West.* At Islip, co. Oxon, is a field called *Lankot*.

LANGENZ. Belongs; appertains.

Thow has clenly the cure that to my coroune *langenz*,
Of alle my werdes wile, and my wyfys ake.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.

LANGHOLDS. Spaniels upon the feet of horses fastened with a horse-lock to keep them from leaping wrong. *North.*

LANGLE. To saunter slowly. *East.*

LANG-LOANING-CAKE. A cake made for schoolboys in the vacation. *North.*

LANGLY. A long time. (*A.-S.*)

The horse strekede oote his nekka als *ferre* als he
myghte, and Hkked Alexander hand; and he kneld
doun on his kneesse, and biholda Alexander in the
vesage *langly*.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 1.

LANGOON. A kind of wine, mentioned in the Praise of Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 3.

LANGOT. See *Langete*.

LANGOURE. Weakness; faintness. (*A.-N.*)

LANGREL. Very tall; long; lanky. *Line.*

LANGRETS. False dice, loaded so as to come up *quater* or *tray* more frequently than the other numbers.

His *langrets*, with his hls men and his low,

Are ready what his pleasure is to throw.

Roseland's Humors Ordinarie, n. d.

LANGSAMENESS. Listlessness. Ellis, iii. 339.

Langsme, tedious, tiresome.

LANGSYNE. Long ago. *Langsyners*, persons who lived long since. *North.*

LANGTOE.

Shee added, withall, the report of her better fortunes; how shee had a swifter and more profitable mutation of her ale in former time, how that first her ale was ale, and then it was *langtoe*, and then it was ale againe.

Rosely's Search for Money, 1609.

LANGUAGE. A linguist. Thynne, p. 30.

LANGURE. To languish. *Chaucer.*

LANGWORT. The white hellebore.

LANIER. A thong of leather. (*A.-N.*) "Lanyer of lether," Palsgrave. The lash of a whip is still so called in Suffolk.

LANK. (1) The groin. *Devon.*

(2) Lean; miserable. *North.*

LANNARD. The laner hawk. The *lanier* is the male, and the *laneret* the female. See Markham's Country Farme, 1616, p. 714.

LANNOCK. A long narrow piece of land. *Witts.* See *Langet*.

LANSELE. The herb nibwort. (*A.-N.*)

LANT. (1) Urine. *North.* Cotgrave has, "Ecloy, lant, urine."

(2) To heggar, or make poor. *Yorksh.*

(3) Lent. *Reliq. Antiq. i. 259.*

In contré som tyme was a man

That lante penyces of that he wan.

Curren Mundi, MS. Col. Trin. Cantab. f. 87.

LANTERED. Hazarded. *Northumb.*

LANTERLOO. A game mentioned in Games Most in Use, 12mo. n. d. The game of *loo* is still termed *lant* in the North.

LANTERN. (1) A lantern. Davies, p. 17.

(2) *Lantern* and *candle-light*, the old cry of the London belman at night. Its origin is indifferently accounted for in Hobson's Jests, 1607. One of Dekker's tracts is entitled, "Lanthorne aud Candle-Light, or the Bellmans second Nights-walke, in which he brings to light a brood of more strange villanies then ever were till this yeare discovered," 4to. Lond. 1620. (First ed. 1609.)

LANTERN-FISH. The smooth sole. *Cornes.*

LANTERN-LEET. The horn or glass at the sides of a lantern. *North.*

LANTERN-PUFF. A hurry. *Warw.*

LANTERN-STAFF. A logger tied to a horse's foot, to enable a person to catch him more easily. *Beds.*

LANTERN-SWASH. A great consternation.

LANTHORN-JAWED. Thin-faced. *Far. dial.*

LANTREE. The bar hooked to a plough or harrow, to which the traces are attached. *Heref.*

LANYELS. Horse-hopples. *Yorksh.*

LAP. (1) To wrap up; to inclose; to cover. Hall, Richard III. f. 3, describing the murder of the infant princes, says, "this Miles Forest and John Dighton about mydnight, the sely children lying in their beddes, came into the chaumbred and sodely *lapped* them up amongst the clothes." Still in use.

They *lapped* hym in on every syde,
Ther was no bote but to abyde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 78.
Sewed theme in sendelle sexti faulde aftire,
Lapped them in fede, lesse that they schulde
Chawge or chawffe, gif thay myghte escheffe.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 77.

- (2) Leaped; vaulted. *North*.
(3) The end or bottom of a garment; the skirt or lapet. (*A.-S.*)
(4) To flog, or beat. *Somerset*.
(5) To lay anything in a person's lap, i. e. to put it totally in their power. To *lap* up, to relinquish anything; to express in a proper manner.

(6) Porridge. An old cant term. Forby calls it, "thin broth, weak tea," &c.

(7) A covering? See *Lappe*.

Apes outwardly resemble men very much, and Vesalius saith that their proportion differe from mans in moe things then Gallen observeth, as in the muscles of the breast, and those that move the armes, the elbow and the ham, likewise in the inward frame of the hand, in the muscles moving the toes of the feet, and the feet and shoulders, and in the instrument moving the sole of the foot, also in the fundament and mesenterary, the *lap* of the liver, and the hollow vain holding it up which men have not.

Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 3.

LAPARD. The female podendum. *Devon*.

LAPASSARELLA. The name of an old dance described in Shak. Soc. Papers, i. 27.

LAP-BANDER. Anything that binds two articles more closely together. *North*.

LAP-CLAP. A loud kiss. *Devon*.

LAP-CLOTIL. An apron. *Chaucer*.

LAPE. To walk about in the mud; to go slovenly, or untidily. *North*.

LAPISE. Honnds are said to lapse when they open in the string. *Gent. Rec.* ii. 78.

LAPLOVE. Corn convolvulus. *North*.

LAPPE. Covering. (*A.-S.*)

And alle ledde me lowttede that lengede in erthe,
And nowes es lefte me no *lappe* my iycham to heile.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.

LAPPIOR. A dancer. *Corno*.

LAP-STONE. The stone on which a shoemaker beats his leather. *North*.

LAQUEAR. A ceiling. (*Med. Lat.*)

LARAS. Any round pieces of wood turned by the turners. *Devon*.

LARD. To baste meat. *North*.

LARDER. Railing; noise. (*A.-N.*)

Tho was Otuel fni of mood,
And feught as he were wood.

Al the kinges oet anon

Foteuveden Otuel echon,

Rnolund end Otiver,

And maden a foul larder.

Romance of Otuel, p. 64.

LARDERY. A larder. See *Ord.* and *Reg.* p.

21. "*Lardarium*, a lardyrhowa," *Nominales* MS. Still used in Yorkshire.

LARDING-STICK. An instrument for piercing holes, used in cookery for larding certain fowls, &c.

LARDOSE. A screen behind an altar in a cathedral. *Kennett*.

LARE. (1) A rate or tax. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Learning; lore; doctrine. (*A.-S.*)

The whiles gladly resayves the *lare* of haly kirke
thaire moder.

MS. Coll. Eton, 10, f. 12.

They lett by thi *lare* lyghte,
And coveted the golde bryghte.

MS. Lincoln A. 1, f. 128.

(3) A quagmire, or bog. *North*.

LAREABELL. The sun-flower. *Lin.*

LARE-FATHER. A schoolmaster. *North*. According to *Kennett*, an adviser, a counsellor. See MS. Lansd. 1033.

LAREOVERS. When children are over inquisitive as to the meaning or use of any articles, it is sometimes the custom to rebuke them by saying they are *lareovers* for meddlers.

LARGE. (1) *Large* and *long* were characters in old music. One large contained two longs; one long two breves.

(2) Range. *Skelton*, ii. 239.

(3) *At my large*, at my liberty.

I saile at Lammest take leve, and luge at my *large*
In delitie in his laudes wyth lordes y-nowe.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.

(4) Spacious; free; prodigal. (*A.-N.*)

LARGELY. Fully. *Chaucer*.

LARGENESS. Liberality. (*A.-N.*)

And that Nature the goddesse
Wylle, off hyre fre largeness,
With erbs and with flourys bothe
The feldys and the medows clothe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 1.

LARGESS. A bounty. The respers in the Eastern counties ask passengers for a largess, and when any money is given to them, all about together, Largess! Largess! *Largesse* is not uncommon in early English, meaning bounty, liberality. "Crye a larges when a reward is given to workemen, *stipem vociferare*," *Huloet*, 1552. It was anciently the cry of minstrels at feasts.

LARGYLYCHE. Largely. *Rob. Glouc.*

LA-RI. An excl. denoting surprise.

LARIOT. The witwal. *Florio*, pp. 99, 106.

LARK. A wild fellow; a mad prank. Also, to play mad tricks. *Var. dial.*

LARK-HEEL. Long-beeled. *Lin.*

LARKS-LEERS. Arable land not in use; any poor or barren land. *Somerset*.

LARME. An alarm. *Polygrave*.

LARMY. Sorrowful. *Somerset*.

LARONE. A thief. (*A.-N.*) "*Grenic larone*,"

Nabbes' Bride, 1640, sig. F. ii.

LARRICK. Careless. *Yorksh.*

LARES. Elves, or spirits. *Warner*.

LARRUP. To beat. *Var. dial.*

LARRY. A scolding, or lecture. *West.*

LART. (1) Taught. *Yorksh.*

(2) A woollen floor. *Somerset*.

LARTIN-NAILS. Nails used for fixing laths in floors. *Somerset.*

LARUM. To beat a larum on a woman's stiddy, *rem cum aliqua habere.*

Tell me, I pray thee, what did he, Tibby?

Did he beat a larum on thy stiddy?

Yorkshire Dialogue, 1697, p. 53.

LARY. Empty. *West.*

LARYDOODLE. The penis. *Devon.*

LAS. A lace; a snare. (*A.-N.*)

LAS-CHARGEABLE! Be quiet! *West.*

LASCHE. In MS. Sloane 1698, f. 9, is a receipt "for to make rede lasche or lether."

LASE. Less. Sir Degrevant, 262.

LASER. Leisure. Plumpton Corr. p. 116.

LASH. (1) To lash out, to kick; to be prodigal; to dilate. To leave in the lash, in the dirt, mud, or lurch. Lash, extravagant, Holinshed, Conq. of Ireland, p. 30.

(2) To comb the hair. *North.*

(3) A string or cord in which beasts are held; a snare. See *Las.*

(4) To heat severely. *North.*

(5) Soft; watery; insipid. *East.*

LASH-COMB. A wide-toothed comb. *North.*

LASH-EGG. A soft-shelled egg. *Suffolk.*

LASHER. A wear. *Oxon.*

LASHIGILLAVERY. A superfluity, especially applied to articles of food. *North.*

LASHING. Lavish. *Taylor.*

LASHINS. Great quantities. *Northumb.*

LASHNESS. Slowness; dulness. (*A.-N.*)

LASK. A diarrhoea. See Fletcher's Differences, 1623, p. 33; MS. Sloane 1585, f. 121. There is a receipt "to stop a laske" in the same MS. f. 152. It is not quite obsolete.

LASKE. To shorten; to lessen; to bring to an end. See Will. Werw. pp. 21, 35.

LASS. Lazy. *I. Wight.*

LASSCHYNGE. Rushing.

For lyte lasschynges fame elle the loude over.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. II. f. 111.

LASSE. To lessen, or decrease. (*A.-S.*)

So that his owen pris he lasseth,

Whan he suche mesure overpasseth

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 54.

The deys gon, the moneth passid,

Hire love encreaseth and his laserth.

Gower, MS. 166d, f. 108.

For schame woche may not be lasayde

Off thyng that was to fore passayde.

MS. Cantab. FF. I. 6, f. 1.

LAST. (1) The groin. *Suffolk.*

(2) To stretch out; to extend. *North.*

(3) On his last legs, nearly undone. *Of the last edition, of the newest fashion.*

(4) A measure. It is eighty bushels of corn, twelve barrels of fish, fourteen barrels of pitch, tar, or ashes, twelve dozen hides or skins, twenty thousand herrings, twelve sacks of wool, twenty dickers of leather, &c. "White herringes a laste, that is to saye, xij. barrells," Ord. and Reg. p. 102.

(5) A court held in the marshes of East Kent, consisting of twenty-four jurors, who levy rates for preserving the marshes.

LASTAGE. "Ballese or lastage for shippes, *saburra*," Huloet, 1552.

LAST-DAY. Yesterday. *West.*

LASTE. Loss. Reynard the Foxe, p. 85.

LASTENEST. Most lasting. *Var. dial.*

LASTER. The coming-in of the tide. Also the same as *Lastet*, q. v.

LASTREL. Some kind of hawk.

LASTS. The perindum. *Suffolk.*

LASTY. Lasting. *North.*

LAT. (1) A lath. (*A.-S.*) *Lat-river*, a person who makes laths. *North.* "A latt, *asser*," Nominal MS.

(2) Slow; tedious. *West.* Lat-a-foot, slow in moving. Wilbraham, p. 53.

(3) To hinder. More usually *let*.

(4) Wet, unseasonable, generally applied to the weather. *North.* See Ray's Words, ed. 1674, p. 29 (wrongly paged 26).

(5) Fashion, or manner. *Scott.*

(6) Leadeth. (*A.-S.*)

Ac ther the blynde lat the blynde,

In dich thei fallen bothe twe.

Fernon MS. Bodleian Libr.

LATAND. Letting. (*A.-S.*)

In that mene tyme Alexander seot e lettre tille Olympias, his moder, and tille his mayster Aristotle, latand thame witte of the batellis and the dysce that thay soffred. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 46.*

LATBRODS. Lath-nails. Finchale Ch.

LATCH. (1) Fancy; wish. *Somerset.*

(2) To measure under the surface of a mine to ascertain how much of it has been used. *North.*

(3) To light or fall. *Suffolk.* Kennett gives these meanings as current in Durham.

(4) To support; to hold. *Var. dial.*

(5) To tarry behind; to loiter.

(6) To catch. See Maebeth, iv. 3. We have had the older form in v. *Lache*. "Latching, catching, infecting," Ray, ed. 1674, p. 29. In the following passage, MS. Bodl. 294 has *lache*, the best reading.

How Polyphemus whilom wrought,

When that he Galathea besought

Of love, whiche he made not lache,

That made him for to waite and weteche.

Gower, ed. 1554, f. 27.

(7) A cross-bow. Meyrick, iii. 10.

(8) The same as *Catch* (1).

(9) The same as *Las*, q. v.

(10) To latch on, to put water on the mash when the first wort has run off.

LATCH-DRAWER. See *Drawlatch*.

LATCH-PAN. The dripping-pan. East. Every cook in Suffolk could settle the dispute on a passage in Mids. Night's Dream, iii. 2. The Athenian's eyes were Puck's latch-pans.

LATE. (1) The same as *Laite*, q. v.

(2) An evil, or injury. (*A.-S.*)

He sal wret his lukes on Peris yetes;

Almayn sal be ful ferd for his late.

Old Prophecies, Cotton MSS.

(3) Feature; countenance. In the following passage, manner, behaviour.

Bot thou in this perille put of the bettler,

Thow sail be my presoener for alle thy penwile lates.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 10.

LATED. Belated. *Shak.*

LATELEST. Most loathly. (*A.-S.*)

LATERED. Delayed. *Chaucer.*

LATESOME. (1) Loathful. It also means, tiresome, tedious. *Warr.*

But to here of Cristis passoun,
To many a man it is ful leytoun.

MS. Ashmole 60, f. 5.

He so swyft to speke on his manere,

And latesome and slowe for to here;

He prayes awide meo and haldes theim wyse.

Hampole, MS. Boices, p. 35.

(2) Late; backward. Plumpton Corr. p. 21. *Lateward*, Cotgrave in v. *Discourtois*.

LATH. (1) An annual court held at Dymchurch, co. Kent. Kennett, *MS. Lansd.* 1033.

(2) Moveth; bent down.

(3) To place, or set down. *Linc.*

LATHIE. (1) A great part or division of a county, containing three or more hundreds. See Lambard's *Perambulation*, ed. 1596, p. 567; Harrison, p. 153.

(2) A barn. *North.* An old word. It occurs in Plumpton Correspondence, p. 257.

(3) Hateful; injured? Also, injury, harm.

Some the erle weke wrethe,
And sware many grete athe
He solde his meage be lathie.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 131.

(4) Ease; rest. *North.*

(5) To ask; to invite. *Chesh.*

(6) A thistle, or weed of any kind. *Somerset.*

LATHIER. (1) Rather. *West.*

(2) Part of a mill. *Var. dial.*

(3) A ladder. See Palsgrave, verb. f. 360; Collier's *Old Ballads*, pp. 33, 105.

LATHING. An invitation. Kennett says "the use of this word is most proper to Staffordshire." It occurs, however, in Watson, Grose, and Palmer, and is still in use.

LATHY. (1) Strong. *Heref.*

(2) Thin; slender, like a lath. *Var. dial.*

LATIMER. An interpreter. (*A.-N.*) "Lyare was mi latymer," Wright's *Lyric Poetry*, p. 49. It is spelt *latyneres* in Maundeville, p. 58, which is the more correct form, *Latin* having been formerly applied to language in general.

LATING. The same as *Lathe* (1).

LATITAT. A noise; a scolding. *West.*

LATTAGE. An impediment, generally applied to a defect in speech. *West.*

LATTEN. Plate-tin. Palmer says the word is very common in this sense in Devon, and it is also found in the North country glossaries. Shakespeare is said to have given his godson, a child of Ben Jonson, a dozen *latten* spoons, and told the parent he should translate them. The pun is not uncommon in writers of Shakespeare's time, but the old word *latten*, or *latoun*, was not plate-tin, and the provincialism now in use must not mislead us, as it has Brockett, to attribute the same meaning to the archaism. It was a kind of mixed metal, very much resembling brass in its nature and colour. Various articles were made of it, as a cross, Chaucer, *Cant. T.* 701; a

basin, Piers Ploughman, p. 462, &c. According to Mr. Hunter, the old brasses in churches are for the most part of latten.

LATTER. To run about idly. *North.* Also the same as *Laffer*, q. v.

LATTER-END. The seat of honour. *South.*

LATTERMATH. See *Aftermath*. "Lateward hay, latermath," *Hollyband's Dictionary*, 1593. Still in use.

LATTICE. (1) Plate-tin. *Cornw.*

(2) An ale-house. Many inns formerly had this sign, and the ancient ale-house was generally distinguished by a lattice, not by a glass window, the latter substance being, as Gifford supposes, too fragile for the nature of the customers. See Ben Jonson, l. 96.

LATTING. Late; backward. *West.*

LAU. (1) Low. (2) A low or flame. (*A.-S.*)

LAUCHAIDS. Terraces, natural or artificial, on the sides of hills. *Devon.*

LAUDATION. Praise. (*Lat.*) It occurs in Hawkins' *Engl. Dram.* i. 22.

LAUDE. Praise. *Chaucer.*

LAUDES. The service of matins.

LAUGH. To laugh the other side of one's mouth, i. e. to cry. *Var. dial.*

LAUGH-AND-LAY-DOWN. A juvenile game at cards, in which the winner, who holds a certain combination of cards, lays them down upon the table, and laughs at his good success, or, at least, is supposed to do so. Old writers generally call it *laugh and lie down*, as Florio, p. 74. Sometimes the *double entendre* is not of the most delicate description.

At laugh and lie downe if they play,
What aase against the sport can bray?

Lilly's Mother Bombe, ed. 1632, sig. Dd. ii.

LAUGHE. Taken; captured.

Lordes of Loryme and Lumbardy bothere

Laughe was and iede in with our lele knyghtes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 85.

LAUGHT. (1) A loft. *Devon.*

(2) Took; caught; received.

The palem fel ded to grounde,

His soule laught helle hounde.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 236.

Boldely his swyde he laughte,

To the gyent soche a strok he raghte.

MS. Cantab. Yf. II. 38, f. 80.

(3) The same as *Laughe*, q. v.

And ther was Lewyne laughte, and Lewlyn's brothre,
With lordes of Lebe, and iede to theire strenghts.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 78.

LAUK. (1) To weed. *Var. dial.*

(2) To strike; to beat. *North.*

(3) A common exclamation of surprise.

LAUM. To swoon. *Somerset.*

LAUNCE. The sand-eel. *West.*

LAUNCELEY. The herb ribwort. (*A.-N.*)

LAUNCEYNGE. Throwing lances. *Weber.*

LAUNCH. (1) To cry out; to groan. *Worce.*

(2) To launch leeks is to plant them like celery in trenches. *West.*

(3) A trap used for taking eels, &c.

LAUNCHIE. To skip. Forby has it, "to take long strides." It occurs in *Severn Sages*, 1904 meaning, to throw or place.

Who lukes to the leftes syde, whenne his horse launches,
With the lyghte of the sonne men myghte see his lyverre.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 90.

LAUNDE. A plain place in a wood; an unploughed plain; a park; a lawn. "*Saltus, a lawn,*" *Nomine MS.*

Now is Gij to a launde y-go,
Wher the dragon duelled tho.

Guy of Warwick, p. 262.

For to hunt et the hartes in this hye laundes
In Glamorgane with glee, thare gladchipe was evere.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.

LAUNDER. (1) Any kind of gutter or channel for conveying water. *Var. dial.*

(2) A washer. Also, to wash. "*Buandière, launderer.*" *Hollyhand's Dictionary, 1593. Laundering gold, washing it.*

LAUNDRE. A laundress. *Palgrave.*

LAUP. To leap. *Yorksh.*

LAUREAT. Crowned with laurel. (*Lat.*) The laureatship at our universities was a degree in grammar, including poetry and rhetoric, so called because the person who graduated was presented with a wreath of laurel.

LAUREOLE. Spurge-laurel. (*A.-N.*)

LAURER. A laurel. *Chaucer.*

LAUS. Loose. (*A.-S.*)

LAUTER. The laurel. (*A.-N.*)

That worthy was the lauter to have
Of poetrie, and the palma to attayne.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 30, f. 48.

LAU3T. Caught; received. (*A.-S.*)

Thenne was Marie Joseph bitaust,
And he hir in spousele laust.

Cherise Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 67.

LAVALTOE. Same as *Lavolta*, q. v.

For lo! the liveless Jacks lavaltoes take
At that sweet musick which themselves do make.

Brome's Songs, ed. 1661, p. 133.

LAVANDRE. A laundress. "A tretise for *lavandres*," *Reliq. Antiq. i. 26.*

LAVANT. A land-spring. *South.*

LAVAS. Lavish. *Romens and Juliet, p. 20.*

LAVAST. Uninclosed stubble. *Kent.*

LAVE. (1) The rest; and the remainder. *North.*

(2) To lade or draw water. *Chaucer.* Also, to pour, as in *Perceval, 2250*; to wash, *Piers Ploughman, p. 273.*

(3) To gutter, as a candle. *Wills.*

(4) To hang, or flap down. *Hall.*

LAVE-EARED. Long, or flap-eared. See *Topsett's Beasts, p. 366*; *Hawkins, iii. 357*; *Lenselugged, Northumb.* Holloway has *lap-eared* in use in *Sussex and Hants.*

LAVEER. To work a ship against the wind. An old sea term.

LAVELL. The flap that covers the top of the windpipe. Still used in *Devon.*

LAVENDER. To lay in *lavender*, to pawn. This is a very common phrase in old plays. "To lay to pawne, as we say to lay in *lavender*," *Florio, p. 27.*

LAVENDREY. Washing. (*A.-N.*)

LAYER. (1) The remainder. *North.*

(2) A cistern, trough, or conduit, to wash in. "Laver to washe at, *lasoyr*," *Palgrave.* Also, a basin. See *Florio, p. 89*; *Cotgrave, in v.*

Egysere; *Leg. Cathol. p. 154*; *Reliq. Antiq.*

l. 7; *Davies' Ancient Rites, 1672, p. 130.*

And fulle glad, cerrya, thou schalt bee,

Yf that y wylle suffer the

To holde me a *lavour* and becom to my honde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 144.

(3) A dish composed of a kind of sea-weed well washed and boiled. It is also called *laverbread*, *Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.*

(4) *Laver lip*, a hanging lip.

LAVERD. Lord. (*A.-S.*)

That tay after thaim ne went

To du thair *laverd* comendement.

Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

LAVEROCK. The lark. *North.* See *Wright's Lyric Poetry, pp. 26, 40*; *Reliq. Antiq. i. 86*; *Wright's Purgatory, p. 55*; *laverkes*, *Beves of Hamtoun, p. 138.*

Sche made many a wondir soune,

Sumtyme liche unto the cok,

Sumtyme unto the *laverok.*

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 152.

Tyrlery lorryn, the *laverocks* songe,

So meryly pypes the sparow;

The cow brake lose, the rope ran home,

Syr, God gyve yow good morow.

Bible's Bibl. Miscell. p. 84.

LAVISH. Rank, as grass, &c. *West.*

LA-VOLTA. A kind of very active bounding waltz, formerly much in fashion. The man turned the woman round several times, and then assisted her in making a high spring.

Leave protestations now, and let us hie

To tread *lavolta*, that is women's walk.

Sullivan and Pereda, p. 214.

LAVY. Lavish; liberal. *North.*

LAW. (1) To give a hare good law, i. e. a good start before the hounds. It is in very frequent use by boys at play.

(2) A hill, or eminence. *North.*

(3) Custom; manner. See *Ellis, ii. 335.*

(4) Low. *North.*

He wist not that hym was gode,

But then he putte doune his hode

On knees he fel doune *lows.*

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 33.

LAWAND. Bowing; humbling.

Anely *lawend* thameselfe to the sacramentes of haly kyrke, thof it be swa that thay have bene cumhyrde in syne and with syne alle thaire lyfe tyme.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 229.

LAWE. (1) To laugh. *Nomine MS.*

(2) Rough; violent; brutal. *West.*

LAWED. Ignorant. See *Laird.*

LAWES. The same as *Kairns*, q. v.

LAWESTE. The lowest. *North.*

Longes all at leysere, and lokes one the wallys

Whare they were *laweste* the ledes to snille.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79.

LAWFUL-CASE. An interj. of surprise.

LAWGHE. Low. *Hampole.*

LAWING. (1) Going to law. *Linc.*

(2) Lawing of dogs, i. e. cutting out the balls, or three claws of the fore-feet.

LAWLESS-MAN. An outlaw. (*A.-S.*)

LAWN. The same as *Lawnde*, q. v.

LAWNDER. The sliding iron in the fore-part of a plough. *Var. dial.*

LAWNGELLE. A blanket. *Prompt. Parv.*

LAWNSETYS. Small javelins. (*A.-N.*)

And also lawnes were leyde on hay,
For to schete bothe ferre and ney.

Archæologia, xxi. 58.

LAWRENCE. An imaginary saint or fairy who presides over idleness. *Var. dial.*

LAWRIEN. A kind of oil, formerly used to anoint the ears of deaf people.

LAWSON-EVE. Low Sunday Eve. Hampson, *Med. Kalend.* ii. 236.

LAWJE. To laugh. (*A.-S.*)

I pray yow alle and warne betyme
That ge me calle Joly Robyne,
And ge shalle lawy your file.

M.S. Cantab. Fl. v. 46, f. 58.

These lawen for joye thei ben in lends,
These other wepen in wo withouten ends.

Curios. Mund., *M.S. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 141.

LAX. (1) A part. *Somerset.*

(2) Salmon. Wright's *Pol. Songs*, p. 151.

LAXATIF. A purging medicine. (*A.-N.*)

LAY. (1) A poor rate. *Line.*

(2) Law; religious faith. (*A.-S.*)

(3) Summer pasturage for cattle. *North.*

(4) To deliver a woman. *Var. dial.*

(5) A very large pond. *Norw.*

(6) To intend; to lay a plan; to provide; to study; to contrive. *East.*

(7) To lay an edged tool, to re-steel its edge. *Var. dial.*

(8) Belonged. Chron. Vilodun. p. 110.

(9) A wager. See *Qthello*, ii. 3.

(10) Unlearned. *Jonson.*

(11) To lay in wait. It occurs in Shakespeare.

(12) Butter-milk. Dekker's *Belman*, 1616.

(13) Lay of wind, i.e. a calm.

(14) To strike; to beat. *Somerset.*

(15) Any grass land; a bank. *West.*

(16) A low or flame of fire. *North.* See Kennett, *MS. Lansd.* 1033.

(17) *To lay in one's dish, or one's light*, to object to a person, to make an accusation against him. *To lay on load*, to strike violently and repeatedly. *To lay down*, to sow ploughed land with grass. *To lay in steep*, to soak. *To lay on*, to fatten; to beat. *To lay the table*, to prepare the table for dinner. *To lay to one's hand*, to help. *To lay an ear*, to listen. *To lay away*, to put out of the way, to lay aside; to break up school. *To lay by*, to cease. *To lay out a corpse*, to prepare it properly for a coffin.

When tablye were layd and clothes sprad,

The scheperde into the halla was lad.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 46, f. 84.

LAY-BAND. A small roller. *West.* It is explained a *towel* in one *MS. glossary*.

LAYDLANDS. Untilled lands. *Blount*. "Lay lande, terre nouvellement, labouree," *Palsgrave*. See Sir *Cauline*, 107.

LAYEN. A stratum, or layer. *South.*

LAYER. (1) A field of clover or grass; young white thorn; quack. *East.*

(2) A slice of meat. *Var. dial.*

(3) The ordure of cows. *North.*

(4) Land; earth.

Laughte hym upe fulle lovelyly with lordliche
koyghtes,

And ledde hym to the layere thare the kyng lygges
Morte Arthure, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 77.

LAYERLY. Idle; rascally. *North.*

LAYER-OVER. A whip; a term for any instrument of chastisement. *East.*

LAYERS. The pieces or wood cut and laid in a hedge in spalshing it. *West.*

LAYERLY. Earthly.

For it es hege, and alle that it duellis in it lyfies
abowne lerye lustes, and vile covaytes.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 106.

LAY-FEE. The laity. Henry VIII. uses the term in several of his letters.

LAYSERLY. Leisurely. *Laysyr* occurs in Wright's *Seven Sages*, p. 43.

LAY-STALL. A dunghill. It is spelt *lay-stour* in More's *MS. additions to Ray*.

LAYTE. Lightning. (*A.-S.*)

And that ys not full moche wonder,
For that day cometh layte and thonder.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 30, f. 48.

LAYTH. Lay; faith. Hardyng, f. 88.

LAYTHE. Loathsome; bad. (*A.-S.*)

3yf thou herdyest a fals thyng or layth,
That were spoke agens the fryth.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 4.

LAYTHELY. Loathly. *Laytheite*, most loathly.

"Lucyfer, lathetheite in belle," Syr Gawayne, p. 99. Compare Audelay's *Poems*, p. 32.

The editor of Syr Gawayne prints *layeth este*.
We hafe no layere now these lordys to seke,
For gone laythly laddre me lamede so sore.

Morte Arthure, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 90.

These lieherouse lurdanes laytheite in lede.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 132.

LAYVERE. The rest of a spear.

The schafte was strong over alle,
And a weile shaped corynalle,

And was gyrded into the layvere,

That he myght not be ferre nor nere.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 36, f. 247.

LAZAR. A leper. (*A.-N.*)

LAZAROUS-CLAPPER. A door-knocker. This singular phrase occurs in *Hollyband*, 1593.

LAZE. To be lazy. *East*. "To laze it when he hath most need to looke about him," *Cotgrave*, in v. *Endormir*.

LAZY. Bad; wicked. *North*. Lazy-weight, a scant, or deficient weight.

LAY. To laugh. See Audelay, p. 49.

A scheperde abides me in helle;
Off hym shalla we ley alle.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 46, f. 52.

LE. Lie; falsehood. (*A.-S.*)

The kyng that had grete plenty
Off mete and drinke, withoutena le,
Long he may dyge and wrote,

Or he have hys fyl of the rote.

MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

LEA. (1) A scythe. *Yorksh.*

(2) The seventh part of a hank or skein of worsted. *North.*

(3) Meadow; pasture; grass land.

LE-ACH. Hard work, or fatigue. *North.*

LEACH. (1) A lake, or large pool. *Lanc.*

- (2) A common way. *Devon*. Leach-road, a road used for funerals.
- (3) The leather thong fastened to the jesses of the hawk, by which she is held firmly on the fist. *Gent. Rec.* ii. 62.
- (4) A kind of jelly, made of cream, isinglass, sugar, and almonds, &c. *Holme*.
- LEACHMAN. A surgeon. See Nares.
- LEACH-TROUGHS. At the salt works in Staffordshire, they take the corned salt from the rest of the brine with a loot or lute, and put it into barrows, the which being set in the *leach-troughs*, the salt drains itself dry, which draining they call *leach-brine*, and preserve it to be boiled again as the best and strongest brine. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.
- LEAD. (1) To cart corn. *Var. dial.* Also, to carry trusses on horseback. "Cartyne, or lede wythe a carte," *Pr. Parv.*
- (2) A vat for dying, &c. *North.* A kitchen copper is sometimes so called.
- (3) To cover a building with lead.
- (4) To chance, or happen. *Devon*.
- LEADDEN. A noise, or din. *North.*
- LEAD-EATER. Indian rubber. *Yorksh.*
- LEADER. (1) A tendon.
- (2) A branch of a vein of ore in a mine. *North.*
- LEAD-NAILS. Nails used by plumbers in covering the roof of a house with lead.
- LEADS. Battlements. *Var. dial.*
- LEAD-WALLING. "The brine of twenty-four hours boyling for one house," More's MS. additions to Ray, Mus. Brit.
- LEAF. (1) Fat round the kidneys of a pig. *Var. dial.* Also, the kidney itself.
- (2) To turn over a new leaf, i. e. to change one's conduct. "To advise the kyng to turne the lefe and to take a better lesson," Hall, 1548.
- LEAGUER. A camp. See the Autobiography of Joseph Lister, ed. Wright, p. 25.
- LEAK. (1) A gutter. *Durham*.
- (2) Mingere. Kennett's MS. Glossary. Also, tap a barrel of beer, &c.
- LEAM. (1) To teach. *North.*
- (2) A collar for hounds; a leash.
- LEAM-HOUND. A kind of hound mentioned in Topsell's *Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 39, the same as *Lyam*, q. v.
- LEAN. The same as *Laine*, q. v. "It is not for to leane," Chester Plays, l. 69.
- LEAN-BONES. "A dry, a greedie and hungry fellow, a leane bones," Florio, p. 85. Old writers have the phrase, as *lean as a rake*.
- LEANING-STONES. Stone seats, such as are sometimes seen in ancient bay windows.
- LEAN-TO. A penthouse. *East.*
- LEAP. (1) Half a bushel. *Sussex*.
- (2) A weel to catch fish. *Lanc.* "Weele or leape," Palsgrave's *Acolastus*, 1540.
- (3) Futno. The Citye Match, 1639, p. 13.
- (4) To leap over the hatch, i. e. to run away.
- LEAP-CANDLE. An Oxfordshire game mentioned by Aubrey. Young girls set a candle in the middle of the room, and "draw up their coats in the form of breeches," then

dance over the candle backwards and forwards, saying these verses—
The tailor of Bicester he has but one eye,
He cannot cut a pair of green gallicaskins if he were to try.

The game is, I believe, obsolete, but the verses are still favourites in the nursery.

LEAPERS. Grey peas. *West.*

LEAPERY. Leprosy. Ryder, 1640.

LEAP-FROG. A boys' game, in which they jump over one another's backs successively.

LEAPING. The operation of lowering tall hedges for the deer to leap over.

LEAPING-BLOCK. A horse-block. *Glouc.* Also called a leaping-stock.

LEAPINGS. Leaps. Florio, p. 97.

LEAPING-THE-WELL. Going through a deep and noisome pool on Alnwick Moor, called the Freemen's Well, a *sine qua non* to the freedom of the borough; a curious custom, well described by Brockett.

LEAR. (1) To learn. *North.*

(2) Hollow; empty. The lear ribs, the hollow under the ribs. *Var. dial.*

(3) Pasture for sheep. *Cheek.* Stubble-land is generally called leers.

LEARN. To teach. *Var. dial.* "Scole to lerne chyldre in, *escole*," Palsgrave.

LEARNING. Correction; discipline.

LEAR-QUILLS. Very small quills, such as are used to wind yarn on. *Somerset.*

LEARS. The same as *Layers*, q. v.

LEA-SAND. The whetting-stone with which a scythe is sharpened. *North.*

LEASE. A pasture. *Var. dial.* In some places a common is so called.

Brooke limes (*Anagallis Aquatica*) &c. the banks enamel'd with it in the *leasse*, cowslip (*Arthratica*) and primroses (*Primula Veris*) not inferior to Primrose Hills. *Aubrey's Wiltshire*, *Royal Soc. MS.* p. 119.

LEASES. Corbel stones. *Glouc.*

LEASH. A thong or string by which a dog is led. Hence a pack of hounds was formerly called a leash.

Lo! wher my grayhundes breke ther leashes,

My raches breke their coupls in thre;

Lo! qwer the dere goos be too and too,

And holdis over yonde mowntene hye.

MS. Cantab. FL. v. 40, f. 121.

LEASING. An armful of hay, or corn, such as is leased or gleaned. *North.*

LEASOW. A pasture-ground. *West.*

LEASTEST. Smallest. *Var. dial.*

LEASTWAYS. At least. *East.* "At the leastwise," Harrison's *Britaine*, p. 6.

LEASTY. Dull; wet; dirty. *East.*

LEAT. (1) To leak; to pour. *Dorset.*

(2) An artificial brook. *Devon*. Properly one to convey water to or from a mill.

LEATIL. (1) Ease or rest. *North.*

(2) Cessation; intermission. *North.*

(3) Soft; supple; limber; pliant. *Derb.*

(4) Loath; unwilling. *Yorksh.*

LEATHIER. (1) To beat. *Var. dial.*

(2) Skin, not tanned. *North.* To lose leather, to rub the skin off by riding. In hunting,

only to certain integuments. See *Hunting*, art. 5, and the *Gen. Rec.*

(3) Rather. *Yorksh.* (Kennett MS.)

LEATHER-COAT. The golden russeting. It is mentioned by Shakespeare.

LEATHERHEAD. A blockhead. *North.*

LEATHER-HUNGRY. An inferior sort of cheese made of skimmed milk. *North.*

ATHERING. Huge; large. *Warw.*

ATHERN-BIRD. A bat. *Somerset.* Also called leathern-mouse, leathern-wings.

ATHER-TE-PATCH. A particular kind of step in a dance. *Cumb.*

ATHE-WAKE. Nimber; flexible; pliable. *Yorksh.* "Safe, uncorrupted, flexible, and leathwake," Davies' Ancient Rites, ed. 1672, p. 105. It is given in MS. Lansd. 1033.

LEAUTE. Loyalty. (*A.-N.*)

LEAVANCE. The barm and meal laid together for fermentation; "to lay the leavance," to put them together for that purpose. *Glouc.* Dean Milles' MS.

LEAVE. (1) To change one's residence; to give leave, or permit; to pass over for others. *Leave hold*, let me go! *Leave tail*, a great demand for anything.

(2) The first offer. *North.*

LEAVEN-KIT. A vessel for preparing the batter for oat-cakes in. *Yorksh.*

LEAVENOR. A luncheon. *Kent.*

LEAVES. Folding-doors, anything shutting or folding up, as the leaves of a table. *North.*

LEAZE. To clean wool. *West.*

LEBARD. A leopard. "Lebarde, a beest, leopard," Palsgrave. "*Leopardus*, a leberde," Nominal MS.

LECH. Liege. Sir Cliges, 409.

LECHE. (1) A physician. *Lecheecraft*, the art of healing. (*A.-S.*)

So longe at leche-crafts can he dwelle.

MS. Cantab. Ft. II. 38, f. 60.

(2) To heal. It occurs in Chaucer.

And openly bigan to preche,

And eile that ake were to leche.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 2.

(3) A deep rut. *Yorksh.*

(4) To stick, to adhere. *Line.*

(5) *Leche-lardys*, a dish in ancient cookery, Ord. and Reg. p. 439. *Leche-fryes*, ibid. p. 449. *Leche-Lumbarde*, ibid. p. 472. *Leches* are sometimes cakes or pieces. The term is of constant use in old cookery, meaning generally those dishes which were served up in slices.

LECHOUR. A leacher. (*A.-N.*) It was also applied to a parasite and blockhead.

LECHYDE. Cnt into slices.

Beyne bowes of wyld beeres, with the braune lechyde.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 55.

LECK. To leak. *To leck on*, to pour on. *To leck off*, to drain off. *North.*

LECKER-COST. Good beer.

They lye'd at ease in vile excess,

They sought for lecker-cost.

Riche's Alliance to England, 1578.

LECKS. Droppings. *Yorksh.*

LECTER. A reader. (*Lat.*)

LECTORNE. A reading-desk. (*Lat.*)

Lectornes he saw befor hem stonde

Of gold end bokys on hem lyggande.

Flores of Tundale, p. 60

LECTUARY. An electuary. *Skellon.*

LEDDE. Completely prostrated. (*A.-S.*)

Pers fyl yo a grete synnes,

And as he lay yn hya bedde,

Hym thoghte weyl that he was ledde.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 38.

LEDDER. A ladder. *Ledder-staffs*, the transverse bars or rungs of a ladder.

LEDDY. A lady. *North.*

LEDDYRE. Leather; skin. *R. de Brunne.*

LEDE. (1) People. (2) Land. It sometimes signifies a man, Towneley Myst. p. 21.

That same hopping that they fyrst jede,

That dauce jede they thurgh land and lede.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 61.

In him wes elc his trust at nede,

Aod gave him bothe londe end lede.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 4.

Herde ever eni of yow telle,

In colde or eni spelle,

Or io feid, other io toun,

Ofe knight Beves of Hamtoun?

Beves of Hemtoun, p. 63.

Thys tydynges hed bothe grete and smalle,

For feyer fruyt was nevyr in lede,

Thorow hys mygt that bough us alle,

Very God in forme of brede.

MS. Cantab. Ft. II. 38, f. 46.

LEDENE. Speech; language. (*A.-S.*)

LEDER. Lither; bad.

Of my kyngdome me grevyth noht,

Hyt ys for my gylt end leder thoughte.

MS. Cantab. Ft. II. 38, f. 243.

LEDGE. (1) To lay hands on; to beat; to lay eggs. *Somerset.*

(2) To allege. *Chaucer.*

Othar dynagremetes thou shalte not read ne se,

Amonge the ayncaunt writers, thao ys ledged to the.

MS. Lansdowne 208, f. 2.

LEDGER. A horizontal slab of stone, a horizontal bar of a scaffold, &c. A door made of three or four upright boards, fastened by cross-pieces, is called a ledger-door. The bar of a gate, stile, &c. is termed the *ledge*.

LEDGING. Positive. *Leic.*

LEDRON. A leper; a mean person. (*A.-N.*)

See Kyng Alisaunder, 3210.

LED-WILL. A strange phrase, applied to one led away by following false lights, Wills o' the Wisp, &c. *East.*

LEE. (1) Joy; pleasure; delight.

(2) A lie. Still in use.

(3) Shelter. See *Lew* and *Loo*.

(4) Urine. Cotgrave, in v. *Escloy*.

(5) Lye of ashes. See Reliq. Antiq. I. 53.

(6) *Lee-lang*, live-long. *Northumb.*

LEECH. A vessel bored with holes at the bottom for making lye. *East.*

LEED-BOWLS. Milk leads. *Yorksh.*

LEEF. Willingly; equally. *Var. dial.*

LEEFKYN. A term of endearment, occurring in Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

LEEFEST. Dearest. (*A.-S.*)

Go, soule, and flye unto my leafest love,
A fayrer subject then Elysium.

The Woman in the Moone, 1597.

- LEEFTAIL. Quick sale. *Cumb.*
LE-EGGING. Waddling. *Somerset.*
LEEMER. Anxious; miserly; keen after money or gain, and not very scrupulous. *North.*
LEEMERS. Ripe nuts. To leem, to shell or drop out of the husk. *Var. dial.*
LEENER. One who lends. (*A.-S.*)
LEENY. Alert; active. *Groce.*
LEER. (1) Leather. *North.*
(2) The same as *Lear*, q. v. Empty. Hence, perhaps, *leer horse*, a horse without a rider. *Leer* is an adjective, meaning uncontrolled. Hence the *leer drunkards* mentioned by Ben Jonson.
(3) To go or sneak away. *North.*
(4) The flank or loin. *Somerset.*
LEERE. Tape. *Kent.* See *Nares*, p. 281, who was unacquainted with the term.
LEERSPOOLE. A cane or reed.
LEES. A leash for dogs. (*A.-N.*) "The for-said leese," *Arch.* xxix. 336, i. e. a pack? See *Leash*. "A brace or leese of bucks," *Gent. Rec.* ii. 75.
LEESE. The same as *Leese*, q. v.
LEESH. Active. *Northumb.*
LEET. (1) A manor court.
(2) Little. *Leet* rather, a little while ago. *Leet windle*, a small redwing. *Var. dial.*
(3) To pretend; to feign. *Yorksh.*
(4) To happen; to fall out. *North.*
(5) A meeting of cross-roads. *South.*
(6) To alight. "*Leet*, sir, light off your horse," *Kennett*, *MS. Lansd.* 1033.
LEETEN. To pretend. See *Leet* (3).
LEETLY. Lightly; little. *Yorksh.*
LEETS. Windows; lights. *North.*
LEEVEN. Believe, pl. Maundeville, p. 108.
LEF. (1) A leaf. *W. Maunde*, p. 342.
(2) Love; one who is loved.
And seyds how that a-bede alle warme
Hire *lef* lay nakid in hire arme,
Gower, *MS. Soc. Antig.* 134, f. 77.
LEFE. (1) To believe. (*A.-S.*)
(2) Pleading; dear; agreeable. It sometimes signifies *pleased*. (*A.-S.*)
Be he never so strong a thefe,
Ȝyf he may ȝyve he shal be *lefe*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 9.
The soule of this synfulle wyȝt
Is women into heven bright,
To Jhesu *lefe* and dere.
MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 47.
(3) To leave.
Bot if thou come for to feȝt with us, feȝtles
one, for I late the wele witt that oure symplemes
wille we on us wyse *lefe*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 20.
LEFE-LONG. Long; tedious.
She seid, Thomas, thou likes thi play,
What byrde in boure may dwel with the?
Thou marria me here this *lef-long* day,
I pray the, Thomas, let me be!
True Thomas, *MS. Cantab.*
LEFMON. Lemman; lover. "Bicom his lef-mon," *Wright's Anec. Lit.* p. 11.

LEFSILVER. A composition paid in money by the tenants in the wealds of Kent to their lord for leave to plough and sow in time of pannage. *Kennett*, *MS. Lansd.* 1033.

LEFSOME. Lovely. *Ritson.*

LEFT. (1) Believed. (2) Remained.

(3) *Left over*, left off. *Over the left shoulder*, entirely wrong. I believe you over the left, i. e. not at all.

LEFTNESS. The state of being left-handed. Metaphorically, wrong, bad.

LEFULL. Lawful. *Chaucer.*

LEG. (1) A bow. It is very often, if not generally, used in a jocular manner. "Make a curtesie instead of a legge," *Lilly*, ed. 1632, sig. P. xi. Still in use in Craven.

(2) To walk nimbly. *Var. dial.*

(3) *To put the best leg foremost*, to act energetically. *He has broken his leg*, he has had a child sworn to him. *Black leg*, a great rascal. *To give leg bail*, to fly from justice. *Leg-banded*, said of cattle when the head and leg are joined by a band or cord to prevent their straying.

(4) At marbles, the boy who commences the game last is called a *leg*.

LEGEANS. Leave; license. (*A.-N.*)

He bethought hym end undurstode

In how synfulle lufe ha yede,

His synnes he wolde forsake;

And if he myȝt have *legreans*

For his synnes to do penans,

Schryfte he thoughte to take.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 44.

LEGEM-PONE. A curious old proverbial or cant term for ready money.

There are so manie Danaes now a dayes,

That love for lucre, paine for geine is sold;

No true affection can their fancies please,

Except it be a *Juve*, to tyme downe gold

Into their laps, which they wyde opco hold;

If *legem pone* comes, he is receav'd,

When *Vix haud habeo* is of hope bereav'd.

The Affectionate Shepherd, 1594.

LEGER-BOOK. A monastic cartulary.

LEGESTER. A lawyer. *R. de Brunne.*

LEGGE. (1) To lay; to lay down; to lay, or bet a wager. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To ease. *Chaucer.*

LEGGEREN. A layer. *North.*

LEGGET. A kind of tool used by reed-thatchers. *Norfolk.*

LEGGINGS. Gaiters. *Var. dial.*

LEGHE. To lie; to speak false. It occurs in *MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.*

LEG-RINGS. Fetters. *Marston.*

LEG-TRAPES. A sloveh. *Somerset.*

LEIE. To lay. (*A.-S.*)

LEIFER. Rather. *North.* See *Topseil's Four-footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 25.

LEIGER. A resident ambassador at a foreign court. See *Arch.* xxviii. 121

LEIGHIER. A liar. (*A.-S.*)

The messenger was foule y-achent,

And oft y-cleped foule *leighier*.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 98

LEIK. Body. *Havelok*, 2793.

LEIKIN. A sweetheart. *North.* From *like*.

LEIL. Faithful; honest. *North.*

LEISER. Leisure; opportunity. (*A.-N.*)

LEISH. Stout; active; alert. *North.*

LEISTER. A kind of trident used in the North of England for striking fish.

LEITE. Light; lightning. (*A.-S.*)

LEITHS. Joints in coal. *Staff.*

LEITS. (1) Meetings appointed for the nomination or election of officers. *North.*

(2) Tracks; footsteps. *North.*

LEKE. (1) Caught; taken. (*A.-S.*)

Then herde he noyae grette

In a valey, and dyntys leke.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 38, f. 246.

(2) A leak. (*A.-S.*) Not worth a leke, a common expression in early poetry.

(3) To lock; to shut. *Weber.* Also the part past, fastened.

(4) To grin frightfully. *Linc.*

LELAND. A cow pasture. *West.*

LELE. Loyal; faithful; true.

Hir love is ever trewe and lele,
Ful swete hit is to moones heile.

Cursor Mundil. MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 1.

Bot a cleue virgyne that es lele

Hus jit more that has the anele.

MS. Harl. 2290, f. 120.

The loved Jordains and sir Bretei

Sir Arthur with hert tel.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 113.

LELELY. Truly; faithfully. The copy in the

Cambridge MS. reads *leliche*.

My lufn es lelely lyghte

Oo a lady wyghte. *MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 132.*

LELEN. To sanction, or authorise. (*A.-N.*)

LELLY. Same as *Lelely*, q. v.

To yelde hym his lufn haf I na myghte,

Bot lufe hym lelly I sulde therefore.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 219.

They sal thourc holy kyrke rede

Myoystre lely the godes deida.

MS. Harl. 2290, f. 50.

That for I trewly maoy a day

Hava loid lelyest in lond,

Dethe hath me fette of this world away.

MS. Harl. 2292, f. 101.

LEMANDE. Shining; glittering.

The lawuces with loraunes and lemande scheldes,

Lyghtenande as the levenyng and lemand al over.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79.

LEME. (1) Brightness; light. (*A.-S.*) In the North of England, a flame. "The leme of a fyre," Prompt. Parv. p. 38.

The lyght of heveo to a leme,

Brytter than is the sonn beame,

Upon that hert gaze lyght.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 1.

The sterres, with her lemyng lemen,

Shul sadly falla douo fro heven.

Cursor Mundil, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 134.

(2) Limb. Richard Coer de Lion, 3362.

LEMPEG. A doe-fig. *Willa.*

LEMING-STAR. A comet. From *Leme*, q. v.

LEMMAN. A lover, or gallant; a mistress. (*A.-S.*) See Maundeville's Travels, p. 24; Greene's Works, i. 59; Perceval, 1802. In very early English, the term is sometimes used simply for a dear or beloved person.

Toward the court he can goo,

His dougtr lemman met he thoo,

And alle his cumpanye.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 51.

He sayse, Lemane, kyse me be-lyva,

Thy lorde me hase the graunte to wyfe,

And Perescha I hafe hym hyght;

And I hete the witterly,

The kynges heveds of Fraunce certainly,

To morowe or it be nyghte!

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 103.

It is a proverb in England that the meo of Tividal, borders on the English midle marches, have Ilkera, lemmane, and Iyerbica.

Mellanché's Philotimus, 1563.

LEMON-TREE. The verberna. *South.*

LEMYERED. Glimmered; shone. (*A.-S.*)

LEMYET. Limit.

A breffe of the Bounderes, Wayes and Passages of the Midle Marche, all a longe the Border of Scotland beginning at Chilverst Hill, being the lemyet of the Eastre Marche, and ending at Kilsop, the Boucher of the Weste Marche of England.

Egerton Papers, p. 278.

LEN. (1) To lend. Still in use.

(2) To lean. *North.*

LENAGE. Lineage; birth. (*A.-N.*)

LENARD. The linnet. *Palgrave.* Brockett has it, spelt *lennert*, p. 186.

LENCE. A loan. *Dorset.*

LENCH. To stoop in walking. *Linc.*

LENCHION. A kind of shelf in a shaft. A miner's term.

LENDE, (1) The loin. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 37. "Gur-dithe youre lendys," Gesta Rom. p. 107.

And a grette gyrdels of golde, withoute gere more,

He leyde on his lendes with lachettes fulle monye.

MS. Coll. A. l. f. 116.

(2) Given. Constit. Freeman, p. 27.

(3) To dwell; to remain; to tarry.

The abbot and the coovenit with good chere

Worschipeden God al I-feere;

And so do we him that sit above,

That he wolde for that maydenes love

Graunten us havens withouten ende

With him therein for to leunde:

God graunte us grace that hit so be:

Amen I amen I for charite.

Life of St. Euphrosine, Fernen MS.

They putt up pavilyons roudes,

And leundid there that nyghte.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 131.

(4) To land; to arrive. (*A.-S.*)

LENDY. Limber; pliable. *Devon.*

LENE. To give. Hence our word *lend*. The editor of Havelok absurdly prints *lene*.

To hys lorde he can meene,

And preyed hym that he wolde hym leene

Wepyn, armoure, and stede.

MS. Cantab. Fl. l. 38, f. 78.

LENGE. To dwell, rest, or remain. (*A.-S.*)

Hence, perhaps, our *lounge*.

Lenge at home pur charyte,

Leve sooo, y prey the.

MS. Cantab. Fl. l. 38, f. 150.

I alle at Lemmesse take leve to lunge at my lerge In Loraune or Lumberdye, whethir me leve thynkye.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 77.

LENGER. Longer. *Chaucer.*

LENGTH. Stature. *North.* Speaking of cannon, it means the barrel.

LENGTHIE. To lengthen; to prolong.

Now have we noon wherwith we may

Lengthe our lif fro day to day.

Cureur Mundt, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 34.

LENKETHE. Length. See the Boke of Curatsye, p. 29; Wright's Seven Sages, p. 91.

A feyrr chylde oevyr y aye,

Neiyther of lenkyth nor of brede.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 30, f. 90.

LENNOCK. Slender; pliable. *North.*

LENT. (1) A loan. *Somerset.*

(2) Remained; stopped. (*A.-S.*) It has also the meaning of *placed*.

A doufe was fro heven sent

Ligt down and theroooe lent

Cureur Mundt, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 67.

On e laund ere they tent

By e forest syd. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 133.*

LENT-CROCKING. A custom of boys at Shrove-tide going round in the evening to pelt the doors of the inhabitants with pieces of broken crockery. *West.*

LENTED. Stopped; glanced off. *Lane.*

LENTEN. (1) A linden tree. (*A.-S.*)

(2) The fare in Lent was not very substantial some centuries ago, and accordingly our ancestors seemed to have used the adjective *Lenten* constantly in a sense of deterioration. "A Lenten lover, a bashfull, modest, or maidenly woer, one thats afraid to touch his mistress," Cotgrave, in v. *Careme*. *Lenten-fly*, a dried fig, a raisin. *Lenten-stuff*, provision for Lent. A ballad by Elderton under this title commences as follows:—

Lenton Stuff ys cum to the towne,

The chensynge wecke cumis quicklye:

Yow knowe well knowgehe yow must kneele downe,

Cum on, take ashes trykly,

That nether ere good fishe oor fyshe,

But dyp with Judes in the dyshe,

And keepe a rowte oot worthe e ryshe.

MS. Ashmole 40, f. 115.

LENT-EVIL. The ague. *MS. Med. Rec.*

LENT-GRAIN. The spring crops. *West.*

LENTINER. A hawk taken in Lent.

LENT-ROSE. The daffodil. *Devon.* It is also called the *Lent-lily*.

LENTTE. Given. From *Lene*. (*A.-S.*)

A fullharde grace we his lentte

Er she owt of this worde wente.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 40, f. 43.

L'ENVOY. A kind of postscript, sent with poetical compositions by early authors. It was sometimes used for a conclusion generally. Cotgrave defines it, the "enclosure of a ballet, or sonnet, in a short stanza by itself, and serving, oftentimes, as a dedication of the whole."

LENYT. Leaned. Lydgate, *MS. Bodl.*

LEO. The lion. (*A.-S.*) "Wildere then the leo," *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 125. *Leonine*, belonging to a lion.

LEOPART. A leopard. (*A.-N.*)

LEOS. People. *Chaucer.*

LEPANDE. Leaping. (*A.-S.*)

With lufly launces ooe lofte they luyshene togelyres
In Lowsyne so loryly oo leppande stades.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 68.

LEPE. A large basket, such as is used for carrying seeds, corn, &c. *I'ar. dial.*

The spensere seide, methoughte I bere

A lepe, as I was wont do er.

Cureur Mundt, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 28.

LEPES. Stories; lies. *Ritson, i. 4.*

LEPI. Single. See *Anlepi*.

Wrothilich he seyde to Gli,

Here is gret acore slykely,

When that o lepi knight

Schal ous do so michel uoright!

Cy of Warwick, p. 78.

Ne mete etc, ne drank drynke,

Ne slepte onely e lepy wyke.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 61.

LEPPIS. Jumps; leaps. (*A.-S.*)

Here my trouthe I the plyghte,

He that leppe fulle lyghte

He sallie by it, and I fyghte,

For alle our mekille pride.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 133.

LEPROSY. The *lues venerea*. This is a very unusual sense of the word. *Shak.*

LERAND. Learning, part. (*A.-S.*)

Bot it sal be notefulle lerand the way til heven.

MS. Coll. Eton, f. 3.

LERARE. A learner; a teacher. *Pr. Parv.*

LERCH. To elicit or trick. *North.*

LERE. (1) To learn; to teach. (*A.-S.*) Hence, learning, knowledge, precept.

Then he frayed hym in his ere

If he wolde passioloude lere.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 40, f. 54.

Bot thal on the erth Cristes wordes here,

Thet sal be to thaim withoute endes lere.

MS. Egerton 927, xv. Cent.

(2) Countenance; complexion. (*A.-S.*)
For sorow he leste both strength and might,
The colours changid in his lere.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 93.

(3) Shame. *Nominale MS.*

LERENDE. Learnt. From *Lere* (1).

So that onther ooe the see ne on the lande se we ko

na helpe, and that se gema soother manere of doc-

tryre thame we hofe brende of oure doctours.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 32.

LERENESS. Emptiness. *Batman, 1582.*

LEREP. To trail slovenly. *South.* Also, to limp or walk lamely.

LERRICK. To beat; to chastise. *Devon.*

LERRY. Learning; lesson. *Middleton, i. 281.*

LES. Lost. *Hearne.*

LESE. (1) To gather; to select. (*A.-S.*) "To leysse, to pick the slain and trucks out of wheat," *Hallamsh. Gl.* p. 116. In *Devon*,

picking stones from the surface of the fields is

called *leasing*; and throughout the Western

counties no other word is used for gleaming

corn. "To lese here in harvest," *Piers Plough-*

man, p. 121. *Levinge*, gleaming. *Wright's*

Pol. Songs, p. 149. "To lease straw for

thatching, *seligere et componere*; to lease

stones, to pick stones in a field," *Dean Myles*,

MS. Glossary, p. 167.

(2) To lose. Still in use. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To deliver; to release. It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 7.

(4) Lie; falsehood. (*A.-S.*)

At every ende of the deye
Sate an erle, without lew.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54.

(5) Leash; hand. Octovian, 767.

LESER. Releaser; deliverer. This occurs several times in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

LESESE. To lose. See Ilycke-Scorner, p. 102. It is perhaps an error of the press.

LESEVE. To pasture, or feed. (*A.-S.*) Drayton has *lesow* in this sense.

LESING. A lie; a falsehood. (*A.-S.*) *Lesynge berare*, a liar. See Prompt. Parv. p. 298.

Then shall I gif the a cote
Without any *lesynge*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

Lord, he seyde, thou ryche kyng,

¶ Itt wer a fouler thynge

To here a *lesynge* of thy mouthes,

That thou me seyest nowye,

That I schuld have what I wold,

Bot nedys a kyng word mot hold.

MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

LESK. The groin or flank. In Lincolnshire the word is in very common use, and frequently implies also the *pendendum*, and is perhaps the only term for that part that could be used without offence in the presence of women.

The late was a lylle mane that lide was benethe,
His *leskes* laye alle lece and latheliche to schewe.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 68.

LESNESSE. Forgiveness; absolution. See Rob. Glouc. p. 173; Reliq. Antiq. i. 42.

LESSE. (1) *Lesse than*, unless. *Maketh less*, extinguishes. *Weber*. *Lesse ne marc*, i. e. nothing at all.

(2) To lessen; to decrease. This occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 11.

LESSES. See *Hunting*, art. 1.

And gif menspeke and aske hym of the fumes, he
shal clepe fumes of an hert croteynge, of a bukke
and of the roo-bukke, of the wilde boor, and of
blake beestys, and of wolfe, he shal clepe it *lesses*.

MS. Bodl. 546.

LESSEST. Least of all. *Var. dial.*

LESSIL. A wanton woman. *Cumb.*

LESSON. To give lessons. *Var. dial.*

LESSOW. The same as *Lessee*, q. v.

LEST. (1) Listen. Imperative, sing.

Leet, my sone, and thou schalt here
So as it hath bifalle er this.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 162.

(2) Inclination; pleasure. (*A.-S.*)

LESTAL. (1) Saleable, applied to things of good and proper weight. *North.*

(2) A mire; a jakes. *North.* Urry's MS. additions to Ray. *Leystale* occurs in Ben Jonson, i. 59.

LESTE. To please. *Chaucer.*

LESTEN. Lost. (*A.-S.*)

Of Grece and Troie the stronge stryve,
Ther many a thousand *lesten* her lyve.

MS. Ashmole 60, xv. Cent.

LESTYCHT. Lasteth. *Cov. Myst.*

LESUR. A leasow, or pasture. "*Hæc pascua*

pascua est locus herborum pascendis animalibus aptus, Anglice a leasur," MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 13.

LET. (1) Leased off. *Line.*

(2) To leave; to omit; to leave, or permit; to cause; to hinder. (*A.-S.*) *Let be*, leave off. *To let in*, to cheat. *To let fly at any one*, to abuse him severely. *To let drive*, to attack with violence. *To let tight*, to inform, to disclose. *To let wit*, to make known. *Let on*, to light upon. *Let to gate*, went home.

(3) To counterfeit; to pretend. *North.*

LETCH. (1) A vessel for making lye. *East*

(2) A wet ditch or gutter. *North.*

(3) An absurd foppish fancy. *Line.*

LETE. (1) To think, account, or esteem. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Left. See Kyng Alisaunder, 5812. Also, to leave or dismiss any thing.

Yf thou can a stede weille ryde,

Wyth me thou schalt be lete.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 92.

(3) To be nearly starved. *Yorksh.*

(4) To look? See Gl. to Syr Gawayne.

Childre, he seide, ye luste and lete,

I saw chaf on the watir fete.

Cursor Mundel, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 20.

LETEWARYE. An electroly. (*A.-N.*)

LETGAME. A hinderer of pleasure.

LETH. Soothing? See Towneley Myst.

Thus sai men in heven sy fynd joye and lete,

Above him, withlone him, aboute and beoeth.

MS. Egerton 927.

LETHAL. Deadly. (*Lat.*) See Fletcher's Differences, 1623, p. 7. It appears from the Nat. Hist. Wilts. Royal Soc. MS. p. 165, that Aubrey considered the bite of newts *lethall*.

LETHE. (1) Death. *Shak.*

(2) Sappie; limber; pliant. *Palsgrave.*

LETHYR. (1) To make a noise, said of horses travelling with great speed. *North.*

(2) Vile; hateful. *Letherand*, Reliq. Antiq. i. 82; *letherly*, MS. Morte Arthure.

Thou greyst me, I am not glad,

To me thou art a *lether* leche.

MS. Harl. 3654.

A prowde wrech and a yonge,

And a *lether* gaddelynge.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 118.

¶ys, for sothe, a wyle can I,

To begyle owre *lethyr* pye.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 136.

(3) The skin. Still in use.

Than wete men never whether ys whether,

The jelughe wymples or the *lethyr*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 23.

LETHET. Moderated itself.

Bright and faire the son schone,

But hit *lethet* some anon.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 30.

LETHY. (1) Nasty; filthy. *Cumb.*

(2) Weak; feeble; supple. "His ere-lappes waxes *lethy*," Reliq. Antiq. i. 54.

LET-IN. To strike. *South.*

LETTASES. Lattices. Florio, p. 469.

LETTE. Impediment; hinderance.

Uppon a dey, withouten *lette*,

The duke with the kyng was sette.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 60.

LETTER. To make an entry in a ledger or book. *Somerset.*

LETTERON. The ancient reading-stand in churches. See Davies, ed. 1672, p. 17.

LETTERS-OF-MART. Letters of marque were formerly so called.

LETTICE. A kind of grey fur. "Lettyce a furre, *letice*," Palsgrave. Whether the *lettice* was a cap in which this fur was introduced I am not certain, but mention is made in an early MS. of "an ermine or lattice bonnet," Planché, p. 262. Nares has fallen into unnecessary conjectures by not understanding this meaning of the term.

LETTIRDE. Lettered; learned. (*A.-N.*)

And than scho sayd, everylk mane and womane that were *lettirde*, that were in any temptacion, whike that I rehersede before, saye he this ympoe *Veni creator spiritus*, and the deuele and the temptacion saile some voyde fra hym.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 257.

LETTOWE. Lithuania.

Chases one a course, and to a kyng rydys,

With a launce of *Lettove* he thirles his sydes,

That the lyver and the lugges on the launce lenger.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.

LETTURER. Learning; literature.

LEUF. The palm of the hand. *North.*

LEUGH. Laughed. Robin Hood, l. 49.

LEUKE. Luke-warm. Reliq. Antiq. l. 52. It is still in use in Yorkshire.

LEUTERER. A thief; a vagabond.

LEUTH. Shelter. *South.*

LEUWYN. A kind of linen, of which tablecloths were formerly made.

LEUJE. Laughed. See *Leugh*.

Than men myght se game I-knowe,
When every cokwold on other leupe.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 60.

LEVABLE. Able to be levied. See the Archaeologia, l. 91.

LEVACION. The elevation of the Host, in the Roman Catholic service. See Gesta Rom. p. 266; Ord. and Reg. p. 89.

LEVAND. Living. *Lydgate.*

LEVE. (1) To leave. Also, to believe. Both senses occur in this couplet.

Tho sayde Maxent to Katerye,
Leve thy god and leve on myn.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 36, f. 36.

Sche leved nothyng in the masse,
That very God was to forme of bredde.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 36, f. 46.

(2) Leave; permission. (*A.-S.*)

(3) Desire; inclination. (*A.-S.*)

(4) Dear; willing. See *Leve*.

LEVEL. (1) To assess, or levy. *East.*

(2) A straight ruler. *Palsgrave.*

LEVEL-COIL. A rough game, formerly much in fashion at Christmas, in which one hunted another from his seat. Florio, p. 138, mentions "a Christmas game called *rise up good fellows*, or *itch buttocke*," which refers to the same amusement. "*Jouer à cul-leve*, to play at level-coyle," Cotgrave. Hence the phrase came to be used for any noisy riot. It was also called *level-sice*, and Skelton, li. 31, spells

it *levelle sice*. Blount gives the following very curious explanation, "level-coile is when three play at tables, or other game, by turns, onely two playing at a time, the loser removes his buttock, and sits out; and therefore called also *itch-buttock*," ed. 1681, p. 374.

LEVELLERS. Persons who advocate an equalization of property &c. The term was common during the civil wars, when there were many who professed those opinions.

LEVEN. To alleviate. *Lydgate.*

LEVENE. Lightning. (*A.-S.*)

The thoodir, with his fry leveve,
So cruel was upon the hevvene.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 191.

With sodeyne tempest and with fry leveve,
By the goddes sente dowo from hevvene.

Lydgate, MS. Digby 230

This is the auctor of the hye hevven,
Sette is the sunne clere as any leveven.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 16.

LEVENER. The same as *Bever* (1).

LEVER. (1) One of the chief supporters of the roof-timber of a house, being itself not a prop, but a portion of the frame-work. Also, the lower moveable board of a barn-door.

(2) Ratber. (*A.-S.*)

I shale the whyte, be hode myne,
How hade I lever a conyue.

MS. Cantab. FF. v. 48, f. 50.

(3) Better; more agreeable.

Ther come to hym oever a lever sonde
Then the fischer and the fostere.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 121.

(4) To deliver to. Plumptre Corr. p. 189.

LEVERS. The yellow-flag. *South.*

LEVESELE. A lattice. Chaucer mentions the gay levesele at the tavern as a sign of the wine there sold, and up to a much later period lattices were the distinguishing features of inns. The explanations of this word given in Tyrwhitt, the Oxford Gloss. Architecture, Pr. Parv. p. 300, &c. are certainly erroneous.

Alle his devocion and holynesse
At taverne is, as for the moost delis,
To Bachus signe and to the levesele.

Oocleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 253.

LEVET. The blast or strong sound of a trumpet. (*Fr.*) It occurs in Hudibras.

LEVETENNANTE. A deputy. *Levetent*, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 22.

Salie be my levetennante with lordchipes y newe.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.

LEVENEYNE. Leaven.

He is the leveyne of the bred,
Whiche soureth alle the paste aboute.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 67.

LEVORE. Lever; mace. *Ritson.*

LEVYNG. Life. Chron. Vilodun. p. 5.

LEVYNGE. Departure; death.

The augette gaf hym lo warnyng
Of the tyme of hys levyng.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 36, f. 243.

LEW. (1) To get into the lew, i. e. into a place sheltered from the wind. *Var. dial.* "Soule-grove sil lew" is an ancient Wiltshire proverb, i. e. February is seldom warm.

(2) Luke-warm. Still in use. *Leese water*,
Ord. and Reg. p. 471.

(3) Weak; faint. Nominale MS.

LEWCOME. See *Lucayne*.

LEWD. Ignorant; lay; untaught; useless.
(*A.-S.*) In some later writers, vile, base,
wicked. In the remote parts of Yorkshire a
vicious horse is termed *lewd*.

LEWDSTER. A lewd person. *Shak.* I follow
the usual explanation, but should be rather
inclined to consider it as meaning a wretch,
and perhaps connected with *leuterer*.

LEWESODE. Loosened. "His fedris weron
lewesode ychon," Chron. Vilodun. p. 125.

LEWINS. A kind of bands put about a hawk.
See Florio, p. 289.

LEWIS. A kind of machine used for raising
stones. *Archæologia*, x. 127.

LEWN. A tax, or rate, or lay for church or
parish dues. *Chesh.* A benefaction of forty
shillings is payable to the parish of Walsall
to ease the poor inhabitants of their *lewes*.
See Carlisle on Charities, p. 296.

LEWISTRY. To work hard. *Devon*.

LEWTE. (1) Loyalty. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A kind of cup or vessel.

(3) The herb restharrow. *Somerset*.

LEWTH. Warmth; shelter. *West*.

LEWYTH. That which is left.

LEWZERNE. A kind of fur.

LEXST. Lye; speakest false.

*Morgadour answerd anon,
Stalworth knight as he was on,
Thi leest amidward thi teth,
And therefore have thou mangreth.*

Gy of Warwick, p. 184.

*Cy, quath the justice, swiche mervalle,
Thou leest, damisel, saun faille.*

Arthur and Merlin, p. 38.

LEY. (1) Latitude; room; liberty; leisure;
opportunity; law. *North*.

(2) A lea, or pasture. *West*. "One a landde
by a ley," Degrevant, 239. *Ley-breck*, sward
once ploughed.

(3) Law; faith; religion. (*A.-N.*)

(4) The standard of metals. *Derb.*

(5) To lie. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 60.

(6) A flame, or low. (*A.-S.*)

*For y sm yn endles ceryne,
Yu fyre and yn leye ceryne.*

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 44.

(7) A lake. Still in use.

*He made alle a valaye,
Al so it were a brod leye.*

Arthur and Merlin, p. 350.

LEYARE. A stonemason. *Pr. Parv.*

LEYCERE. Leisure.

Now, syres, ye seyn the lytlyle leycere here.

Chaucer, MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 30.

LEYD. Laid. See *Feyre*.

LEYGHT. Lyeth. *Lydgate*.

*With harmes to greve in wayte leyght theu
To reveue mene of welthe and prosperyte.*

MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 157.

LEYNE. Laid; placed. (*A.-S.*)

LEYOND. Laying.

At the see Jams and Jon he fonde
As thel were lynes legend.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 82.

LEYTH. Loathly. *Audelay*, p. 31.

LEYJTLOCURE. More easily. (*A.-S.*)

LIHNNE. A lake. *Lhnyd's MSS.*

LIAL. Loyal. *Wright Pol. Songs*, p. 303.

LIANCE. An alliance. *Palgrave*.

LIAR. "Liar, liar, lick dish," a proverbial
address to a liar, chiefly used at schools. It
is an old saying, being found in the *Tragedy*
of Hoffman, 1631, sig. I. ii.

LIARD. A horse, properly one of a grey colour.
Palgrave mentions a horse called *Lyarde*
Urbyn. "One lyarde stedes," *Morte Arthure*,
MS. Lincoln, f. 80.

Stedle stabillide in stallia,

Lyarde and sore. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130.

LIB. (1) To castrate. *North*. "To capon, to
geld, *to lib*, to spaike," Florio, p. 5. See
Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 68.

(2) A basket, or leep. *South*.

(3) Half a bushel. *Kennett MS.*

(4) To lay down. A cant term mentioned in
Dekker's Belman of London, 1616.

LIBARDINE. The herb wolfbane. See *Topsell's*
Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 40. Also called
libbard's-bane.

LIBBARD. A leopard. *Skelton*.

*Then owte starte a lumbarte,
Felle he was as a lybarte.*

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 36, f. 179.

LIBBEGE. A bed. This old cant term is
given by Dekker, *Lanthorne and Candle-*
Light, 1620, sig. C. ii.

LIBBEING. Living. (*A.-S.*)

*For to drawn up all thing
That nede was to her libbeing.*

Arthur and Merlin, p. 38.

LIBBER. A man who libs or gelda. *North*.
"A guelder, a libber," Florio, p. 89.

LIBBET. A hillet of wood; a staff, stick, or
cink. *South*.

LIBBETS. Rags in strips. *West*.

LIBERAL. Licentious; free to excess. It
occurs often in this sense in old plays.

LIBERARIE. Learning. *Lydgate*.

LIB-KEN. A house to live in. An old cant
term, given by Dekker, *Lanthorne and Candle-*
Light, 1620, sig. C. ii.

LICAME. The body. (*A.-S.*)

*And Jheus hent up that licame
That lay deed before the throne.*

Cursor Mundi, MS. Col. Trin. Cantab. f. 75.

That ani man to hie cam

That ever knewe his lichem.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 37.

LICCHORIE. Leachery. *Hearne*.

LICHE. (1) The body. *Weber*. Hence the
term *liche-wake*, or lake-wake, q. v.

(2) Alike. (*A.-S.*)

*In kirtels and in copls riche,
They weron clothid alle liche.*

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 111

LICHFOUL. The night-raven. *Rowlands*.
Drayton mentions it as the *litch-owl*.

LICH-GATE. The gate through which the

corpse was carried into the church. It had always a roof over it under which the bier was placed, and the hearers rested until the clergyman met the corpse, and read the introductory part of the service as he preceded the train into the church. Several lichgates are still preserved.

LICHWORT. The herb pellitory.

LICIBLE. Pleasant; agreeable.

Percas as when the liste what thi wyf pley

Thi conceyte holdeth it good and licible.

Ocellere, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 250.

LICK. To beat, or thrash. Hence, to surpass or excel in anything; to do anything easily. *To lick the eye*, to be well pleased.

LICK-DISIL. A term of contempt. See the phrase given in v. *Liar*. A sycophant is still termed a lick-pan. "A lick-sauce, lick-box, lickeron," Howell.

LICKEN. To compare; to liken. *Craven.*

These ben the enemyes that fawnyng lays,

And sleying fawnyth, that licken y can

To Joas, that toke be the chynne Amas.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 30, f. 14.

LICKER. To grease hoots or shoes.

LICKLY. Likely. *North.*

LICKOROUS. Dainty; affected. Used also in the sense of lecherous, or voluptuous. "To cocker, to make lickerish, to pamper," *Hollyband's Dictioarie*, 1593.

From women light and lickorous

Good fortune still deliver us.

Outgrave, in v. Femme.

LICK-POT-FINGER. The fore-finger.

LICKS. A good beating. *North.*

LICKSOME. Pleasant; agreeable. *Chesh.*

LICKSPITTLE. A parasite. *Var. dial.*

LICK-UP. A small pittance. *East.*

LICLIARE. Likelier; more likely.

LID. A coverlet. *Kent.* It is applied to a book-cover in *Nomenclator*, p. 7, and I find the term so used as late as 1757, in *Dr. Free's Poems*, p. 47.

LIDDED. The top of the bearing part of a pipe is said to be lidded when its usual space is contracted to a small compass or width. A mining term.

LIDDEN. (1) Long. *Somerset.*

(2) Saying, song, or story. *West.*

LIDDERON. A lazy idle bad fellow. From *liddor*, or *lither*, q. v.

LIDE. (1) Lydia. *Chaucer.*

(2) The month of March. An old provincial term, now obsolete.

LIDGITTS. Some thirty or forty years ago, when the fields in the Isle of Oxholme were uninhabited, there were gates set up at the end of the villages and elsewhere to prevent the cattle from straying upon the arable lands; these gates were termed lidgitts. *Line.*

LIDS. (1) Manner; fashion; way; kind; resemblance. *North.*

(2) Transverse bars of wood supporting the roof of a coal-mine.

LIE. (1) To lay down. *Var. dial.*

(2) To subside, as the wind. *Devon.*

(3) *To lie with a latchet*, to tell a monstrous falsehood. *To lie in wait of one's self*, to be very careful. *To lie by the wall*, to lie on the cold floor, to lie a bier, to lie dead before interment.

(4) To reside. Still in use.

(5) The lees of wine. *Pr. Parv.*

LIE-BOX. (1) A great liar. *West.*

(2) A box wherein the lie from wood-ashes is made. *Var. dial.*

LIEF. The same as *Lefe*, q. v.

LIEF-COUP. A sale or market of goods in the place where they stand. *Kent.*

LIEGEMAN. A subject. *Shak.*

LIEGER. An ambassador. See *Leiger*. *Spell ligier* in Hall, Henry VIII. f. 158.

LIEGES. Subjects. (*A.-N.*)

LIEKD. Loved. *Cumb.*

LIE-LEACH. A box, perforated at bottom, used for straining water for lie. It is also called a lie-latch, lie-dropper, or lie-lip.

LIE-LEY. To lie in grass. *Yorksh.*

LIEH. Laid. *Chaucer.*

LIENDE. Lying. See *Lien*.

And theto lyounes tweyne lyende ther under.

MS. Coll. Calig. A. II. fol. 111.

LIES. Lees of wine. (*A.-N.*)

LIEON. A church-yard. *Wills.*

LIEVER. Rather. *Var. dial.*

LIF. Permission. (*A.-S.*)

For if that we have lif theto,

þoure commendment shal we do.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 32.

LIFE-DAYS. Life-time. "By his lyfe dayes, *de son playn vivant*," *Palsgrave.*

LIFELICHE. Active; piercing. *Lifly*, like the life, *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 257.

And that lifliche launce that lepe to his herte

When he was cruyfiede on croce, and alle the kene sayis,

Knyghtly he sallie conquere to Cristyne men bondes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln. f. 40.

Lyche lifly men among hem day by day.

MS. Digby 232, f. 2.

LIFERS. Leavers; deserters.

LIFY. In Devon, when a man seduces a girl with strong protestations of honour, and afterwards leaves her to her fate, he is said to *lifty* her, and she is said to be *lified*.

LIFLODE. Living; state of life. (*A.-S.*)

Whedir sallie we now gas, or whate partye may we now chese? Where schalle we now get any helpe till our liflode.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 49.

LIFT. (1) The air; the sky. (*A.-S.*)

Somme to the erthe, somme in the lift,

There the drege ful harde drift.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 4.

Now at the erthe, now at the lift,

Or howeuer thou wilt the shift.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Ibid. f. 139.

(2) To aid, or assist. *Var. dial.* Perhaps the usual meaning in this passage.

Son, alle the sryntes that be in heuven,

Nor alle the angels undur the Trinite,

On here-bryde out of this payne

Thai have no powere to lift me.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 60.

- (3) A coarse rough gate without hinges, and moveable. *East.*
- (4) A joint of beef. *West.*
- (5) To carve up a swan. See the Booke of Hunting, 1586, f. 81.
- (6) A trick at whist or other games at cards. To lift for dealing, to draw or cut for the deal.
- (7) A falsehood. *Somerset.*
- (8) To steal. Still retained in the modern term *shop-lifting*. The lifting law, says Dekker, "teacheth a kind of lifting of goods cleane away." Belman of London, 1608.
- (9) A bad character. *Devon.*
- LIFTER. A thief. See *Lift* (8).
- LIFTERS. An old term for mortises.
- LIFTING-MONDAY. Easter Mooday, when it was the custom for every couple of men to lift up and kiss each woman they met. Lifting on Easter Tuesday, when the women returned the compliment to the men. This was a common custom in Lancashire about fifty years ago, till the disturbances to which it gave rise called for the interference of the magistrates, and it gradually became obsolete; but it is still retained in some parts of the country.
- LIFT-LEG. Strong ale. An old cant term, mentioned in Harrison's *England*, p. 202.
- LIG. The same as *Ligge*, q. v. It is sometimes used for a lie, a falsehood.
- LIG-A-LAME. To maim. *North.*
- LIGEANCE. Allegiance. (*A.-N.*)
- LIGGE. To lie down. (*A.-S.*) Still in common use in the North of England.
And they here bidden for to slepe,
Ligge upon the bed slofte.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 44.
- LIGGEE. A carved coit made of hard wood, used at the game of doddard.
- LIGGEMENE. Subjects.
Was warre of syr Lucius one launde there he hovys,
With lordes and *liggemene* that to hymselfe leigede.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.
- LIGGER. (1) A plank placed across a ditch for a pathway. *East.*
- (2) A line with a float and bait used for catching pike. *East.*
- (3) The same as *Ledger*, q. v.
- (4) A coverlet for a bed. *Line.*
- LIGGET. A ring or fragment. *West.*
- LIGGLE. To lug or carry. *Norfolk.*
- LIGGYNG-STEDE. A couch or bed. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.
- LIGHT. (1) An example. *East.*
- (2) To be confined. *Salop.*
And I shalle say thou was *lyght*
Of a kneve-child this nyght.
Twineley Mysteries, p. 107.
- (3) To descend, or alight. *J. ar. dial.* "Set a Begger on horsebacke, and they say he will never *lyght*," *Greenes Orpharion*, 1599, p. 19. Sometimes *lyghten*, as in the English version of the *Te Deum laudamus*.
- (4) To enlighten; to make light or pleasant; to grow light. (*A.-S.*)

The letters of syr Lucius *lyghtys* myne herte;
We haue as lochis *lyffde* many linge daye.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 86.

- (5) *Light timbered*, sickly, weak; also, active, nimble. To *light on*, to meet. *Light day*, clear day, open daylight. *Light-headed*, delirious. *Light-heeled*, active, oimble. *Light-o'-fire*, a term of abuse.
- (6) Weak; sickly. *Somerset.*
- LIGHTENING. The break of day. *North.*
- LIGHTER. (1) A less number. *North.*
- (2) The same as *Lafter*, q. v.
- LIGHT-HEELLED. Loose in character. "She is sure a light heeled wench," the *Bride*, 1640, sig. G. A light-housewife, a married woman of bad character. "An harlot, a brothel, an hoore, a strompet, a light housewyfe," *Elyot*, in *v. Meretrix*.
- LIGHTING. Light. This occurs in MS. Cottov. Vespas. D. vii. Pa. 26.
- LIGHTING-STOCK. A horse-hlock. *West.*
- LIGHTLOKER. More lightly, or easily. (*A.-S.*)
- LIGHTLY. (1) Commonly; usually; in ordinary cases. See *Tusser*, p. 71.
- (2) Readily; easily; quickly. (*A.-S.*)
- LIGHTMANS. The day. A cant term, given in Dekker's *Lanthorne and Candle-Light*, 1620, sig. C. ii.
- LIGHTNING. *Lightning before death*, a proverbial phrase, alluding to the resuscitation of the spirits which frequently occurs before dissolution.
- LIGHT-O'-LOVE. The name of an old dance-tune. It was a kind of proverbial phrase for levity, and a loose woman was frequently so called.
- LIGHT-RIPE. Corn has this epithet applied to it, when the stalk or straw appears ripe, and yet the ear contains nothing but a milky juice. *Line.*
- LIGHTS. (1) The lungs. *Var. dial.*
- (2) The openings between the divisions of a window, and hence occasionally used by later writers for the windows themselves.
- LIGHTSOME. (1) Gay; cheerful. *North.*
- (2) Light; full of light. "Lightsome glass-window," *Davies*, ed. 1672, p. 52.
- LIGLY. Likely. *Northumb.*
- LIGMANE. Liegeman; subject. (*A.-S.*)
Gret weie Lucius thi lorde, and layne noghts thise wordes,
Ife thou be *lygmanne* lele, late hymne wiet sone.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 37.
- LIGNE. Lineage; local descent. (*A.-N.*)
- LIGNE-ALOES. Lignum aloes. *Chaucer.*
- LIGNEY. (1) Active; strong; able to bear great fatigue. *Cumb.*
- (2) To lighten. Nominale MS.
- LIGS. Ulcers on a horse's lips.
- LIKE. (1) Likeness.
That in a *mannes lyke*
The deuel to this mayde com. *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.*
- (2) To please; to delight; to be pleased.
What so that have it may be myne,
Come and brede, sle and wye,
And alle that may *like* me. *MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 30.*

(3) In the main. "He is a good sort of man like." It is frequently used as a mere expletive. *Like much*, an equal quantity of each. *I am like to do it*, I must do it. *To like oneself*, to like one's situation. This appears to be the second meaning, to please. *To go upon likes*, to go on trial. *To go a liking*, *ibid.* *And like your majesty*, if it please your majesty. *Like lettuce like lips*, a proverb implying that bad things suit each other. *Good like*, well looking. *Better nor like*, better than was expected. *Life of*, to approve. *Every like*, every now and then.

(4) To grow; to thrive; to agree with one, as food, drink, &c.

(5) To liken; to compare. (*A.-S.*)

(6) Likely; probably. *Far. dial.* "I and my man wer like to byn bothe kild by Captin Hammon that was dronke," Forman's Diary, MS. Ashmole, 208.

LIKELY. Suitable; promising; good-looking; resembling. *Likeliness*, resemblance; probability.

LIKEN. Likely. *Suffolk.* I had likened, i. e. I was in danger of.

LIKER. More like. (*A.-S.*)

His lips wer great, they hanged aside,
His eyes were hollow, his mouth wide.
He was lothly to looke on;
He was *lyker* e devill then a man.

Beris of Hampton, n. d.

LIKES. Likelihood; prospect. *West.* It is sometimes pronounced *likesence*.

LIKFULLIST. Most pleasant. (*A.-S.*)

LIKING. (1) Appearance; condition. *North.*

(2) Delight; pleasure. *Chaucer.*

LIKKERWISS. Delightful; pleasant. (*A.-S.*)

LIKNE. To imitate; to mimic; to liken, or make a simile. (*A.-S.*)

LILBURN. A heavy stupid fellow.

LILBYLOW. Perspiration; fever. *Lin.* It is also pronounced *lillipook*.

LILE. Little. *North.*

Full lile we know his hard griefe of mind,
And how he did long London to ken;
And yet he thought he should finde it et last,
Because he met so many men.

The King and a Poore Northerne Man, 1640.

LILEWORTH. Of little value. *North.*

LILL. (1) To pant; to loil out the tongue. *Wills.*

"I lylle out the tonge as a beest dothe that is chafed," Palsgrave. "To pant and bee out of breath, or *lill* out the tongue, as a dog that is weary," Florio, p. 15.

(2) To assuage pain. *North.*

LILLILO. A bright flame. *North.*

LILLY. The wild convolvulus. *Lilly-royal*, the herb penny-royal. *South.*

LILLYCONVALLY. The May-lilly.

LILLYWHITECAKE. A short-cake. *South.*

LILLYWUNS. An exclamation of amazement.

LILT. To jerk, or spring; to do anything cleverly or quickly. *North.*

LILTY-PATTEN. A whore. *North.*

LIMALE. Filings of metal. (*A.-N.*)

LIMATIKE. A crooked person; a cripple.

LIMB. Explained by Forby, "a determined sensualist." The term seems generally to imply deterioration. A limb of Satan, a limb of the law, &c. The first of these phrases is retained from the early English *feendes tymes*. See Hoccleve, p. 29. According to Pegge, a man addicted to anything is called a *limb* for it. Glossary, p. 98.

LIMBECK. An alembic. *Shak.*

LIMBER. Supple; flexible. *Var. dial.* "His eares is *limber* and weake," Topsell's Beasts, 1607, p. 185.

LIMBERS. Thills or shafts. *West.*

LIMB-MEAL. Limb by limb. (*A.-S.*)

LIMBO. Hell. Properly, the *limbus* or place where the righteous were supposed to have been confined before the coming of Christ. "Limbo or hell," Florio, pp. 105, 158. It was also used for a prison, in which sense it is still retained.

Beholde now what owre Lord Jhesu dide one the Saturday, as sune as he was dede. He went downe to helle to owre hoily fadyrs that ware in *lymbo* to tyme of his Resurreccione.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 186.

LIMB-TRIMMER. A tailor. *North.*

LIME. (1) A limh. (*A.-S.*)

He was a moche man and a longe,
In every *lym* styff and stronge.

MS. Cantab. F. 11. 36, f. 75.

(2) To smear, as with bird-lime.

For who so wol his hondis *lyme*,
They mosten be the more unclene.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. f. 65.

(3) Lime was mixed with wine, sack, &c. to remove the tartness. Egg-shells are now often used for that purpose, and perhaps lime.

(4) Any glutinous substance, as glue, bird-lime, gum, &c. *North.*

(5) Limit; end.

Rygt as we cleye get the same,
And herafter shulde withoute *lyme*.

Chron. Flodun, p. 4.

(6) A thong. See *Lime-hound*.

LIME-ASH. A composition of sifted ashes and mortar, beaten together, and laid down as a flooring for kitchens and outhouses. *West.*

LIME-BURNER. A dwarfish fellow.

LIMED. Polished; filed. (*A.-N.*)

LIME-HOUND. A common hound or sporting dog, led by a thong called a lime. *Lyne-hounds*, Cotgrave, in v. *Mut.* See Ord. and Reg. p. 325. *Limer*, a blood-hound, Tyrwhitt. "A dogge engendred betwene an hounde and a mastyve, called a *lymmer* or a mungrell," Elyot in v. *Hybris*.

There ovirote I a grete rout
Of huntirs and of foresters,
And many relises and *limers*,
That hied hem to the forest fast,
And I with hem, so at the last
I askid one lad, a *lymmer*,
Say, fellows, who shal huntin here?
Quod I, and he answered ayen,
Sir, the emperour Octovryen,
Quod he, and he is here faste by.

The Dreame of Chaucer, 765.

LIME-ROD. A twig with bird-lime; more

usually called a lime-twig. *Lyme-yard*, Piers Ploughman, p. 170.

He lend three *lyme-twigs*, and fine sparrow calls,
Wherewith the fowler silly birds inthralls.

The Affectionate Shepherd, 1594.

LIMIT. A limb. *Shak.*

LIMITATION. A certain precinct allowed to a limitour. (*Lat.*)

LIMITOUR. A begging-friar. Hence in later times, *limit*, to beg.

The *lymptour* that vesteth the wiefles,
I-wys a mane of him ynough may leere,
To geve pyynys, gerdyllis, and knyffis,
This craft is good. *MS. Cantab. Ff. l. 6, f. 156.*
For they go ydelly a *limiting* ebrode, living upon
the sweat of other mens trevris.

Northbrooke's Treatise, 1577.

LIMITROPHIES. Boundaries. This word occurs in the *Historie of Palmendos*, 1589.

LIM-LIFTER. A term of contempt, perhaps derived from *limitour*. "A scornfull nickname, as we say a lim-lifter," Florio, p. 92.

LIMMER. Mischievous; base; low. Still in use, applied to females.

Then the *limmer* Scottes hared me, burnt my
guddes, and mede deadly fede on me, and my
barres.

Bullein's Dialogue, 1573, p. 3.

LIMMOCK. Very limp. *Var. dial.*

LIMOUS. Sticky; glutinous. *Pr. Parv.*

LIMP. (1) An instrument used for separating lead ore from the stane. Mander explains it, "a small board to skim the sieve with when washing the ore."

(2) Flaccid; limber; supple. *Var. dial.* Also called *limpey*. Stanhurst, p. 11, has *limpetk*, is weak, or unsatisfactory.

(3) Inefficient. *Somerset.*

(4) To chance, or happen.

The fyfte was Josue, that joly mane of armes,
Thet in Jerusalem ofte fulle myche joye *lympede*.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 49.

LIN. (1) Flax; linen. (*A.-S.*) It is sometimes used for female apparel generally. *Lyn*, *MS. Med. Rec. Linc. f. 286, xv. Cent. Lyme-webbers*, Cocke Loresles Bote, p. 9.

He dronk never cidre ne wyn,
Ne never wored clooth of *lyn*.

Cursus Mundii, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 79.

Bothe pallis, clothes and haudekyn,
And other of wolle and of *lyn*.

MS. Addit. 10036, fol. 49.

(2) To cease; to stop. *North.*

And never did *lin* towring upward, and still upward,
for the space, as I might guess, of one whole
hour.

The Man in the Moone, 1607, p. 46.

Her husband, a recusant, often came,
To hear mass read, nor would he ever *lin*.

Billingely's Brachy-Martyrologia, 1607, p. 200.

(3) A carcase. *Cumb.*

(4) A pool, a cascade, or precipice. "Linnes and huge pooles," Harrison, p. 88. A lake, *ibid.* p. 130. Still in use in the North.

(5) Lain, or laid. *Sir Tristrem.*

LINAGE. Lineage; family. (*A.-N.*)

LINCELS. Tares in corn.

LINCEUS. Linx-seeing.

But yet, in the end, their secret driftes are laide

open, and *linceus* eyes, that see through stone walls,
have made a passage into the close coverture of
their hypocrisie. *Nash's Pierce Penniless*, 1602.

LINCH. (1) To beat, or chastise. *North.* Urry's *MS. additions to Ray*.

(2) A balk of land. *Kent.* Any bank or boundary fur the division of land. Also called *lincher* and *linchet*.

(3) A haunch of mutton. *North.*

(4) A hamlet. *Glouc.*

(5) A small step; a narrow steep bank, or foot-path. *West.*

(6) A ledge; a rectangular projection.

(7) A small inland cliff, generally one that is wooded. *South.*

(8) To prance about lively. Hollyband mentions a *linching horse* as the translation of *cheval coqueleux*, *Dictionaire*, 1593.

LINCHPIN. A stag's penis. *Salop.*

LINCOLNSHIRE. A primitive custom in Lincolnshire of washing with the excrement of the pig, and burning dried cow-dung, is memorialized in a proverb occasionally quoted: What a wonderful county is Lincolnshire.

Where pigs [emil] soap and cows [cold] fire.
The words between brackets have been changed from the original *causa pudoris*, but put it how you will, the *complet* is not very elegant.

It is quoted at full by Aubrey, *MS. Nat. Hist. Wilts.* p. 292.

LINDABRIDES. A mistress. An old term, derived from a character in an early Spanish romance. See Nares.

LINDE. The lime-tree. (*A.-S.*) Sometimes used perhaps for a tree in general.

As he rood undir a *lynde*,

Beside a roche, as I the telle.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 53.

Than were y glad! end lytt as *lynde*,

Of *parce* michi *Domine*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ll. 38, f. 21.

A hert he found ther he ley

Weile feyre under the *lynd*.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 1.

There come a knyght them fulle nere,

That hyght sir Barnard Messengere,

Huntynge aftur en hynde,

And founde that lady lovely of chere,

And hnt sone slepyng in fere,

Lyng undir a *lynde*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ll. 38, f. 74.

LINE. (1) To beat. *Var. dial.*

(2) To lean; to incline. *Somerset.*

(3) "To line a hitch or cover a mare," Florio, ed. 1611, p. 25. *Lyning*, Tapsell's *Beasts*, 1607, p. 139. Still in use.

(4) *Line of life*, one of the lines in the hand, a term in palmistry.

(5) A place for laying down. *East.*

LINED. Intoxicated. *North.*

LINENER. A linen-drafter. See Nares.

LINERS. Bundles. *Devon.*

LINES. *Marriage lines*, a certificate of marriage. *Yorksh.*

LINET. Tinder. *Wilt.*

LINE-WAY. A straight direct path.

LING. Heath; furze. *North.* "Ling or

heath for brushes," Florio, p. 69. *Ling collins*,
burnt ling, West. and Cornh. Dial.

Ther thei beryed hem both
In nouthre moore nor lync.

MS. Contab. Ft. v. 48, f. 129.

LINGE. (1) To work hard. *Yorksh.*

(2) To loll out the tongue. *Oxon.*

LINGEL. A shoemaker's thread. "*Corigee*,
lyngel," MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45. "Lyngell
that souters sowe with, *cheyfros*," Palsgrave.
"Lynger to sowe with, *poudcier*," *Ibid.*

The cobbler of Caunterburie, armed with his aul,
his *lyngel*, and his last, presents himselfe a judiciall
censor of other mens writhings.

The Cobler of Caunterburie, 1590.

LINGER. To loag for anything. *Kent.*

LINGET. A linnet. *Somerset.*

LINGY. (1) Active; strong; tall. *North.*

(2) Idle and loitering. *Kent.*

(3) The same as *Limber*, q. v.

LINHAY. An open shed attached to a farm-
yard. *West.* When attached to a barn or
house, it is called a hanging-linhay.

LINIATION. Mensuration. (*Lat.*)

LINIEL. The same as *Lingel*, q. v.

LINING. (1) The loins. *Somerset.*

(2) A person who succeeded with a woman was
said to get within the lining of her smock.

But as one of the three chapmen was imploied in
his traffike abroad, so the prettie poplet his wife
began to be a fresh occupieng giglot at home, and by
report fell so farre acquainted with a religious cloister
of the nuns, as that he gat within the lining
of hir smocks. *Shanture's Ireland*, p. 26.

LINK. (1) A sausage. *East.* Hollyband, 1593,
explains *linkes*, "a kinde of meate made of
hogges guts kept in hrine;" and Holme,
1688, calls them, "a kind of padding, the
skin being filled with pork flesh, and seasoned
with diverse spices, minced, and tied up at
distances." Howell has, "a link, sausage, or
chitterling." *Lex. Tet.* 1660.

(2) To burn, or give light. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To walk quickly. *North.*

(4) See *Linch* and *Ling*.

LINKERING. Idle. *Salop.*

LINK-PINS. Linch-pins are called *link-pins*
and *lin-pins* in the provinces. *Lynpyn* occurs
in the Finchale Charters.

LINKS. Sand-hills. *North.*

LINMAN. A flax-seller. *West.*

LINNEN. London. *Devon.*

LINNIT. Lint; tinder. *Dorset.*

LINN-TREE. A lime-tree. *Derb.*

LINNY. The same as *Linhay*, q. v.

LINOLF. Shoemaker's lingel. *Pr. Parv.*

LINSE. To beat severely. *Devon.*

LINSET. The name of the stool on which
women sat while spinning.

LIN-SHORDS. To throw lin-shords, i. e. Lent-
shords, a custom practised at Ilfracombe,
which consists in throwing broken shords into
the windows of the houses on one of the days
of Lent.

LINSTOCK. A stick with a match or lint at
the end used by gunners.

LINT. A halter. *Var. dial.*

LINTEL. When a door or window is square-
headed, the upper piece is called a lintel. It
is sometimes termed a *lynton* in early
writers.

LINTELS. The same as *Lincels*, q. v. Tares
are called *lints* in Lincolnshire.

LINTEREL. The same as *Lintel*, q. v.

LINT-WHITE. A lark. *Suffolk.*

LINTY. Idle; lazy; fat. *Var. dial.*

LION. The main beam of a ceiling. *West.*
Perhaps from *lie on*.

LIOUR. (1) A mixture. MS. Med. Rec.

(2) The hind or fringe of cloth. "*Sett on*
lyour," Boke of Curtasye, p. 19.

LIP. The same as *Lepe*, q. v.

LIPARY. Wet; rainy. *Somerset.*

LIP-CLIP. A kiss. A cant term. *Lip*, to kiss,
Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Dd. ii.

LIPE. A fragment; a slip, or portion. *Cumb.*
"Of evcry disse a *lipel* out to takc," *Lydgat's*
Minor Poems, p. 52.

LIPIN. To forewarn. *South.*

LIPKEN. A house. See *Lip-ken*.

LIPPED. (1) Laid down. A cant term.

(2) Free; loose; ravelled. *West.* Most probably
from *Lipe*, q. v.

LIPPEN. (1) The same as *Lipary*, q. v. *Lippy*
is also used in the same sense. *Lipping-time*,
a wet season. *Glouc.*

(2) To expect; to rely; to trust to, or place con-
fidence in. *North.*

LIPPER. The spray from small waves, either in
fresh or salt water. *North.*

LIPPING-CLOUT. A piece of steel welded to
the front of a horse's shoe. *West.*

LIPPIIT. Wanton. (*Fr.*)

LIPSEY. To lip. *Somerset.*

LIP-SHORD. A chip. *Devon.*

LIP-WINGLE. A lapwing. *Beda.*

LIP-WISE. Garrulous. *I. of Wight.*

LIQUIDNESS. Moisture. *Palsgrave.*

LIQUOR. To oil, or anoint. *Glouc.*

LIQUORY-STICK. The plant rest-harrow.

LIRE. (1) Flesh; meat. (*A.-S.*) *Swynes lere*,
Ord. and Reg. p. 442. *Lyery*, abounding
with lean flesh. *North.*

(2) Face; countenance. (*A.-S.*)

Hir colour fulle white it es,
That luffy in tyre.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.

So bytterly sche wepyd withall,
By hyr lyres the terys gon fall.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 67.

(3) To plait a shirt. *Line.* Perhaps connected
with the old word *lire*, fringe or hinding of
cloth.

LIRICUMFANCY. The May lily.

LIRIPOOPS. An appendage to the ancient
hood, consisting of long tails or tippets, pass-
ing round the neck, and hanging down before
reaching to the feet, and often jagged. The
term is often jocularly used by writers of the
sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. "A
lirripoop vel lerripoop, a silly empty creature,

an old dotard," Milles, MS. Devon Gloss. A priest was formerly jocularly termed a *lerry-cum-poop*. It seems to mean a trick or stratagem, in the London Prodigal, p. 111. "And whereas thou takest the matter so farre in snuffe, I will teach thee thy *lerry-pops* after another fashion than to be thus malepertile cocking and hilling with me, that am thy governour," Stanihurst, p. 35.

Theres a gille that knowes her *lerryscope*.

Lilly's Mother Bombie, 1594.

LIRK. To crease; to rumple. *North*. Perhaps to *jerk* in the following passage. *Lirt*, to toss, West. and Cumb. Dial. p. 368.

I *lyrke* hym up with my hond,

And pray hym that he wolte stond.

MS. Perkington 10.

LIRP. (1) To snap the fingers. "A *lirp* or clack with ones fingers ends, as barbers doe give," Florio, p. 199.

(2) To walk lamely. *Somerset*.

LJRRY. A blow on the ear. Also, to reprove, to upbraid. *Kent*.

LIS. (1) To lose. Arch. xiii. 203.

(2) Forgiveness. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

LISER. The list or fringe of cloth.

LISIL. Active; strong. *North*.

LISHIEY. Flexible; limber. *Kent*.

LISK. The same as *Lesk*, q. v.

LISSE. (1) To ease, or relieve. (*A.-S.*) See *Hardyng*, f. 90; *Wright's Lyric Poetry*, p. 57.

How that mye wyne a speche,

Hire wofulle peyne for to lisse.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 93.

That myt yow lisse owte of thys peyne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 49.

I have herde of an erbe to lisse that peyne,

Mene seyth it bereth a doubyle floure.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 46.

Lys me now in my longoure,

And gyf me lyses to lye in ease.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6.

(2) Joy; happiness; bliss. (*A.-S.*)

LISSEN. A cleft in a rock. *Glouc.* The word is used by Sir Matthew Hale, but spelt by him *lime*. It is not in common use.

LISSOM. Excessively limber or pliable; light, nimble, or active. *Var. dial.*

LISSUM. A narrow slip of anything. *Somerset*.

LIST. (1) A list house or room, when sounds are heard easily from one room to another. *Kent*.

(2) Cunning; artifice. (*German*.) "Tech him alle the listen," Kyng Horn, 239.

(3) "Le mol de l'oreille, the lug or list of th'care," Cotgrave, in v. *Mol*.

(4) A boundary line. See *Twelfth Night*, iii. 1. Topcell, *Historie of Serpents*, 1608, p. 87, mentions worms "having a black list or line running along their backs."

(5) The close dense streak which sometimes appears in heavy bread. *West*.

(6) The flank. *North*. "A list of pork, a bony piece cut from the gammon," Kennett, MS.

(7) The selvage of woollen cloth. It is also called listen. "*Forigo*, a lystenye," *Nominale*

MS. This is a variation of our fourth meaning. Anything edged or bordered was formerly said to be *listed*. "A targe *listed* with gold" is mentioned in *Gy of Warwike*, p. 312.

LISTE. To please. (*A.-S.*) Also a substantive, pleasure, inclination. Hence *meat-list*, appetite, *Depon*.

3c that liste has to lyth, or luffes for to here,

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.

LISTEN. To attend to. *Shak*.

LISTLY. Quick of hearing. *East*. Also, easily, distinctly.

LISTOW. Liest thou. *Weber*.

LISTRE. A person who read some part of the church service. (*A.-S.*)

LISTRING. Thickening. *North*.

LISTY. Strong; powerful. *North*. "Listy mene and able," *Lincoln MS.* f. 3.

LiT. To colour, or dye. *North*. "He'll lie all manner of colours but hne, and that is gone to the litting," *Upton's MS.* additions to *Junius*.

We use no clathes that are *littels* of dyverse colours: oure wiffes ne are noye gayly arrayed for to please us.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 33.

LITANY-STOOL. A small low desk at which the Litany was sung or said.

LITARGE. White lead. (*A.-N.*)

LITE. (1) Few; little. *North*. "Litum and litlum," by little and little, *Piers Ploughman*, p. 329, an Anglo-Saxon phrase.

(2) To depend upon, or rely. *Line*.

(3) Strife. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 71.

(4) To hinder, tarry, or delay. (*A.-S.*)

LITEN. A garden. *North*.

LITERATURE. Learning. (*Lat.*)

Worshypfull maysters, ye shall understand

lato you that have no *litterature*.

The Pardoner and the Frere, 1533.

LITH. (1) A body. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Possessions; property. "Lond ne lith," a common phrase in early poetry. See *Langtoft*, p. 194; *Sir Tristrem*, p. 220; *W. Mapes*, p. 341; *Havelok*, p. 239.

(3) Alighted. *Servyn Sages*, 571.

LITHE. (1) To tell; to relate.

Lystenih now to my talkynge

Of whome y wyile yow lythe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 82.

(2) A limb, or joint. (*A.-S.*)

Fendys bolde, with crokys kene,

Rente hys body fro lyth to lythe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 49.

Hur sone that than dwellyd hur wyth,

He was mekylla of boon and lyth,

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.

Was never arowe that greved hym,

Ne that hym towched lythe nor lyme.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 128.

(3) Tender; mild; gentle; agreeable; glad. Also, gladly, tenderly. "*Lithe*, calm, quiet," Kennet. It is used in different shades of meaning, implying *softness*. Alleviation, comfort, *Havelok*, 1338.

Sche toke up hur sone to hnt,

And lapped hyt fulke lythe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.

(4) Supple; pliant. *Var. dial.* "Lythe, delyver, *scuple*," Palsgrave. Also, to soften, to render lithe or supple.

(5) To thicken. Kenoett, MS. Broth is said to be *lithened* wheo mixed with oatmeal.

(6) Obsequious; humble. *North.*

LITHER. (1) Wicked. (*A.-S.*) Still used to the North, meaning *idle, lazy*.

How they whanne wyth were wrychippis many,
Slonghe Lucyus the lythre, that lorde was of Rome.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 53.

(2) Sopple; limber; pliant. *South.* It is not an uncommon archaism.

LITHERNESS. Idleness. *North.*

Idleness, mooste delectable to the fleabe, which
deliteth above measure in sloth, *litherness*, ceasing
from occupation. *Northbrooke's Treatise, 1577.*

LITHESOME. Gay; cheerful. *Yorksh.*

LITHEWALE. The herb gromwell.

LITHE-WURT. The plant forget-me-not. The term is still sometimes used.

LITHICHE. Easily. (*A.-S.*)

LIT-HOUSE. A dyeing house. *North.*

LITHY. (1) Pliant; supple. *South.*

(2) Heavy, warm, applied to the weather.

LITIGIOUS. Injurious. *Var. dial.*

LITTLING. Very little. *Chaucer.*

LITLUS. The same as *Little-house*, q. v.

LITSTER. A dyer. It is translated by *tinctor* in the Nomiale MS. *Lyttelsters, York Records, p. 235.*

Tak the greis of the wyne that mene fyndis in the
tounnes, that *litsters* and goldsmithes uses.

MS. Linc. Med. f. 313.

LITT. A sheep-cot. *Somerset.*

LITTEN. A church-yard. *South.* Ray has
liten, a gardeo, q. v.

LITTER. (1) Nonsense. *Somerset.*

(2) To litter up, or down, to put bedding under
the horses. *West.*

LITTERMAN. A groom. *Warw.*

LITTLE-A-DOW. Worthless. *Northumb.*

LITTLE-EASE. The pillory, stocks, or bilboes.
Also, a small apartment in a prison where the
inmate could have very little ease. "A streite
place in a prisooe called littell ease," Elyot,
1559, in *v. Arca*. The *little ease* at Guildhall,
where unruly apprentices were confined, is
frequently mentioned by our early writers.

LITTLE-PLINT-COAL. A thin measure of coal,
the nearest to the surface. *West.*

LITTLE-HOUSE. A privy. *Var. dial.*

LITTLE-MASTER. A schoolmaster. *Baber.*

LITTLE-SILVER. A low price. *East.*

LITTEST. Least. Common in the provinces,
and sanctioned by Shakespeare.

LITTLE-WALE. The herb gromwell.

LITTOCKS. Rags and tatters. *Berks.*

LITTY. Light; active; nimble. *West.*

LIVAND. Living. *Chaucer.*

LIVE. (1) Life. (*A.-S.*) *On live, alive. Lives*
creatures, living creatures, lives body, &c.

So fayre þit never was figure,

Rygt as a *lyvis* creature.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, fol. 105.

(2) To live under, to be tenant to. To live up-
right, to retire from business.

(3) Fresh, as honey, &c. *Somerset.*

LIVELIHOOD. Liveliness; activity. *Shak.*

LIVELODE. Income; livelihood. Also, a peo-
sion, largess, or dole to soldiers.

LIVELY. Fresh; gay; neat. *North.* It is so
used in Davies' *Rites*, 1672, p. 8. Sometimes,
living.

LIVER. (1) To deliver. *North.*

And to his men he lierd hym hole and feere.

MS. Lansdowne 208, f. 3.

(2) Quick; active; lively. *Palgrave.*

LIVERANCE. A delivery. *North.*

LIVERED. Heavy, or underbaked. *South.*

LIVEREDE. Red. Rob. Glouc. p. 39.

LIVERING. A kind of pudding made of liver,
and rolled up in the form of a sausage. "Two
hodynges, I trow, a *leevying* betwene,"
Towlesley Myst. p. 89. N. Fairfax, Bulk and
Selvedge 1674, p. 159, mentions liverings.

LIVERSAD. Caked and matted together, ap-
plied to ground. *North.*

LIVERSICK. A hangnail. *South.*

LIVERY. (1) A badge of any kind; the uniform
given by a baron or knight to his retainers to
battle. Hence the different regiments or
parts of an army were termed liveries. "Io
iche leveré," *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,*
f. 85. The term is used in a variety of senses,
and may be generally explained as any grant
or allowance at particular seasons. "Cor-
rodium, leveraye," *Nomiale MS.* "One
that bestowes a livery, or cast of his wit,
upon every ooe he sees," Cotgrave, in *v.*
Donne-Lardon.

like nyghte to lyerd

Bathe corne and haye.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 134.

(2) Delivery. A common law term. *Livery* of
seisin is the delivery of property into pos-
session. To sue one's *livery*, to issue the
writ which lay for the heir to obtain the seisin
of his lands from the King.

(3) Sticky; adhesive. *South.*

LIVERY-CUPBOARD. An open cupboard with
shelves, in which the liveries intended for
distribution were placed.

LIVING. A farm. *Leic.*

LIVING-DEAR-ENE. A excl. of distress.

LIVISIL. Lively.

If there were true and *livish* faith, then would
it work love in their hearts.

Bacon's Works, 1843, p. 37.

LIXOM. Amiable. *Heref.*

LIZENED. Shrunk, as corn. *Sussex.*

LIZZAM. Anything easily beat. *West.*

LIZZY. Elizabeth. *Var. dial.*

LJST. Little. See *Lile*.

Felaw, he seid, berkyn a *lyst*,

And on myne errand go thou tyte.

MS. Cantab. FF. v. 45, f. 59.

LO. A large pood. *Yorksh.*

LOACH. A term of contempt for a fool. It
occurs in Peele's *Jests*, p. 26.

LOADED. Blotted. *Deron.*

LOADS. The ditches for draining away the water from the fens. *Load-stone*, a leading-stone for drains.

It was by a law of sewers decreed that a new drain or *loade* should be made and maintained from the end of Chancelors *loade* unto Tylnye Smethe.

Dugdale's Imbanking, p. 975.

LOADY. Heavy. *Loady-nut*, a double nut.

LOAK. A small quantity. *North*.

LOAL. To mew like a cat. *Yorksh.*

LOAMY. Damp. *Suffolk.* *Loamie*, Topsell's Beasts, p. 495, coloured like loam?

LOAN. A lane, or passage. *North*.

LOANING. (1) A lane. (2) A place near a village for milking cows. *North*.

LOAST. A wheel-rut. *Sussex*.

LOB. (1) To throw gently. *Sussex*.

(2) A very large lump. *Lin.*

(3) To kick. *East Anglia*.

(4) To hang down; to droop. Still in use in Somerset, according to Jennings, p. 53. *To lob along*, to walk loungingly.

(5) A clown; a clumsy fellow. "A blunt country loh," Stanhurst, p. 17. In Somersetshire, the last person in a race is called the loh.

(6) That part of a tree where it first divides into branches. *Beds.*

(7) To cast or throw. *Durham*.

(8) A very large taw. *Hants.*

LOBBATING. Large; unwieldy. *Hert.*

LOBBING. Tumult; uproar.

What a *lobbing* maketh thee,

With a twenty Devil!

Marriage of Wit and Wisdom, 1579.

LOBBS. Irregular veins of ore. Also, stairs under-ground for the miners.

LOBCOCK. A lubber. A very common term of contempt. "*Baggaut*, an unwieldy lubber, great lobcocke," Cotgrave. See Jacke of Dover, p. 49; Hawkins, iii. 32; Roister Doister, p. 39; Cotgrave, in v. *Disme*.

Much better were the *lobcock* lost then woone,
Uoless he koew how to behave himselfe.

The Mouse-Trap, 1606.

LOBKIN. A house, or lodging. *Grose*.

LOBLOLLY. Thick spoon meat of any kind. It is thus mentioned by Markham:—"If you roast a goose and stop her belly with whole greets beaten together with egges, and after mixt with the gravy, there cannot be a more better or pleasanter sawce; nay if a man be at sea in any long travel he cannot eat a more pleasant or wholesome meat than these whole *grite* boyled in water till they borst, and then mixt with hotter and so eaten with spoons, which though seamen call simply by the name of *loblolly*, yet there is not any meat, however significant the name be, that is more toothsome or wholesome."

LOB'S-COURSE. A dish composed of small lumps of meat mixed up with potatoes and onions, seasoned, and made into a kind of solid stew. It is mentioned in Peregrine Pickle, and is still common.

LOB'S-POUND. An old jocular term for a

prison, or any place of confinement. The term is still in use, and is often applied to the juvenile prison made for a child between the feet of a grown-up person.

LOBSTER. The *stomatopoda*. *East*.

LOBSTROUS-LOUSE. A wood-louse. *North*.

LOBURYONE. A snail. *Pr. Parv.*

LOBY. A lubber, or looby, q. v.

LOCAL. A local preacher is a dissenting clergyman who preaches at different places.

LOCAND. Looking. *Lydgate*.

LOCH. (1) A lake. *North*.

(2) The rut of a cart-wheel. *Sussex*.

(3) A cavity in a vein. *Derb.*

(4) A place to lay stoos in. It is spelt *looch* in *Archæologia*, x. 72.

LOCK. (1) A lock of hay or wool is a small quantity of it hanging together, a bundle of hay, a fleece of wool. It occurs in Palsgrave, and it is still in use.

(2) To move the fore-wheels of a waggon to and fro. *Deron*. A waggon is said to lock when it is drawn out of its rectilinear motion, so that the fore-wheels make an angle with the hinder ones.

(3) *To be at lock*, to be in a difficulty. *Lock* was any close place of confinement.

(4) A puddle of water. *Heref.*

(5) To grapple. A term in fencing or wrestling, used by Gosson, 1579.

LOCKBANDS. Binding-stones in masonry.

LOCKCHEST. A miller or wood-louse. I have heard this term in Oxfordshire, and it may probably be used in other counties. "*Lokdore*, *wyrme*, or *loccheater*, *multipes*," *Pr. Parv.* p. 311. [Since writing the above, I have made more particular inquiries, and as I find the word is not in common use, I take the opportunity of substantiating the correctness of my explanation by stating that I am informed by the Rev. Henry Walker of Bletchington, co. Oxon, that a gardener in his employ used to call the wood-louse *lockcheater*, which is precisely the term found in the Promptorium.]

LOCKED. (1) Faced, as cards are. *North*.

(2) Caught; fixed; appointed.

LOCKER. (1) A small cupboard or closet; an inner cupboard within a larger one. A drawer under a table or cupboard is still so termed.

(2) Pieces of wood which support the roof of a pit. *Salop*.

(3) To entangle; to mat together. *North*.

LOCKERS. Wooden cells for pigeons fixed to the outer walls of houses. *Oxon*.

LOCKET. The same as *Chape*. (2)

LOCK-FURROW. A furrow ploughed across the balks to let off the water. *South*.

LOCKING. The hip-joint. *Somerset*.

LOCKRAM. A kind of cheap linen, worn chiefly by the lower classes. There was a finer sort, of which shirt-bands, &c. were made.

A wrought waistcoat on her backe, and a *lockram* smocke worth three pence, as well rent behind as before, I warrant you. *Morocco's Katsileus*, 1606.

LOCKRUM. Glibberish; nonsense. *Beds.*

LOCKS-AND-KEYS. Ash-keys. *West.*

LOCKS-AND-LICE. A kind of cloth.

LOCK-SPIT. A small cut with a spade to show the direction in which a piece of land is to be divided by a new fence.

LOCUSTS. Cockchafer; beetles. *North.*

LOI. Load; cargo. (*A.-S.*)

LODAM. An old game at cards, mentioned in Taylor's Motto, 12mo. Load. 1622, sig. D. iv; Hawkins, iii. 203; Arch. viii. 149. One way of playing the game was called losing-lodam. "*Cogumbert qui gaigne pert, a game at cards like our losing lodam,*" Cotgrave.

LODDEN.

But had I thought he'd been so loddan
Of his bak'd, fry'd, boil'd, roast and soddan.

Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 185.

LODE. (1) A leaning-wall. *Glouc.*

(2) A regular vein of metal ore.

(3) A ford. Dean Milles' MS.

(4) Guidance; behaviour? *Gawayne.*

LODEMANAGE. Pilotage. See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 152; Hartshorne, p. 131. Courts of Lodemanage are held at Dover for the appointment of the Cinque Port pilots.

Mariners that bene discrete and sage,
And experts bene of heere lodemanage.

M.S. Digby, 230.

LODEMEN. Carters; carriers. Nominale MS.

LODE-PLOT. A flat lode. See *Lode* (2).

LODERS. The same as *Lode-men*, q. v.

LODE-SHIP. A kind of fishing-vessel, mentioned in an early statute. See Blount.

LODESMEN. Pilots; guides. (*A.-S.*)

LODESTAR. The pole-star. *Shak.* It is a very common archaism.

LODE-WORKS. Metal works in high places where shafts are sunk very deeply. *Cornw.*

LODEWORT. The plant water-crowfoot.

LODGE. (1) A meeting or convention of the society of freemasons.

(2) To entrup an animal. *Line.*

(3) A hunting term. See *Hunting*, sect. 3.

LODGED. Said of grass or corn beaten down by wind or rain. *West.*

LODLY. Loathly. See Tundale, p. 24.

He shal him travalle day and nyght,
And lodly his body dyght.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 46.

LODOLLY. A diminutive girl. *West.*

LOEGRIA. England. This name is sometimes found in old works, and is taken from Geoffrey of Monmouth.

LOENGE. Praising?

To hewe and brenne in thy service,
To loenge of thy sacrifice.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 113.

LOERT. (1) Lord; sir, but this title was applied to both sexes. *Derb.*

(2) To travel quickly. *Devon.*

LOFF. (1) Low. *Loffer*, lower. *Var. dial.*

(2) To offer. *West.* and *Cumb. Dial.* p. 368.

(3) To laugh. It occurs in the tale of Mother Hubbard, and is a genuine old form.

LOFT. (1) On loft, on high, a-loft. (*A.-S.*)

(2) An upper chamber. *North.* "The third loft," Acts, xx. 9.

(3) Lofty. Surrey, quoted by Nares.

(4) The floor of a room. *Spenser.*

LOFTY. Massive; superior. *Derb.*

LOG. (1) To oscillate. *Cornw.*

(2) A perch in measure. *Wills.*

LOG-BURN. An open drain running from a sink or jakes. *West.*

LOGE. (1) A lodge, or residence. (*A.-N.*)

He has with hym tong men thre,
Thei be archers of this contré
The kyng to serve at wille,
To kepe the dere bothe day and nyght;
And for theire luf a loge is dygt
Fulle hye upon an hille.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 40.

(2) Laughed. Wright's Seven Sages, p. 107.

LOGGATS. An old game forbidden by statute in Henry VIII's time. It is thus played, according to Steevens. A stake is fixed in the ground: those who play throw loggats at it, and he that is nearest the stake wins. *Loggats* or *loggets* are also small pieces or logs of wood, such as the country people throw at fruit that cannot otherwise be reached. "*Loggats*, little logs or wooden pins, the same with nine-pins, in which boys, however, often made use of bones instead of wooden pins," Dean Milles' MS.

LOGGEN. To lodge, or reside. (*A.-N.*)

LOGGER. (1) The same as *Hobble* (2).

(2) The irregular motion of a wheel round its axle. *Suffolk.*

LOGGERHEAD. (1) The large tiger moth. *North.*

(2) A blockhead. See Florio, p. 69. *To go to loggerheads*, to fight or squabble.

LOGGIN. A handle, or lock. *North.*

LOGGING. A lodging. *Chaucer.*

LOGGY. Thicket, as cattle. *West.*

LOGH. A lake. See Anturs of Arther, p. 2; Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 23.

LOGHE. Laughed. See *Lughe*.

Than sir Degrevaunt loghe
Ther he stode undir the boghe.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 133.

Then loogh oure kyng and smyled stillie,
Thou onsweris me not at my wille.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 47.

There-att alle the kynges loghe,

There was joye and gamene y-noghe

Amonges thame in the haulte l

The kyng of Fraunce with hert ful sayne,

Said, Clement, bryng the mantlis agayne,

For I saille paye for alle.

Octavian, Lincoln MS.

LOGHER. Lower. *Rob. Glouc.*

LOGHT. Taken away?

The firth case es gode or oght,
That he fro holy kyrk has loght.

Hampole, MS. Bowers, p. 7.

LOINED. Covered. See Harrison, p. 232.

This appears to be another form of *fine*.

LOITERSACKE. A lazy loitering fellow.

If the *loitersacke* be gone springing into a taverne,
He fetch him reeling out.

Lilly's Mother Bombie, 1594.

LOKE. (1) To see; to look upon; to guard, or take care of. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A private road or path. *East.*

(3) Locked; shut up. *Weber.*

(4) The wicket or hatch of a door.

LOKEDES. Ornaments for the head?

And than the same devedes tok wormes, and pykk,
and tarre, and made lokedes, and sett thame oppone
hir hede. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 253.*

LOKER. A carpenter's plane. *Line.*

LOKINGIS. Looks.

Forth with his pilous lokyngis,
He wolde make a woman wene
To gon upon the fayre grene.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 42.

LOKKEDEN. Locked.

They wanne with moche woo the walles withinne,
Mene lepen to anone and lokkedden the yates.

MS. Coll. Calif. A. 11. f. 118.

LOLL. (1) To fondle; to dandle. *North.*

Ha let'd her in his arms,
He lull'd her on his breast.

North Country Ballad.

(2) A pet; a spoiled child. *Oxon.*

(3) To box one's ears.

LOLLARDS. Heretics. The followers of
Wickliffe were termed Lollards or Lollers, but
the term was in use long before the time of
that distinguished reformer. It was commonly
used as one of reproach for religious hypocrites.
A loller is thus described by Audelay,—

Lef thou me a loller his dedis that wyl hym deme,
3if he withdraue his deutes from hole cherche away,
And wyl not worship the croce, on hym take good eme,
And here his matyns and his mass upon the haleday,
And belevys not in the sacrament, that hit is God
veray.

And wyl not schryve him to a prest on what deth
he dye,

And settis not be the sacraments sothly to say,

Take him fore a loller y tel you truly,
And false in his fay;

Deme hym after his saw,

Bot he wyl hym withdraue,

Never fore hym pray.

LOLLIGOES. Idle fellows. *Milles' MS.*

LOLLIKER. The tongue. *Somerset.*

LOLLIPOP. A coarse sweetmeat made of
treacle, butter, and flour. *Var. dial.*

LOLLOCK. A lump, or large piece. *North.*

LOLLOP. To lounge, or lol about idly. Hence
lollaps, a slattern. *Var. dial.*

LOLL-POOP. (1) A lazy idle fellow. (2) a coax-
ing wheedling child. *Suffolk.* Called *lolly-
pop* in Somerset.

LOLLY-BANGER. Very thick gingerbread,
enriched by raisins. *Somerset.*

LOLLY-COCK. A turkey-cock. *Devon.*

LOLLY-SWEET. Lusciously sweet. *East.*

LOLOKE. To look. Possibly an error of the
scribe in MS. Sloane 213 for *loke*.

LOMBARD. A banker. The Italian bankers
who settled in this country in the middle-ages
gave the name to Lombard-street. See a
curious notice of Lombards in Arch. xxix. 286.

LOMBARD-FEVER. A fit of idleness.

LOMBREN. Lambs. *Reliq. Antiq. i. 264.*

LOME. (1) Frequently. "Oft and lome,"

Octavian, 1944; Ritson's Ancient Songs, i. 72.
A common phrase in old English.

And with his mowthe he cust hit oft and lome.

Chron. Violent. p. 86.

(2) A weaver's loom. *Palsgrave.*

(3) An instrument, or weapon; a household
utensil. It seems to be some kind of vessel
in Holmsted, 11st. England, i. 194; *Reliq.
Antiq. i. 54.* "Loom, any utensil, as a tub,"
Grose. Still in use.

I se never a wars lome

Stondynge opone mone. *MS. Parkington 10.*

LOMERE. More frequently. (*A.-S.*)

LOMEY. A spoiled child. *Devon.*

LOMMAKIN. (1) Love-making. *Heref.*

(2) Very large; clumsy. *Var. dial.*

LOMPER. (1) To idle. (2) To walk heavily.

LOMPY. Thick; clumsy; fat. *Kent.*

LONCHE. A loud noise. *Pr. Parr.*

LONCHING. "Quasi launcking, citato gradu
et passibus ingentibus incedens," *Milles' MS.*
LOND. (1) Land. (*A.-S.*) *In lond*, on the
ground. *God of lond*, Lord of the world.

(2) To clog with dirt. *East.*

LONDAGE. Landing. "Awaytynge upon his
londage," *Mort d'Arthur*, ii. 433.

LOND-BUGGERE. A huyer of land. (*A.-S.*)

LONDENOYS. A Londoner. *Chaucer.*

LOND-EVIL. The epilepsy. It is misread
loud evul in the *Archaeologia*, xxx. 410.

LONDON-FLITTING. The removal of parties
by stealth before the landlord is paid.

LONDREIS. Londoners. *Hearne.*

LONE. (1) *Lone-woman*, a woman unmarried,
or without a male protector. *Lonely woman*,
a widow, *Hallamsh. Gloss. p. 61.* *Lone-man*,
a man living unmarried by himself. The first
of these phrases is used by Shakespeare.

(2) The palm of the hand.

(3) A lodging-house. *Somerset.*

(4) A supplication for alms. *Devon.*

LONG. (1) Two breves in music.

(2) *Long horned one*, a native or inhabitant of
Craven. *A long hundred*, six score. *Long
length*, at full length. *Long last*, at length,
in the end. *In the long run*, *ibid.* *Long
streaked*, at full length. *A long way*, much.
By long and by late, after a long time and
trouble. *To lie in the long feathers*, to sleep
on straw. *For the long lane*, when a thing is
borrowed without any intention of repayment.
Long in the mouth, tough.

(3) Tall. *Isambard*, 13, 258.

(4) To belong; to belong to. (*A.-S.*)

(5) To long for; to desire. *Chaucer.*

(6) Great. See *Forby*, ii. 200. This meaning
is also given by Grose.

(7) Tough to the palate. *East.*

(8) To reach; to toss. *Suffolk.*

LONGART. The tail or end-board of a cart or
waggon. *Chesh.*

LONG-BOWLING. The game of skittles. It
is described by Strutt, p. 269.

LONG-BULLETS. A game played by casting
stones in the North of England.

LONG-CRIPPLE. The speckled viper. *Devon.*

LONG-CROWN. A deep fellow. "That caps Long-Crown, and he capped the Devil," A Lincolnshire saying in reference to a great falsehood.

LONG-DOG. A greyhound. *Var. dial.*

LONGE. Lungs.

With hys awyrde the bore he stonga
Thorow the lwyrr and the longe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 100.

LONGFULL. Long; tedious. *Var. dial.*

LONG-HOME. To go to ooe's long home, i. e. to depart this life.

And thy travelye shalt thou some ende,
For to thy long home some shalt thou wende.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 61.

LONGING-MARKS. The indelible marks on the skins of children. See Digby of Bodies, 1669, p. 425.

LONG-LADY. A farthing-candle. *East.*

LONG-LANE. The throat. *Var. dial.*

LONG-LIFE. The milt of a pig. *Line.*

LONG-OF. Owing to.

Petur, sche seyde, thou mygt welte see
Hyt was long of my keyer and not on me.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 139.

I have spyed the false felowe,

As he stondeis at his masse;

Hyt is long of the, seide the munke,

And ever he fro us passe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 40, f. 137.

Al ase, why dost thou ma suspect

Of such a haynous cryme?

It was not long of me, in faith,

That I went at this time.

Gosfrido and Barnardo, 1570.

LONG-ONE. A hare. *Var. dial.*

LONG-OYSTER. The sea cray-fish.

LONG-SETTLE. A loog wooden seat, with back and arms, somewhat like a sofa. "*Sedile*, a longsetyllle," *Nomiale MS.*

LONGSOME. Tedious. *Var. dial.*

LONG-TAILED-CAPON. The long-tailed titmouse. *South.*

LONG-TAILS. An old nick-name for the natives of Kent. See Howell's English Proverbs, p. 21; *Menarum Deliciz*, 1656, p. 7. In the library of Dulwich College is a printed broadside, entitled, "Advice to the Kentish long-toile by the wise men of Gotham, in answer to their late sawcy petition to the Parliament," fol. 1701.

Truly, sir, sayd my hostesse, I thinke we are called *Longtailes*, by reason our tales are long, that we use to passe the time withall, and make our selves merry. Now, good hostesse, sayd I, let me entreat from you one of those tales. You shall (sayd shee), and that shall not be a common one neither, for it is a long tale, a merry tale, and a sweete tale; and thus it begins.

Robin Goodfellow, his Mad Pranks, 1628.

LONG-TO. Distant from. *Var. dial.*

LONG-TONGUE. A tale-teller. "A long-tongued knave, one that uttereth all he knowes," Florio, p. 17.

LONGUT. Longed; desired. (*A.-S.*)

The kyng ret the letters anon,

And seid, So mot I tha,

Ther was never soman in merry Ingland

I longut so sore to see. *MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 130.*

LONG-WAYS. Leogthways. *South.*

LONGWORT. Pellitory of Spain.

LONIR. A blanket. *Devon.*

LONK. (1) The hip-joint. *Heref.*

(2) A small dingle; a hollow. *West.*

(3) Long; tedious. *North.*

(4) A Lancashire man. A sheep bred in that county is also so called.

LONNING. A lane, or by-road. *North.*

LONT-FIGS. Dried figs. *Somerset.*

LOO. Under the loo, the leeward. To loo, to shelter from the wind. *Kent.*

LOOBS. Slime coating ore. *Derb.*

LOOBY. A silly awkward fellow. "Long-backt, or ill-shaped, loobie," Cotgrave.

LOOED. Supplanted; superseded. *West.*

LOOF. To bring a vessel close to the wind, now pronounced *luff* by seamen. It occurs in Weodover's Chirooicle. "*Louffe* you from him," Bourne's Inventions or Devices, 1578.

LOOINDY. Sullen; mischievous. *North.*

LOOK. (1) To weed corn. *Cumb.*

(2) To look as big as bull beef, to look very stoot and hearty, hull beef having been formerly recommended to those who desired to be so. You look, you may well look, you are greatly surprised. To look of the nose, to frown, to look out of temper. *Lookee d'ye see*, look ye! do you see? a common phrase for drawing one's attention to any object. To look on, to regard with kindness and consideration. To look sharp, to be quick, to make haste.

(3) To look for; to expect. *North.*

(4) To behold. Kennett says, "in some parts of England they still say, loke, loke."

LOOK-ABOUT-YE. An old game mentioned in Taylor's Motto, 12mo. Lond. 1622, sig. D. iv.

LOOKER. (1) A wedding-book. *North.*

(2) A shepherd or herdsman. *South.*

LOOM. (1) To appear larger than in reality, as things often do when at sea.

(2) A chimney. *Durham.*

(3) The track of a fish. *West.*

LOON. An idle fellow; a rascal; a country clown; a low dirty person. *Var. dial.*

LOOP. (1) A leogth of paling. *East.*

(2) The hinge of a door. *North.*

(3) To melt and run together in a mass, said of iron ore. A mining term.

(4) A gap in the paling of a park made for the convenience of the deer.

(5) A loop-hole; a narrow wiodow.

LOOR. To stoop the head. *North.*

LOOS. Honour; praise. (*A.-S.*)

LOOSE. (1) To discharge an arrow from the string; to let off any projective weapon. It is still in use, according to Salopia Aotiq. p. 491. "I spyed hym behynde a tree redy to louse at me with a crossbowe," Palsgrave.

(2) To be at a loose end, to be very idle. *Loose-ended*, lewd. *Loose hung*, unsteady. "*Efflic*, weakened or loose-hangled," Cotgrave. To be loosed, out of service or apprenticeship. *Loose ladder*, a loop slipped down in a stocking.

(3) Indecent as language. *Var. dial.*

(4) The privilege of turning out cattle on commons. *North.*

LOOT. A thin oblong square board fixed to a staff or handle, used in boiling hrine to remove the scum. *Staff.*

LOOTH. The same as *Loe*, q. v.

LOOVER. An opening at the top of a dove-cote.

North. See *Loer* (2).

LOOVEYD. Praised. *Ritson.*

LOOVEYNG. Praise; honour.

That was a feyre tokenyng
Of pees and of loveyng.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 30, f. 162.

LOOZE. A pig-stye. *West.*

LOOZ. Laughed. "At hym ful fast thei looz,"

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

LOP. (1) A flea. *North.* (*A.-S.*)

Ye joy y-now as ye your lyggys streyne,
Ye lade longe-aydyde as a lopp.

MS. Fairfax 16.

(2) To lollop or lounge about. *Kent.*

(3) To hang loosely; to hang down, or droop. *Var. dial.*

(4) The faggot wood of a tree.

LOPE. Leapt. Also, to leap. It seems to be a subst. in the second example.

As some as the chyld had spoke,
The fende yutn hym was lope.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 40.

Tyme goth fast, it is full lyght of lope,
And in abydyng men seyn ther lyghle hope.

MS. Rueil. Poet. 118.

LOP-EARED. Jangling long pendulous ears like a hound. *Var. dial.*

LOPEN. Leapt. See the *Sevyn Sages*, 739.

Whan thy mynthe with shyfte ys opun
Detb and syone are bothe oute lopen.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 79.

The portar set the yatys opoo,
And with that Berys ys nwt lopen.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 30, f. 168.

Anoco was al that feire gederynge
Lopen oodir oute lodes wyng.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 111.

Sythen he ys lopen on his stede,
He with hym Harrawde dud lede.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 30, f. 154.

LOPE-STAFF. A leaping-staff. "A lope-staffe wherewith men leape ditches," Cotgrave.

LOPIRD. Coagulated. Still in use. See Forhy, Brockett, Grose, Kennett, &c.

Thare he fonde none other fide,
Bot wlatosome glete and loped blode

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 276.

Thare dwelled a man in a myrke donjowne,
And lo a fowleside of corrupcyowne,

Whare he had no fode,
Bot wlatosome glette and lopyrd blode.

Hampole, MS. Beves, p. 25.

LOP-LOACH. The leech used by surgeons for drawing blood. *North.*

LOPLOLLY. A lazy fellow. *West.*

LOPPING. Lame. *Dorset.*

LOP-SIDED. One-sided. *Var. dial.*

LOP-START. The stoat. *East.* It is mentioned in Harrison's England, p. 230.

LOPUSTER. A lobster.

LOPWEBBE. A spider's web. (*A.-S.*)

11.

As a loppesble fleth fume and gnatis.
Taken and suffer gret fles go.

Oecleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 151, f. 267.

LOQUINTUE. Eloquent. *Weber.*

LORD. (1) A title of honour given to monks and persons of superior rank. (*A.-S.*)

(2) *Lord have mercy upon us* was formerly the inscription on houses infected with the plague. *Lord have mercy upon me*, a disease thus mentioned in the Nomenclator, "the illiack passion, or a paine and wringing in the small guts, which the homelier sort of phisicians doe call, *Lorde have mercy upon me.*"

LORDEYN. See *Feer-Lurden*. "The lurge-fever, idleness," Craven Glossary, p. 304.

I stow he was infecte certeyn

With the faitour, or the feer lordeyn.

MS. Rueil. C. 66, xv. Cent.

LORD-FEST. Excessively lordly. (*A.-S.*)

LORDINGS. Sira; masters. (*A.-S.*) It is often used by later writers in contempt.

LORD-OF-MISRULE. The person who presided over the Christmas revels, by no means an unimportant personage in the olden times. He began his rule on All-hallow eve and continued it till Candlemas day. See a list of expences, dated in 1552, in Kempe's *Loseley Manuscripts*, pp. 44-54. For further information on the subject, see Brand, i. 272; Arch. xviii, 313-335; Hawkins' Engl. Dram. iii. 156; Strutt, ii. 200; Lilly's *Six Court Comedies*, 12mo. 1632, sig. F.

LORDS-AND-LADIES. See *Bulls-and-Cows*.

LORDSHIP. Supreme power. (*A.-S.*)

LORD-SIZE. The judge at the assizes.

LORD'S-ROOM. The stage-box in a theatre was formerly so called. *Joussou.*

LORDSWYK. A traitor. *Ritson.*

LORE. (1) Knowledge; doctrine; advice. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Lost. Still in use in Somerset.

The kyng seid, Take me thy tayle,

For my hors I wolde not the fayle,

A peny that thus lere.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 46, f. 51.

LOREPADYR. A teacher. *Loremastir*, *Dial*, *Creat. Moral.* p. 243.

Of al men they on most evyl,

Here lorafuldyr ys the devyl. *MS. Harl. 1701, f. 24.*

LOREINE. A rein. See Lannfal, 888.

Hys lorcine lemyd alle with pride,
Stede and armure alle was blake.

MS. Harl. 2262, f. 104.

LOREL. A bad worthless fellow. (*A.-N.*)

Lorels den, Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 93.

Cocke Lorel was formerly a generic title for a very great rascal. "Lasy lorrels," Harman, 1567.

LOREMAR. A bit-maker. *Palgrave*. "Lorimers or hit-makers," Harrison, p. 97.

LORENCE. Iron. (*A.-N.*)

LORER. The lanrel-tree. *Chaucer.*

This Daphne ioth a lever tre

Was turnid, whiche is ever grene.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 154, f. 96.

And plaunted trees that were in preise,
Of eldre, palme, and of lurre.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 22.

34

LORESMAN. A teacher. (*A.-S.*)

LORING. Instruction. *Spenser.*

LORNE. Lost; undone; destroyed. Still in use, in the sense of *foraken*. Also, to lose anything.

*Thys causse y telle wele for the,
The onlur of preste he hath lorne.*

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 48.

*The stewardys lyfe ys lorne,
There was fewe that rewyd ther on,
And fewe for hym wepyth.*

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 74.

LORNYD. Learned.

*I can hit wel and perfitely;
Now have I lornyd a play.*

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 54.

LORRE. A dish in ancient cookery. It is described in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 23. See also *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 81.

LORRIE-UP. A brawl. *Northumb.*

LORRY. A laurel-tree. *Arch.* xxx. 368.

LORTY. Dirty. *Northumb.*

LOSARD. A coward. *Weber.*

LOSE. (1) Praise; honour. (2) To praise.

(3) Fame; report. It is used both in a good and bad sense. *Chaucer.*

*There he had grete chyvalry,
He slewes hys enemyes with grete envy,*

Grete worde of hym aroos:

In hethennes and yn Spayne,

In Gaskyn and in Almayne

Wyt they of hys loos.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 73.

LOSEL. The same as *Lorel*, q. v. Cocke *Lorel* was also called Cocke *Losel*.

I holde you a grois,

Ye wyll rede by rois,

That he may wete a cota

*In Cocke *Losels* bota.*

Doctour Double Ale, n. d

LOSENJOUR. A flatterer; a liar. (*A.-N.*)

*What sey men of thes *lozenjours**

*That have here wurdys feyre as *Bours*.*

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 24.

LOSERS. "Such losers may have leave to speak," 2 Henry VI. iii. 1. It has escaped the notice of the commentators that this is a common proverb. See my notes to the First Sketches of Henry VI. p. 93. It occurs in Stephens' *Essays and Characters*, 2d ed. 1615, p. 50.

LOSLI. To splash in water. *North.*

LOSSE. The lynx. *Reynard*, p. 146.

LOSSET. A large flat wooden dish used in the North of England.

LOSSUM. Lovesome; beautiful.

LOSSY-BAG. Lucky-bag. A curious word used by low pedlars and attendant upon fairs, wakes, &c. "Come, put into the lossy-bag, and every time a prize," is the invitation, and the adventurer puts a penny or halfpenny into a bag, and draws out a ticket, which entitles him to a toy or other article of greater or less value than his money, according to his luck.

LOST. (1) Famished. *Heref.*

(2) To be lost, to forget one's self. *He looks as if he had neither lost nor won*, i. e. stupid, unconcerned. This phrase occurs in Ben Jonson.

Lost and won, a redundant idiom, is found in many early writers.

LOSTELL. The cry of the heralds to the combatants that they should return home.

LOT. (1) To allot. (2) To imagine. *West.*

(3) The shoot of a tree.

(4) Dues to the lord of the manor for ingress and egress. A miner's term.

LOTCH. To limp; to jump. *Lanc.*

LOTE. (1) A tribute. (*A.-S.*) *Ritson*, ii. 288, reads *lot*, not explained in glossary.

In Inglood he erred a lote

Offiche house that comes smoke.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 90.

(2) A loft; a floor. *South.*

(3) Gesture; aspect. "With gruechande *lotes*," *Morte Arthure*, MS. Line. f. 68.

LOTBY. A private companion or bedfellow; a concubine.

Now ylf that e man he wed a wyfe,

And hym thynke sche plese hym noght,

Anon ther rysis care and wryfe;

He wold here selle that he had boght,

And schenchyppus here that he hath soght,

*And takys to hym a *lotby*.*

These bargeyns wyl be dere aboght,

Here ore hemus he schal obuy.

Audelays Poems, p. 5.

For almost hyt ys every where,

A gentyl man hath a wyfe and a hore;

And wyves have now comunly,

*Here husbandys and a *ludy*.*

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 90.

But there the wyfe hauntheth foly

*Undyr here hushunde a *ludy*.*

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 12.

LOTIL. *Loth to depart*, the name of a popular old ballad tune, frequently referred to in old plays.

LOTIE. (1) To offer for sale. *Kennett* gives this as a Cheshire word.

(2) Harm; hurt; danger.

Metc and drynke I gaf hem bothe,

*And bad hem kepe hem ay fro *lothe*.*

Cursor Mundell, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 31.

Why was God moste with hym wrothe,

*For he dyd the pore man *lothe*.*

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 45.

*Hurr tway hostes stoden still and duden no *lothe*.*

Chron. Filodun, p. 92.

(3) Perverse; hateful. (*A.-S.*) *Lothes*, that which is hateful.

We or neighthurs I and he,

*We were never *lothe*.*

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 52.

LOTHER. (1) More hateful. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To splash in water. *North.*

(3) Unwilling. *Salop.* (*A.-S.*)

LOTILY. Loathsome. *Chaucer.*

LOTIEN. To lay in ambush. (*A.-S.*)

LOT-TELLER. A witch. *Maunsell*, 1595.

LOTTERY. (1) Witchcraft; divination.

(2) A child's picture or print. *Lottery-babe*, juvenile prints.

(3) To go to lottery, i. e. to quarrel.

LOTYNGE. Struggling; striving together.

LOU. Laughed. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 275.

LOUCH. To walk slovenly. *West.*

LOUD-AND-STILL. *Bothe loud and stille,* always. This is a very common phrase in old romances.

*Thanne it is guod bothe loud and stille,
For to don al his wille.*

MS. Laud. 106, f. 12.

Then wende sehe sche schulde be schente,
And me be-het loud and rente,
And hyght me to do my wylle,
But y myselve wolde noght,
Ye were evyr to my thoght
Bothe loud and stille!

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 79.

LOUGH. (1) See *Lou.* (2) See *Loch.*

(3) A cavity in a rock. *Linc.*

LOUK. (1) A blow; a thump. *North.*

(2) Coarse grass on the moors. *Linc.*

(3) A window lattice. *Suffolk.*

(4) To put in place. *Somerset.*

LOUKED. Locked; fastened.

*For thou buriedest Jhesu licame,
In en hous therfore we looked the.*

Curse Mundis, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 106.

LOUKERS. Weeders. *Norfolk.* "Runcator, lowker," Nominals *MS.*

LOUKING. Gawky; awkward. *North.*

LOULE. To carry anything. *Far. dial.*

LOUME. Soft; gentle. *Chesh.*

LOUN. (1) See *Loo.* (2) See *Loon.*

(3) To beat; to thrash. *North.* It is also pronounced *lounder*.

LOUNDER. To run or scamper about. *North.*

LOUNDREIS. Londoners. *Hearne.*

LOUNDSING. Lingering. *Cambs.*

LOUNER. A large lump of bread. *West.* Brockett has *lounge*.

LOUNT. A small piece of land in a common field. *Chesh.*

LOUP. To leap; to cover. *Loup the long lonnin, leap-frog. North.*

LOUPY-DIKE. A term of contempt, applied to an imprudent person. *North.*

LOURAND. Discontented. *Servyn Sages, 462.*

*Sir Amoraunt withdrough him
With fourcend chere wroth and grim.*

Gy of Warwick, p. 390.

LOURDE. Disagreeable. (*A.-N.*)

*And thoight it was a gret pite
To see so lusty one as sche
Be couplid with so lourde e wyte.*

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 131.

LOURDY. Sluggish. *Sussex.*

LOURE. To look discontented. (*A.-S.*) *Lourey-fae,* Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 52.

*Tydynges of Tryamowre herde he noue,
The kyng began to loure.*

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 78.

LOURY. Threatening rain. *Far. dial.*

LOUSE. (1) To take lice from the person and garments, as beggars do.

(2) To think; to consider. *South.*

LOUSE-TRAP. A small tooth-comb.

LOUSH. The same as *Losh*, q. v.

LOUSTER. (1) To make a clumsy rattling noise; to work hard. *South.*

(2) To idle and loiter about. *Devon.* "Lowtryng and wandryng," *Hye Way to the Spytell Hous*, p. 11.

LOUTE. (1) To bend; to bow. (*A.-S.*) "Alle the erthe lowttede," *MS. Morie Arthure*, f. 81.

(2) To lurk. See *Lotien*. "To sneak and creep about," *MS. Lansd. 1033.*

(3) To low, or bellow.

(4) To loiter, tarry, or stay. *Hearne.*

(5) To neglect. Shakespeare has the word in this sense, incorrectly explained by all his editors. See 1 Henry VI. iv. 3.

*Lowted and forsaken of theym by whom in tyme
he myght have bene eyded and relieved.*

Hall, Henry IV. f. 6.

(6) To milk a cow. *Liddesdale.*

LOVAND. Praising. This occurs in *MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 17.*

LOVE. (1) To praise. See *Loveand. Loveynges*, praises, *MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.*

For to wynne me loveyng

Bothe of emperowre and of kyngre.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 150.

(2) To prefer; to choose. *East.*

(3) "*Digitus*, a play used in Italie, where one holds up his finger, and the other, turning away, gives a guess how many he holds up: it is called here, and in France and Spain, the play of *love*."—*Thomasii Dictionarium*, 1644.

(4) To set a price on anything. *Loefys, Towneley Mysteries*, p. 177.

(5) To play for love, without stakes. At whist, a party is *two love, three love*, &c. when their adversaries have marked nothing. *Love in idleness, love and idles*, the herb heart's-ease.

LOVE-ACHE. The herb loveage.

LOVE-BEGOTTEN-CHILD. A bastard. Also called a *love-begot*, a *love-child*, &c.

LOVE-BIND. The herb travellers'-joy.

LOVE-CARTS. Carts lent by one farmer to another. *Oxon.*

LOVE-DAY. A day appointed for the settlement of differences by arbitration. Later writers seem to use the term for any quiet peaceable day.

*But heile is fulle of suche discorde,
That ther may be no loveday.*

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 37.

LOVE-DREWRY. Courtship. See *Druery*.

LOVE-ENTANGLE. The nigella. *Cornus.*

LOVE-FEAST. An annual feast celebrated in some parishes on the Thursday next before Easter. See *Edwards's Old English Customs*, 1842, p. 60.

LOVEL. A common name formerly for a dog. According to *Stowe*, p. 847, William Collingborne was executed in 1484 for writing the following couplet on the king's ministers:

*The Ratte, the Catte, and Lovell our dogge,
Rule all England under the hogge.*

LOVE-LIKING. Graciousness; peace. (*A.-S.*)

LOVE-LOCKS. Pendant locks of hair, falling near or over the ears, and cut in a variety of fashions. This ridiculous appendage to the person is often alluded to by the writers previous to the Restoration.

*Why should thy sweete love locks heng droogling downe,
Kissing thy girde-stud with falling pride?*

Although thy skyn be white, thy haire is browne;

Oh, let not then thy haire thy beutie hide.

The Affectionate Shepherd, 1804.

LOVELOKER. More lovely. (*A.-S.*)
 LOVE-LONGING. A desire of love. (*A.-S.*)
 LOVE-POT. A drunkard. "To gad ahrode a gossiping, as a prattling *love-pot* woman," Florio, p. 59.

LOVER. (1) Rather. (*A.-S.*)
 That him was *lover* for to chese
 His oven body for to lese,
 Than see so gret a mordre wrougte.

Genet, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 82.

(2) A turret, lantern, or any apparatus on the roof of a building for the escape of smoke, or for other purposes. "*Lover*, a chimney," Hallamsh. Gloss. p. 155. See *Loover*. It means an opening in a chimney in Honoria and Mammon, p. 48. Hall spells it *lovery*. "A loover, or tunnell in the rooffe or top of a great hall to avoid smoke," Baret, 1580.

LOVERDINGES. Lords. *Hearne*.

LOVESOME. Lovely. *North*.

Owe emperour hath a some fyre,
 A lovesome chyldre shal be hys cytre.

MS. Cantab. Ft. B. 30, f. 127.

Take thi wyf to thi honde,
 Leve ye shul this trefene londe.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 6.

LOVIER. A lover. *Var. dial.* Lovien is the old English verb, to love.

LOVING. Praising. *MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii.*

LOVING-CUP. The same as *Grace-cup*, q. v.

LOVIS. Leaves.

With *lovie* fyne, thorow his gret foysoone,
 Fyre thousande y fynde that he dide fede.

Lepgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 26.

LOW. (1) A flame; heat. *North*. It occurs in the first sense in *MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 28*. "Lowe of fyre," *Pr. Parv. p. 38*. "Rayse a grete lowe," *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 11. Lowynge*, Degrevant, 1436.

(2) To heap, or pile up. *Devon*.

(3) Low-spirited; melancholy. *Var. dial.*

(4) A small hill or eminence. *North*. "*A low*, a small round hill, a heap of earth or stones; hence the harrows or congregated hillocks, which remain as sepulchres of the dead, are called *longhs*," *MS. Lansd. 1033*. It frequently means a bank or hill in early English, as in *Chester Plays, i. 120*; *Reliq. Antiq. i. 120*; *Kyng Alisaunder, 4318*; *Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 89*; but it should be noticed that the *A.-S.* word is more usually applied to artificial hills, as tumuli, than to natural mounds. The names of many places ending in *lowe* are thus derived, as *Ludlow*, &c.; see *Mr. Wright's History, p. 13*. "A fire on low," *Sir Degoré*.

He is, he seide, ~~that~~ he is won

With oure sheep upon the lowe.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 46.

(5) Laughed. *Reliq. Antiq. i. 60.*

LOWANCE. Allowance; largess. *Var. dial.*

LOWANER. To stint in allowance. *West*.

LOW-BELL. A bell used formerly in bird-baiting, q. v. It was rung before the light was exhibited, and while the net was being raised, to prevent the birds from flying out too soon. It is not likely that the unexplained phrase "gentle low-bell" in *Beaumont and Fletcher*

refers to this. It more probably means *gentle lamb*, or *sheep*, in allusion to the low-bells hung on the necks of those animals. "A low-bell hung about a sheep or goats neck," *Howell, Lex. Tet. 1660*.

LOWE. (1) Love. *Warton, i. 24.*

(2) Lied. *Amis and Amiloun, 836.*

LOWEDE. Lewd; unlearned. *Weber*.

LOWEN. To fall in price. *East*.

LOWER. (1) To frown, or lour. *West*.

(2) To strike as a clock with a low prolonged sound; to toll the curfew. *Devon*.

(3) To set up the shoulders. *North*.

(4) A lever. *North*.

(5) Hire; reward. (*A.-N.*)

Thurch ouz thou art in thi power,

Gifous oow our *lowers*.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 15.

LOWERST. To exert. *Devon*.

LOW-FORKS. "*Donne toy garde qu'elle ne te pendre en ses basse-fourches*, take heed shee hang thee in her *loweforks*," *Hollybaud's Dictionarie, 1593*.

LOWINGS. The same as *Lunes*, q. v.

LOWL-EARED. Long-eared. *Wills*.

LOW-LIVED. Low and base. *Var. dial.*

LOWLYDEDE. Meekness. (*A.-S.*)

And whanoe the angelles saw hire *lowlyhede*,

And the hooly redoesse also to hire fece.

Lepgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.

LOW-MEN. False dice so made as to turn up low numbers. See *Taylor's Travels of Twelve-Pence, 1630, p. 73*.

LOWNABYLLE. Qu. *lowenabyll*?

And if thou wille lelely doo this, ferre fra drede,
 thou shal be gloryus, and *lowenabyll* overcommere.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 192.

LOWNE. Loo; sheltered. *North*. "Still

and lowne," *Du Bartas, p. 357*.

LOWNGES. Lungs. *Nominale MS.*

LOWRE. Money. A cant term. *Dekker's* *Lanthorne and Candle-Light, 1620, sig. C. ii.*

LOW-ROPE. A piece of rope lighted at one end. *North*.

LOWS. Low level land. *Suffolk*.

LOWSEN. To listen. *Dorset*.

LOW-SUNDAY. The first Sunday after Easter.

See *Cotgrave, in v. Quasimodo*; *Hollinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 25*. It was also called *Little-Easter-day*.

LOWTIE. (1) Loud. *Ritson*.

(2) Lowness. *Becon's Works, p. 272*.

LOWTHS. Low-lands. *Yorksh.*

LOWTYN. To be quiet. "*Conquiesco, Anglice*, to lowtyñ," *MS. Bibl. Reg. 12. B. i. f. 88*.

LOWJEN. Laugh, pres. pl.

And alle the lordynges in the halle

On the herd thei *lowjen* alle.

MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 25.

LOYNE. To carve a sole. This term occurs in the *Booke of Hunting, 1586*.

LOYOTOUR.

In a surcott of sylke full selkouthely heweled,

Alle with *loyotour* over lorde lowe to the hermes.

Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 57.

LOYT. A lute. *Percy*.

LOZENGE. A lollipop. *East*.

LOZIN. A feast or merry-making when a cutler comes of age. *Sheffield*.

LUBBARD. A lubber. *North*. This form occurs in Florio, p. 50.

LUBBER-COCK. A turkey-cock. *Cornw.*

LUBBER-HEAD. A stupid fellow. *Var. dial.*

LUBBER-LAND. See *Cockney*.

LUBBER-WORT. Any food or drink which makes one idle and stupid.

LUBBY. A lubber-head. *Devon*.

LUBRICITY. Incontinency. This word occurs in a rare tract, printed by Pynson, entitled *The Chynche of yvill Men and Women*, n. d., in the Bodleian Library.

LUC. A small pool of water near the sea-shore. *South*.

LUCAYNE. A window in the roof of a house. Moor spells it *lewcome*, p. 212. Still in use.

LUCE. (1) A rut. *South*.

(2) A pike, which was thus called in its stages of life; first a jack, then a pickrel, thirdly a pike, and last of all a luce. "*Luonuz*, a lewse," Nominale, MS. "Lucys or pykys," Piers of Falham, p. 118. Still in use.

LUCENSE. Light. (*A.-N.*)

O lux vera, grant us now lucense,

Thet with the spryte of error I nat seduct be.

Digby Mysteries, p. 96.

LUCERN. (1) A lamp. *Lydgate*.

(2) A lynx, the fur of which was formerly in great esteem. *Lusardis*, Arch. ix. 245. In a parliamentary scheme, dated 1549, printed in the Egerton Papers, p. 11, it was proposed that no man under the degree of an earl be allowed to wear *lusarnes*.

LUCINA. The moon. *Chaucer*.

LUCK. (1) To make lucky; to be lucky. (2) Chance. *Palgrave*.

LUCKE. (1) To look. *Hampole*.

(2) To frown; to knit the brows. *North*.

LUCKER. Sort or like. *Devon*.

LUCKING-MILLS. Pulling-mills. *Kent*.

LUCK-PENNY. A small sum of money returned to a purchaser for luck. *North*.

LUCKS. Locks of wool twisted on the finger of a spinner at the distaff. *East*.

LUCKY. (1) To make one's lucky, to go away very rapidly. *Var. dial.*

(2) Large; wide; easy. *North*.

LUCKY-BAG. See *Loasy-bag*.

LUDDOKKYS. Loin. *Towneley Myst.* p. 313.

LUE. To sift. A mining term.

LUEF. Love. *Lufers*, lovers. There are several forms similar to this.

Let be your rule, seid Litall Jon,

For his luf that dyed on tre;

Se that shulde be duffy mon

Hit is gret thame to se.

MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 129.

His verray *lufers* folowes hym fleande honours and loyenges in erthe, and nocht *lufande* vayn glorie. *MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 2.*

LUPE. The open hand. *North*. "Towch with my *lufe*," *Towneley Myst.* p. 32.

LUFES. The ears of a toad. *North*.

LUFF. The wooden case in which the candle is carried in the sport of low-belling.

LUFT. Fellow; person. (*A.-S.*)

LUG. (1) A measure of 16½ ft. It consisted anciently of 20 ft. It is spelt *log* in MS. Gough (Wilts) 5. "*Lug*, a pole in measure," Kennett. Forty-nine square yards of coppice wood make a *lug*.

(2) The ear. *North*. Hence the handle of a pitcher is so called.

If sorrow the tyrant invade thy breast,

Draw out the foul bend by the lug, the lug.

Songs of the London Prentices, p. 121.

(3) A pliable rod or twig, such as is used in thatching. *West*. Any rod or pole. *Wills*.

(4) To pull or drink. *Var. dial.*

(5) A small worm for bait in fishing.

(6) *I cry lug*, I cry sluggard, I am in no hurry. The term *lug* was applied to anything slow in movement.

LUG-AND-A-BITE. A boy flings an apple to some distance. All present race for it. The winner *bites* as fast as he can, his compeers *lugging* at his ears in the mean time, who bears it as long as he can, and then throws down the apple, when the sport is resumed.

LUGDOR. The multipe or woodlouse.

LUGE. A lodge, or hut. Also, to lodge.

*And he saw thame ga naked, and duelle in luges
and in caves, and thaire wyfes and thaire childre
away fra thame.* *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 30.*

*Whene Darius hadde redde this lettre, ther come
another messenger tilde hym, and tilde hym that
Alexander and his oste had lugele thame appone
the water of Strume.* *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 9.*

LUGEOUS. Heavy; unwieldy. *Devon*.

LUGGARD. A sluggard. From *Lug*, q. v.

LUGGER. A strip of land. *Glouc.*

LUGGIE. A wooden dish. *North*.

LUGGISH. Dull; heavy; stupid. *Luggy* is also heard in the same sense.

LUGHE. Laughed. See *Loghe*.

Yhit lyfde he eftyr tyfteen yhere,

Bot his luges never, ne made blythe ehers.

Hampole, MS. Douce, p. 192.

LUG-LAIN. Full-measure. *Somerset*.

LUG-LOAF. A heavy awkward fellow.

LUGSOME. Heavy; cumbersome. *East*.

LUIK-LAKE. To be playful. *Yorksh.*

LUKE. (1) To protect, or defend. (*A.-S.*)

(2) The leaf of a turnip. *South*.

LUKES. A kind of velvet.

LUKEWARD. A species of cherry which ripens in June, mentioned in MS. Ashmole 1461.

LULLIES. Kidneys. *Chesh.*

LUM. (1) A woody valley. (2) A deep pool.

(3) A cottage chimney. *North*.

LUMBARD-PIE. A highly seasoned meat-pie, made either of veal or lamb. The term *Lumbard* was given to several ancient dishes. *Fruitour lumbert*, Reliqu. Antiq. i. 88.

LUMBER. (1) Harm; mischief. *Var. dial.*

(2) Dirty foolish conversation. *East*.

(3) To stumble. More usually *lumper*.

LUMBISIL. Heavy; awkward. *Lin.*

LUMBRIKE. An earth-worm. *Pr. Pow.*

LUMES. Beams. *Rifton*.

- LUMMACK.** To tumble. *Suffolk.*
LUMMAKIN. Heavy; awkward. *Var. dial.*
LUMMOX. A fat heavy and stupid fellow; an awkward clown. *East.*
LUMP. (1) To beat severely. *Var. dial.*
 (2) A kind of fish. See Florio, p. 109; Lilly's Sixe Court Comedies, 1632, sig. D.
 (3) To be or look sulky. *Devon.*
LUMPER. The same as *Lumber*, q. v.
LUMPING. Large; heavy. *Var. dial.*
LUMPS. Hard bricks for flooring. *East.*
LUMPY. Heavy; awkward. *South.*
LUM-SWOOPER. A chimney-sweeper. *North.*
LUN. The same as *Loo*, q. v.
LUNARY. The herb moon-wort. This herb was formerly believed to open the locks of horses' feet. See Harrison, p. 131. Some of our early dramatists refer to it as opening locks in a more literal sense.
LUNCH. A thump; a lump. *Var. dial.*
LUNCHEON. A large lump of food. It is spelt *luncheon* in Hallamshire Gl. p. 116.
LUNDGE. To lean or lounge. *Devon.* Batchelor has it *fundy*, Orth. Anal. p. 137.
LUNDY. Heavy; clumsy. *Var. dial.*
LUNES. (1) Lunacy; frenzy. (*Fr.*)
 (2) Long lines to call in hawks. "Lunys aboute her feet," *Morte d'Arthur*, l. 180.
LUNGE. (1) To beat severely. *East.*
 (2) A plunge. (3) To plunge. *Var. dial.* To make a long thrust with the body inclining forward, a term in fencing.
 (4) To hide, or skulk. *Northampton.*
 (5) To lunge a colt in breaking him in, is to hold him with a long rope, and drive him round in a circle. Still in use.
LUNGEIOUS. Awkward; rough; cruel; vindictive; mischievous; quarrelsome; ill-tempered. *Var. dial.* No doubt connected with the older term *lunje*, q. v.
 But somewhere I have had a *lungeous* faw,
 I'm sure o' that, and, master, that's neet aw.
Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 339.
LUNGIS. A heavy awkward fellow. "*Longis*, a lungis, a slimme, slow backe, dreaming luske, drowsie gangrill; a tall and dull slangam, that hath no making to his height, nor wit to his making; also, one that being sent on an errand is long in returning." Cotgrave.
 Let *lungis* lurke and drages worke,
 We doe defie their slavery;
 He is but a foole that goes to schole,
 All we delight in braverye.
Play of Mingeus, circa 1660.
LUNGS. A fire-blower to a chemist.
LUNGSICKNESS. A disease in cattle. See the *Dial. Creat.* Moral. p. 67.
LUNGURT. Tied; hobbled. *Lanc.*
LUNT. Short, or surly. *East.*
LUR. Loss; misfortune. *Gwynne.*
LURCH. (1) To lie at lurch, i. e. to lie in wait. To give a lurch, i. e. to tell a falsehood, to deceive, to cheat.
 (2) A game at tables.
 (3) An easy victory. *Coles.*
LURCHER. (1) A glutton. *Palgrave.* It is

spelt *lurcare* and *lurcard* in *Pr. Parc.* p. 317.

- (2) A potato left in the ground.
LURCH-LINE. The line by which the fowling-net was pulled over to inclose the birds.
LURDEN. A clown; an ill-hred person; a sluggard. (*A.-N.*) It is still in use in the last sense. See *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 82, 291; *Cov. Myst.* pp. 45, 184.

And seyde, *lurden*, what doyst thou here?
 Thou art a thefe or thefeys fere.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 240.

- LURDY.** Idle; sluggish. *North.*
LURE. (1) A sore on a cow's hoof. *West.*
 (2) The palm of the hand. *North.*
 (3) A liar. Sir Amadace, lxxv. 11.
 (4) A handspike, or lever. *East.*
 (5) Is explained by Latham, "that whereto faulconers call their young hawks, by casting it up in the aire, being made of feathers and leather in such wise that in the motion it looks not unlike a fowl."
 (6) To cry loudly and shrilly. *East.*
LURGY. The same as *Lurdy*, q. v.
LURKEY-DISH. The herb pennyroyal.
LURRIES. Clothes; garments. *Coles.*
LURRY. (1) To dirt, or daub. *East.*
 (2) To lug, or pull. *Northumb.*
 (3) A disturbance, or tumult.

How durst you, rogues, take the opinion
 To vapour here in my dominion,
 Without my leave, and make a *lurry*,
 That men cannot be quiet for ye?

Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 13.

- (4) To hurry carelessly. *South.*
LUSH. (1) To splash in water. *Cumb.*
 (2) A twig for thatching. *Devon.*
 (3) Limp. *Topsell's Beasts*, 1607, p. 343. Ground easily turned is said to be *lush*.
LUSKE. A lazy, idle, good-for-nothing fellow. "Here is a great knave, i. a great lyther *luske*, or a stout ydell lubbar," *Palsgrave's Acolastus*, 1540. "A sturdie *luske*," *Albion, Knight*, p. 61. *Luskyshenesse*, *luskyshely*, *Elyot* in v. *Socordia, Socorditer*, ed. 1559. *Lusking*, *Mirrour for Magistrates*, 1578. *Luskyah*, *Hye Way to the Spytell Hous*, p. 10.

LUSKED. Let loose?

These lions bees *lusked* and lased on sondir,
 And thaire landes shalbe lost for longe tyme.

MS. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 72.

- LUSSHEBURWES.** A sort of hase coin, resembling and passing for English pennies, strictly prohibited by Statute 25 Edward III. See *Blount's Law Dictionary*.
LUSSUM. Lovesome; beautiful.

Therefore he jaf him to bygynne
 A *lussum* lond to dwellen inne,
 A lond of lif joyes and delices
 Whiche men callen Paradis.

Curser Mundi, *MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 4.

- LUSTE.** (1) Liked; to like. Also a substantive, liking, desire. *Lustes*, delights, *MS. Cotton.* *Vespas. D. vii.* *Ps. Antiq.*

And write in suche a manner wise,
 Whiche may be wisdom to the wyse,
 And play to hem that luste to playe.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 31

In him fonda y none other bote,
For lengir lust him mout to dwelle.

Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 30.

- (2) A number, or quantity. *East.*
(3) To bend on one side. *Norw.*
LUSTICK. Healthy; cheerful; pleasant.
LUSTRE. A period of five years. This term occurs in Florio, p. 61.
LUSTREE. To bustle about. *Ermoor.*
LUSTRING. A kind of plain silk.
LUSTY. Pleasant; agreeable; quick; lively; gay in apparel.

Of lusti and off sweet odoris,
And froit on tre both gret and smale.

MS. Cott. Galba E. ix. f. 2.

- LUSTY-GALLANT. A kind of colour in some articles of dress, formerly so called.
LUSTYHEDE. Pleasure; mirth. (*A.-S.*)
LUT. Bowed down. See *Loufe*.

On his aroun downward he lut.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 195.

- LUTE. (1) To lie hid. (*A.-S.*) In use in Northumberland, according to Kennett.

It luteth in a mannis herte,
But that ne schalla not ma saterete.

Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 51.

- (2) Little. See St. Brandan, p. 9.
LUTHER. Bad; wicked. See *Lither*.
LUTHEREN. Leathers; strings. *Hearne*.
LUTHOBUT. But only look! *North.*
LUTTER. To scatter about. *Glose.*
LUTTER-PUTCH. A slovenly fellow. *Cornw.*
LUXOM. The same as *Luxum*, q. v.
LUXURIE. Lechery. (*A.-N.*) This and *luxurious* are common in early works.
LUYSCHENE. To rush on violently.

With ludy launces one luste thay luyechene togedyres.

Morte Arthure, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 60.

- LYAM. A thong or leash. See a curious relation in the *Archæologia*, xxviii. 97. Hence the lyam, or lime-bound, q. v. Blome makes a distinction between leash and lyam, "the string used to lead a greyhound is called a lease, and for a bound a lyame." See the *Gent. Rec.* ii. 78.

A youthfull hunter with a chaplet crown'd
In a pyde lyam leading forth his hound.

Drayton's Poems, p. 21.

M To have an M. under the girdle, i. e. to keep the term *Master* out of sight, to be wanting in proper respect.

- MA. (1) To make. *Perceval*, 1728.

- (2) More. See *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 281.

His Ave Maria ha berid hym alwa,
And other prayers many mo.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 142.

- MAAK. A maggot. *Yorksh.*
MAAPMENT. A rigmarole. *Cumb.*
MAAT. Mett; measure. *Wickliffe.*
MAB. A slattern. *North.* Also a verb, to dress negligently. Sandys uses the term *mabble*. See Upton on Shakespeare, p. 320.
MABIAH. A young hen. Lhuyd's *MS.* additions to Ray's Words, 1674.

LYCANTHROPI. Madmen who imagined they were turned into wolves.

LYCCED-TEA. Tea and spirits. *North.*

LYCE. Lies.
If hit be any man so strong,
That come us foure among,
And bryng with hym men of price
To stela Jhesu ther ha lyce.

MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 40.

LYCHIE. A liege. *Prompt. Parv.*

LYDFORD-LAW. This proverbial phrase, which very significantly explains itself,—

First hang and draw,
Then hear the cause by Lydford law

is often alluded to in old works. The earliest notice of "the lawe of Lydford" yet discovered is contained in the curious poem on the Deposition of Richard II. ed. Wright, p. 19.

LYE. (1) Kindred. *Prompt. Parv.*

(2) A dame of fire. Kennett *MS.*

LYERBY. A kept mistress. It occurs in Melbancke's *Philotimus*, 4to. 1583.

LYING-DOWN. A woman's accompaniment.

LYING-HOUSE. A prison for great offenders. See Davies' *Ancient Rites*, ed. 1672, p. 138.

LYKUSSE. Likes. See Tundale, p. 21.

LYLSE-WULSE. Linsey-woolsey. *Skelton.*

LYMPHAULT. Lame. *Chaloner.*

LYMPTWIGG. A lapwing. *Ermoor.*

With lowde laghttirs one lofte, for lykynge of byrdes,
Of larkes, of lynkehyttes, that lufflycha scengene.

Morte Arthure, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 31.

LYNDECOLE. Charcoal made of the wood of the linden tree. "Half an unce of *lyndecrole*,"

MS. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 76.

LYNNE. A line. *Prompt. Parv.*

LYRIHLIRING. Warbling, or singing.

LYTHE. The same as *Lith* (2).

Wa are comene fro the kyng of this lythe ryche,
That knowene es for conquerour corownde in erthe.

Morte Arthure, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 70.

LYJET. Lieth.

Now, lord, I pray the
That thou wold gif to me
The fayre lady brytt off ble,
That lyet under this lype tre. *MS. Ashmole* 61.

LYTHI. Alighted. Degrevant, 1625.

LYTHIERELY. Badly; wickedly. (*A.-S.*)

MACAROON. A fop. *Donne*. This word is still in use, according to Forby.

MACE. (1) A club. (*A.-N.*) *Macer*, one who carries a mace, *Piers Ploughman*, p. 47.

(2) Masonry. *Weber*.

(3) Makes. Anturs of Arther, p. 19.

MACE-MONDAY. The first Monday after St. Anne's day, so called in some places on account of a ceremony then performed.

MACE-PROOF. Free from arrest.

MACHACHINA. A kind of Italian dance mentioned by Sir John Harrington.

MACHAM. A game at cards, mentioned in the *Irish Hudibras*, 8vo. Lond. 1689.

MACHE. (1) To match. (2) A match.

They have bene *machede* to daye with *eneme* of the marches. *Morte Arthur*, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.

MACHINE. To contrive. *Palgrave*.

MACHOUND. "A machound, a hugbeare, a raw-head and bloudie boue," Florio, p. 297. Perhaps Mahound, or Mahomet, a character in old mysteries.

MACILENT. Lean. "Lesse venerous then being macilent," Topsell's Beasts, 1607, p. 231.

MACK. An ancient game at cards, alluded to in Kind-Harts Dreame, 1592.

MACKEREL. A hawd. *Grove*. Middleton, iv. 497, has *macrio*. It is derived from the A.-N. *maguerel*, and means also a procuress. "Nyghe his hows dwellyd a *maguerel* or hawde," Caxton's Cato Magnus, 1483.

MACKERLY. Shapely; fashionable. *North*. *Mackish*, smart. *Warw.*

MACKS. Sorts; fashions. *North*.

MACSTAR. A poulterer, or egg-seller.

MACULATION. Spot; stain. (*Lat.*)

MAD. (1) Angry. *Var. dial.*
(2) An earth-worm; a maggot. *North*.
(3) Madness; intoxication. *Glouc.*
(4) A species of nightshade.

MADAM. A title used in the provinces to women under the rank of Lady, but moving in respectable society.

MADDE. To madden; to be mad. (*A.-S.*)

MADDER. Pus, or matter. *North*.

MADDERS. The stinking camomile. *West*.

MADDLE. (1) To be fond of. *North*.
(2) To confuse; to be confused; to perplex; to rave, or be delirious. *North*.

MADDOCKS. Maggots. Kennett MS.

MAD-DOG. A cant term for strong ale, mentioned in Harrison's England, p. 202.

MADE. (1) Fastened, as doors. *North*.
(2) What made you there, what caused you to be there, what business had you. You are made for ever, your fortune is made. See Lilly's Sixe Court Comedies, 1632, sig. Q. ii. A similar phrase occurs in Shakespeare.

(3) Wrote; written. See *Make*.

(4) Made up of different materials. Hence the term made-dish, which was formerly used for any dish containing several meats.

MADER-WORT. The herb mug-wort.

MADE-SURE. Affianced; betrothed.

MADGE. (1) Margaret. *Var. dial.*
(2) An owl. "Chat huant, an owle, or madge-bowlet," Cotgrave. Some call it the magpie.

(3) The pudendum muliebne. *South*.

MADGETIN. The Margaret apple. *East*.

MADLIN. A bad memory. *Cumb.*

MADNING-MONEY. Old Roman coins, sometimes found about Dunstable, are so called by the country people.

MAD-PASH. A mad fellow. *North*.

MADRILL. Madrid. Middleton, iv. 104.

MÆSTERS. Employment. *Weber*.

MA-FEIE. My faith! (*A.-N.*)

MAFFLARD. A term of contempt, probably the same with *Mafling*, q. v.

MAFFLE. To stammer; to mumble. *North*.

"Somme *maffid* with the mouth," Depos. Ric. II. p. 29. "To stammer or maffle in speech," Florio, p. 55. The term seems to be applied to any action suffering from impediments. "In such staggering and maffing wise," Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 88. See Stanilhurst, p. 13; Cotgrave, in v. *Bredouillard*, *Bretounant*.

MAFFLING. A simpleton. *North*.

MAG. (1) To chatter; to scold. *Var. dial.* Sometimes, to tease or vex.

(2) The jack at which coits are thrown.

MAGE. A magician. *Spenser*.

MAGECOLLE. To fortify a town wall with machicolations. (Lydgate.) "Wel matchecoll al aboute," *Morte d'Arthur*, l. 199.

MAGES. The hands. *Northumb.*

MAGGLED. Teazed. *Oxon.*

MAGGOTY. Whimsical; frisky; playful. *Maggots*, whims, fancies. *Var. dial.*

MAGGOTY-PIE. A magpie. Shakespeare has *magot-pie*, and the term occurs under several forms. It is still in use in Herefordshire; and is retained in a well-known nursery song. See Florio, pp. 204, 412; Cotgrave, in v. *Agasse*, *Dame*. It is given as a Wiltshire word in MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 2. Brockett has *Maggoty*.

MAGGY-MANY-FEET. The wood-louse. *West*.

MAGINE. To imagine. *Palgrave*.

MAGNEL. An ancient military engine used for battering down walls. It threw stones and other missiles, which themselves were also termed *magnels* or *manganels*. See Kyng Alisaunder, 1593, 3223; Gy of Warwike, p. 86; Langtoft, p. 183.

With hewling and with mineinge,
And with *manganels* casteinge.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 91.

MAGNIFICAL. Magnificent; splendid. *Magnificent* is often put for *munificent*.

MAGNIFICATE. To magnify. *Jonson*.

MAGNIFICO. A grandee. (*Ital.*) It is properly applied to a grandee of Venice.

MAGNIFY. To signify. *Devon*.

MAGNOPERATE. To increase greatly. (*Lat.*)

Some in the affectation of the oconomicks, some in philosophy, others in poetry, have all brought the depth of their golden studies to bide the touch of your noble allowance; so that after-ages may rightly admire what noble Meceus it was that so inebriated the aspiring wits of this understanding age to his only censure, which will not a little *magnopere* the splendor of your well known honour to those succeeding times.

Hopton's Bacculum Gradaticum, 1614.

MAGUDER. The stalk of a plant.

MAHEREME. Wood; timber. (*Med. Lat.*)

MAHOITRES. Large waddings formerly used for padding out the shoulders. (*Fr.*)

MAHOUN. Mahomet. The term was often used for an idol or pagan deity.

Here uppe your hartis ay to Mahounde,
He will be nere us in oure nede.

York Miracle Plays, *Walspole MS.*

MAID. (1) The iron frame which holds the baking-stone. *West*.

(2) A girl. See Warton, iii. 38.

(3) There is a joke of Mrs. Quickly's in the Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2, implying she was as much a maid as her mother, which, if I mistake not, alludes to an old saying quoted in the following passages:

If ever Ice doe come here againe, Ice said,
Chill give thee my mother vor a maid.

MS. Ashm. 36, f. 112.

So smug she was, and so array'd,
He took his mother for a maid.

Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 25.

MAIDKIN. A little maid. (*A.-S.*)

MAIDEN. A fortress which has never been taken. *Maiden-assize*, a session where no prisoners are capitally convicted. *Maiden-tree*, a tree which has not been lopped. *Maiden-wife-widow*, one who gives herself up to an impotent person, a curious phrase, which occurs in Holme, 1688.

MAIDENIEDE. The state of a maiden.

MAIDEN-RENTS. A noble paid by every tenant in the manor of Bulth, co. Radnor, at their marriage, in lieu of the ancient *marchet*.

MAIDENS-HONESTY. The plant honesty.

About Michaelmass all the hedges about Thickwood (in the parish Colerne) are (as it were) hung with *mayden's honesty*, which looks very fine.

Aubrey's Wills, MS. Royal Soc. p. 120.

MAID-MARIAN. A popular character in the old morris dance, which was often a man in female clothes, and occasionally a strumpet. Hence the term was sometimes applied with no very flattering intention.

MAIL. (1) To milk a cow but once a day, when near calving. *North*. Maillen, the quantity of milk given at once.

(2) To pinion a hawk. See *Gent. Rec.*

(3) Rent or annual payment formerly extorted by the border robbers.

(4) That part of a clasp which receives the spring into it.

(5) A defect in vision. *Devon*.

(6) A spot on a hawk. *Mailed*, spotted, Cotgrave, in v. *Goult*. (According to Blome, ii. 62, the males are the breast-feathers.) "To male, to discolour, to spot, *Northumb.*" Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

MAIN. (1) Very; great. *Far. dial.* Hence, a main man, a violent politician, &c.

(2) The thick part of meat.

(3) A throw at the dice.

(4) The chief or ruler.

(5) To lame. *Hallamsh. Gloss. p. 116.*

(6)

Observing Dick look'd main and blue.

Colins' Miscellanees, 1762, p. 13.

MAIN-HAMPER. A kind of basket used for carrying fruit. *Somerset.*

MAIN-PIN. A pin put through the fore-axle of a wagon for it to turn upon in locking. *Var. dial.*

MAINS. A farm, or fields, near a house, and in the owner's occupation. *North.*

MAINS-FLAID. Much afraid. *Yorksh.*

MAINSWORN. Perjured. *North.*

MAINTAIN. To behave; to conduct. *Maintenance*, behaviour. (*A.-N.*)

MAINTE. To maintain. *Lydgate.*

MAINTENANTLY. Mainly. *North.*

MAIR. A mayor. (*A.-N.*) It occurs in Piers Ploughman, and Archaeologia, l. 94.

MAISLIKIN. Foolish. *North.*

MAISON-DEWE. A hospital. (*A.-N.*) Till within the last few years, there was an ancient hospital at Newcastle so called.

Nymsteris and masendeweis they malle to the erthe.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 85.

So many masendeweis, hospytals and spyttile howses,

As your grace hath done yet sent the worldie began.

Bole's Kynges Johan, p. 82.

MAIST. Most; almost. *Far. dial.*

MAISTE. Makest. *Chester Plays, i. 49.*

MAISTER. A skillful artist; a master. *Maister town*, a metropolis. *Maister strete*, the chief street. *Maister temple*, the chief temple, &c. MAISTERFUL. Imperious; headstrong. *North.* It occurs in Lydgate and Chaucer.

MAISTERIE. Skill; power; superiority. *Mais-trye*, conflicts, *Perceval*, 1445.

Who so dose here sich maistrye,

Be thou wel sicur he shalle abyne.

MS. Cantab. FF. v. 48, f. 40.

And lytulle maystrye may ye do,

When the grete nedde comyth to.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 31, f. 128.

MAISTERLYNG. Master. See Weber, i. 21.

Maisterman, ruler, governor, husband.

MAISTLINS. Mostly; generally. *North.*

MAISTRESSE. Mistress; governess. (*A.-N.*)

MAISTRISE. Masterly workmanship. (*A.-N.*)

MAKE. (1) To make a die of it, to die. To make bold, to presume. To make ready, to dress provision. Also, to clothe. To make unready, to undress. To make a noise, to scold. To make a hand on, to waste or destroy. To make on, or upon, to caress, or spoil. Also, to rush on with violence. To make count, to reckon, or reckon upon. To make all split, a phrase expressing immense violence. To make danger, to try, to make experiment. To make nice, to scruple or object. To make fair weather, to coax a person, to humour him by flattery. To make forth, to do. To make a matter with one, to pick a quarrel with him. To make naught, to corrupt. To make room, to give place. To make sure, to put in a safe place. To make to the door, to form to one's hand. To make mouths, to jeer or grin. To make up, to wheedle; to make a reconciliation. Also, to approach. To make fair, to bid fair or likely. To make much of, to caress or spoil.

(2) An instrument of husbandry, formed with a crooked piece of iron and a long handle, used for pulling up peas. *Suffolk.*

(3) To fasten a door. *Yorksh.* Shakespeare uses the term in this sense.

(4) A mate, or companion. (*A.-S.*) It is applied to either husband or wife.

Rise up, Adam, and awake;

Hearre have I formed thee a make.

Chester Plays, l. 28.

- (5) To compose, or make verses. (*A.-S.*)
 (6) To do; to cause. See *Made*.
 (7) To dress meat. *Pegge*.
 (8) A halfpenny. See Dekker's *Lantborne and Candle-Light*, ed. 1620, sig. C. ii. "Brummagem-macks, Birmingham-makes, a term for base and counterfeit copper money in circulation before the great recoinage," Sharp's *MS. Warwickshire Gloss*.
 (9) To prepare, or make ready. *Jonson*, i. 145.
 (10) To assist, or take part in. *Yorksh.*
 (11) A sort, kind, or fashion. *North*.
 (12) The mass. *Sir John Oldcastle*, p. 22.
MAKE-BATE. A quarrelsome person. "A *make-bate*, a busie-bodie, a pick-thanke, a secke-trouble," Florio, p. 89. See also p. 72, and *Nares*.
MAKE-BEGGAR. The annual pearl-wort.
MAKE-COUNT. A make-weight. *North*.
MAKE-HAWK. An old staune hawk which will readily instruct a young one.
MAKELESS. Without a mate. (*A.-S.*)
MAKELESS. Matchless. *North*.
MAKER. A poet. *Jonson*, ii. 114.
MAKERLY. Tolerable. *North*.
MAKE-SHIFT. A substitute, generally used contemptuously. It occurs in Halle's *Hist. Expostulation*, ed. Pettigrew, p. 19.
MAKE-WEIGHT. Some trifle added to make up a proper weight. *Far. dial.*
MAKE-WISE. To pretend. *Somerset*.
MAKRON. A rake for an oven.
MALACK. A great disturbance. *Yorksh.*
MALAHACK. To carve awkwardly. *East*.
MALAKATOONE. A kind of late peach.
MALAN-TREE. The beam in front of or across an open chimney. *East*.
MALARY. Unhappily. (*Fr.*) *Maleuryd*, ill-fortuned, *Skelton*, li. 219.
MALCH. Mild. *Craue*.
MALDROP. A ruby. *Nomiale MS.*
MALE. (1) A budget, or portmanteau; a box, or pack. (*A.-N.*)
 (2) Evil. *Kyng Alisaunder*, 1153.
 That the dewke in hys perlement
 Hym forgeva hys male entente.
 MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 181.
 (3) The plant dandelion. *Dorset*.
MALEBOUCHE. Calumny. (*A.-N.*)
 And to conferma his accione,
 Hee hath withholden malebouche.
 Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 63.
MALECOLYE. Melancholy. *Malicholly* occurs in Middleton's play of the *Honest Whore*.
 And prey hym pur charyté
 That ha wyll forgeva ma
 Hys yre and hys malecolye.
 MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 163.
 My sone, schryve the now furthi,
 Hast thou ben malencollon.
 Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 84.
MALEDICT. Cursed. (*A.-N.*)
 Cometh a childre maledict
 Agyrn Jhem to rise he tist.
 Curior Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 75.
MALEES. Uncasiness. (*Fr.*)

But yn herte y am sorry,
 For y have nothyng redy,
 Whereof the kyng to make at esa,
 Therefore y am at moche malice.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 146.

- MALEFICE**. Enechantment. (*A.-N.*)
MALEK. Salt. *Dr. Forman's MSS.*
MAL-ENGINE. Wicked artifice. (*A.-N.*) It occurs in *Hall, Henry VI.* f. 31.
MALE-PILLION. A stuffed leather cushion behind a servant who attended his master in a journey to carry luggage upon. Also, a male-saddle, or saddle for carrying luggage upon.
MALE-TALENT. Ill-will. (*A.-N.*)
 And sive Beves the veralmont,
 Forgaf him alle is malentailt.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 143.

- MALGRACIOUS**. Ungracious.
 Bothe of visage and of stature
 Is lothly and malgracious.
 Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 131.

- MALGRADO**. Maugre; in spite of. (*Ital.*)
MALICE. (1) The marsh-mallow. *Devon*.
 (2) Sorcery; witchcraft. See *Malefice*.
 (3) To bear malice to. *Line*. "That hath malic'd thus," *Hawkins*, li. 46.
MALICEFUL. Malicious. *North*.
MALICIOUS. Artful. (*A.-N.*)
MALIOTE. A mallet. *Nomiale MS.*
MALISON. Malediction; curse. (*A.-N.*) Still in use, according to *Kennett*.
MALKIN. (1) A slattern. *Devon*. It was formerly a common diminutive of Mary. *Maid Marian* was so called. "No one wants Malkin's maidenhead, which has been sold fiftentimes," *prov. Milles' MS.* Chancer apparently alludes to this phrase. *Malkintrash*, one in a dismal-looking dress.
 (?) A scarecrow. *Somerset*.
MALL. (1) A hammer, or club. Also a verb, to knock down with a mall; to beat. "Malle hym to dede," *MS. Morte Artbure*. "Malled, felled, or knocked downe," *Cotgrave*.
 (2) A plough-share. *Somerset*.
 (3) A court or pleading-house.
 (4) A kind of game.

But playing with the boy at mall,
 I run the time and ever shall,
 I struck the ball, I know not how,
 For that is not the play, you know,
 A pretty haught into the air.

Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 221.

- MALLANDERS**. Sore places on the inside of the fore-legs of horses. "*Mal ferns*, a malander in the bought of a horse's knee," *Cotgrave*.
 And some are full of malanders and scratches.
 Taylor's Motto, 18mo. Lond. 1688.
MALLERAG. To abuse. See *Ballerag*. *Mallock*, to scandalize. *Line*.
MALLIGO. Malaga wine. *Nares*.
MALLS. The measles. *Ersmoor*.
MALLY. A hare. *North*.
MALSHRAGGES. Caterpillars, palmers, and canker-worms. Also called *malishaga*.
MALSKRID. Wandered. *Will Werc*.
MALT-BUG. A drunkard. This cant term occurs in *Harrison's England*, p. 202.

MALT-COMES. The little beards or shoots when malt begins to run. *Yorksh.* Malting-corn, corn beginning to germinate.

MALTE. Malted. (*A.-S.*)

Tille that the sonne his wyngs caugte,
Whereof it malte and fro the heyte,
Withoute helpe of eny sleighte,
He telle to his destruccoun.

Gower, M.S. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 110.

MALTEN-HEARTED. Faint-hearted. *North.*
MALTER. A maltster. *Far. dial.*

MALT-HORSE. A slow dull heavy horse, such as is used by brewers. Hence Shakespeare has it as a term of contempt. See Narce. He would sipper and mumppe, as though hee had gone a wooing to a *malt-mare* at Rochester," Lilly, ed. 1632.

MALUE. A mallow. *Reliq. Antiq. i. 53.*

Take *malues* with alle the rotes, and sethe thame
in waier, and wasche thi hevede therewith.

M.S. Lincoln A. 17, f. 982.

MALURE. Misfortune. (*A.-N.*)

MALVESIE. Malmsey wine. See Harrison's England, p. 170; *Reliq. Antiq. i. 3*; Degrevant, 1415.

These spyces uosparyly thay spendyde thereafyre,
Malveys and muskadelle, these merueylous drynkes.

Morte Arture, M.S. Lincoln, f. 55.

Ye shall have Spayneshe wyne and Gascoyne,
Rose colour, whyt, claret, rampyoo,
Tyre, capryck, and *malveysne*,
Sak, raspysse, alycauot, rumney,
Greke, ipocrase, oew made clary,
Suche as ye oever had;
For yf ye drynke a draught or too,
Yt wyll make you or ye thens go
By Gorgis body starke madd.

Interlude of the Four Elements, n. d.

MAM. Mammy; mother. *North.*

MAMBLE. Said of soil when it sticks to agricultural implements. *East.*

MAMELEN. To chatter; to mumble. (*A.-S.*)

MAMERL. A pagan temple.

Aboute the time of mid dal
Out of a *mameri* a sal
Sarasin com gret folowou,
That hadde anoured here Mahou.

Bene of Hantoun, p. 54.

MAMMER. To hesitate; to mumble; to be perplexed. Still in use. "I stand in doubt, or stande in a *mammoryage* betwene hope and feare," Palsgrave's Acolatus, 1540.

That where before he vaunted
The conquest he hath got,
He sits ow in a *mammering*,
As one that mloides it oot.

A Quest of Enquirie, 1588.

MAMMET. A puppet. See *Mammet*.

MAMMOCK. (1) A fragment. *Far. dial.*
"Small mammocks of stone," Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 120. See Florio, pp. 4, 67, 197.

Salt with thy kolfe, then reach to and take,
Thy bread cut faire and no *mammocks* make.

The Schoole of Vertue, n. d.

(2) To mumble. *Suffolk.* Moor says, "to cut and hack victuals wastefully." Hence, to maul or mangle; to do any thing very clumsily.
MAMMOTUREPT. A spoilt child.

MAMMY. Mother. *Mammysick*, never easy but when at home with mammy.

MAMPUS. A great number. *Dorset.*

MAM'S-FOOT. A mother's pet-child.

MAM-SWORN. Perjured. *North.*

MAMTAM. A term of endearment.

MAMY. A wife. *Leic.*

MAMYTAW. A donkey. *Devon.*

MAN. (1) Was formerly used with much latitude. Thus the Deity was so called with no irreverent intention. Forby tells us the East Anglians have retained that application of the word.

(2) The small pieces with which hackgammon is played are called men. "A queene at chease or man at tables," Florio, p. 136.

(3) *A man or a mouse*, something or nothing. See Florio, p. 44. *Man alive*, a common and familiar mode of salutation. *Man in the oak*, an ignis fatuus. *Man of war*, a sharp, clever fellow.

(4) To man a hawk, to make her tractable. See Harrison's England, p. 227.

MANACE. To menace, or threaten. Also, anything which threatens. (*A.-N.*)

MANADGE. A box or eluh formed by small shopkeepers for supplying poor people with goods, the latter paying for them by instalments. *North.*

MANAUNTIE. Maintenance. Langtoft, p. 325.

MANCH. To munch; to eat greedily.

MANCIET. The best kind of white-bread.

See Hobson's Jests, repr. p. 9.

MANCIPATE. Enslaved. (*Lat.*)

MANCIPLE. An officer who had the care of purchasing provisions for an Inn of Court, a college, &c.

MANCOWE. This term is the translation of *sinozophalus* in Nominale MS.

MAND. A demand; a question.

The emperor, with wordes myld,
Askyd a *mand* of the chyld.

M.S. Ashmole 61, f. 67.

MANDEMENT. A mandate. (*A.-N.*)

MANDER. To cry. *Suffolk.*

MANDILION. The mandilion or mandevile was a kind of loose garment without sleeves, or if with sleeves, having them hanging at the back. "*Cassacchino*, a mandilion, a jacket, a jerkin," Florio, p. 87. Harrison, p. 172, mentions "the mandilion worn to Collie Weston ward," i. e. awry. This curious early notice of the Colly-Weston proverb was accidentally omitted in its proper place.

French dublet, and the Spanish hose to breach it;
Short cloakes, old *mandillons* (we beseech it).

Heardlands' Romance of Harte, 1613.

MANDRAKE. The mandragora, *Lat.* It is often mentioned as a narcotic, and very numerous were the superstitious regarding it. It was said to shriek when torn up. "Mandrakes and night-ravens still shrieking in thine eares," Dekker's Knights Conjuring, p. 49.

The male mandrake hath great, broad, long, smooth leaves, of a deepe grece colour, flat spread upon the ground; among which come up the flowers of a pale whitish colour, standing every ooe upoo a

single smal end weak footstalk, of a whitish green colour; in their places grow round apples of a yellowish colour, smooth, soft, and glittering, of a strong smell; in which are contained flat and smooth seedles, in fashion of a little kidney, like those of the thorn apple. The roote is long, thick, whitish, divided many times into two or three parts, resembling the legs of a man, with other parts of his bodie adjoining thereto, as the privie parts, as it hath bene reported; whereas in truth it is no otherwise then in the rootes of carrots, persnepe, and such like, forked or divided into two or more parts which nature taketh no account of. There have been many ridiculous tales brought up of this plant, whether of old wives or some runagate surgeons or phisickmongers, I know not (a title bad enough for them) but sure some one or more that sought to make themselves famous in skillfull above others were the first brochers of that errour I spake of. They adde further, that it is never or verie seldome to be founde growing naturally but under a gallows, where the matter that hath fallen from the dead bodie hath given it the shape of a man; and the matter of a woman, the substance of a female plant, with many other such doltish dreames. They fable further end affirm, that he who would take up a plant thereof must tie a duggie thereunto to pull it up, which will give a great shriek at the digging up; otherwise if a man should do it, he should certainly die in short space after; besides many febles of loving matters, too full of scurrillite to set forth in print, which I forbear to speake of; all which dreames and old wives tales you shall from henceforth cast out of your bookes and memorie, knowing this that they are all and every part of them false and most untrue. For I my selfe and my servaunts also have digged up, planted, and replanted verie many; and yet never could either perceive shepe of man or woman, but sometimes one straight roote, sometimes two, and often six or seven branches, coming from the maine great roote; even as nature list to bestowe upon it as to other plants. But the idle drones that have little or nothing to do but cate and drinke, have bestowed some of their time in carving the rootes of Brionie, forming them to the shepe of men and women, which falsifying practise hath confirmed the errour amongst the simple and unlearned people, who have taken them upon their report to be the true mandrakes. *Gerard's Herball*, ed. 1597, p. 280.

MANDY. Saucy; impudent; frolicsome; unmanageable. *West*.

MANE. Moan. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 60.

MANER. A seat or dwelling. Used in Staffordshire, according to Kennet, *MS. Lansd.* 1033.

The kyng sojournyd in that tyde

At a *maner* there be-ye.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 7B.

MANERLY. Correctly; politely.

MANEST. Menaced. *Apol. Loll.* p. 21.

MANFESOURS. Malefactors. *Langtoft*, p. 211.

MANG. (1) To mix, or mingle. *West.* Hence, a mash of bran or malt.

(2) To become stinified.

What say ye, men? Alas! for teyn

I trow ye *mang*. *Croft's Excerpta Antiqua*, p. 100.

MANGE. To eat. (*A.-N.*)

MANGERING. Perplexing.

The simple people might be brought in a *mangering* of their faith, and stand in doubt whom they might believe. *Philpote's Works*, p. 315.

MANGERY. A feast. (*A.-N.*)

There was joye and moche game

At thet grete *manery*. *MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 83.*

To the kyng he sente them tyllie,

And preyed hym, yf hyt were hys wylle,

Thet he feyld hym not at that tyde,

But that he wolde come to Hungary

For to worschyp that *manery*.

Ther of he hym besought.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 81.

MANG-PODDER. Fodder for cows mixed with hay and straw. *Yorksh.*

MANG-HANGLE. Mixed in a wild and confused manner. *Somerset.*

MANGONEL. The same as *Magnet*, q. v.

MANGONIZE. To traffic in slaves. (*Lat.*)

MANHED. Manhood; race.

Off women com duke end kyng,

I sow tell without leying,

Of them com owre *manhed*.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 64.

MANICON. A kind of nightshade.

Bewitch Hermetic men to run

Stark staring mad with *manicon*.

Hudibras, III. l. 1324.

MANIE. Madness. (*A.-N.*)

MANIFOLD. To multiply, or increase. It occurs in *MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.*

MANIPLE. A bundle, or handful. It is also the same with *Fanon*, q. v.

MANK. A trick, or prank. *Yorksh.*

MAN-KEEN. Marriageable. *North.*

MANKIND. Masculine; furious. A furious beast is still so called. See *Craven Gl.*

MANKIT. Maimed; impaired. *Gavrayne.*

MANLICH. Hamane. (*A.-S.*) It occasionally has the sense of *manfully*.

MANNED. Waited on; attended.

MANNER. (1) Manure. *I'ar. dial.*

(2) To be taken with the manner, to be caught in a criminal act.

MANNERS-BIT. A portion left in a dish "for the sake of manners." *North.*

MANNIE. A little man. *Lin.*

MANNINGTREE. Formerly a famous place for feasting and sports, and often alluded to by our early writers. "Drink more in two daies then all Maning-tree does at a Whitsunale," Dekker's *Knights Conjuring*, p. 38.

MANNISH. (1) Manly. It occurs in *Palsgrave's Acolastus*, 4to. Lond. 1540. *Manny*, to approach to manhood.

(2) Fond of man's flesh. *Palsgrave.*

MAN-QUELLER. A destroyer of men.

MANRED. Vassalage; dependence. (*A.-S.*)

Mindoo no messengers for menske of thiselvyne,

Sen we ere in thy *manrede*, and mercy the besekes.

Morte Arthuris, MS. Lincoln, f. 54.

MANSBOND. Slaves. *Langtoft*, p. 115.

MANSHIPPELICHE. Manfully.

His lord he served treweliche,

In al thing *manshippeliche*.

Guy of Warwick, p. 1.

MANSE. (1) A house, or mansion. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To curse, or excommunicate.

MANSHEN. A kind of cake. *Somerset.* Perhaps from the old word *manchet*, q. v.

MANSHIP. Manhood; courage.

MANSLEARS. Murderers.

Manslears they wer had most cillows.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 50.

MAN'S-MOTHERWORT. The herb *Palma Christi*. It occurs in Gerard.MANSUETE. Gentle. (*A.-N.*) *Mansuetude*, gentleness, Old Christmas Carols, p. 29.

MAN-SWORE. Forsworn; perjured.

MANT. (1) To stutter. *Cumb.*

(2) Plan; method; trick?

I have effected my purpose in a great many, some by the allquots parts, and some by the cubical *mant*, but this sours crabbi I cannot deale with by an method.

Letters on Scientific Subjects, p. 105.

MANTEL. A term applied to a hawk, when she stretches one wing along after her leg, and then her other wing.

MANTELET. A short mantle. (*A.-N.*)

That thay be trapped in gete,

Bathe telere and mantelete.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 134.

MANTEL-TREE. "Mantyl tre of a chymney, *manseau dune cheminee*," Palgrave. The same writer spells it *mantry*. A strange phrase, "as melaneholly as a mantle-tree," occurs in Wily Beguiled, 1623. Mantle-piece for the chimney-piece is very common.MANTLE. (1) To embrace kindly. *North.*(2) To ape the fine lady. *Line.*

(3) To winnow corn. Holme, 1688. Mantle-wind, a winnowing machine.

(4) To rave about angrily. *Line.*(5) To froth, as beer does, &c. *Ermoor.*MANTO. A gown. Properly, a garment made of *manto*, a kind of stuff.MANUAL. The mass-book. (*Lat.*)

MANURANCE. Cultivation. It occurs in the Triall of Wits, 4to. Lond. 1604, p. 242.

MANUS-CHRISTI. A kind of lozenge.

MANY. (1) A late form of *Meiny*, q. v.(2) Much. *West.* The A. S. use.(3) *Many a time and oft*, frequently. *F. ar. dial.* It occurs in Shakespeare.

MANYEW. The mange in dogs.

The houndes haveth also another siknesse that is etlepid the *manyeu*, and that cometh to hem for cause that thei be malencolous.

MS. Bodl. 546.

MANY-FOLDS. The intestines. *North.*MAPPEL. The same as *Maulkin*, q. v.MAPPEN. Probably; perhaps. *North.*MAQUERELLE. See *Mackerel*.MAR. A small lake. *Northumb.*MARA-BALK. A balk of land. *East.*

MARACOCK. The passion-flower.

MARBLES. The lues venera. *Greene.*MARBRE. Marble. (*A.-N.*)

A tombe riche for the nonis

Of marbre and eek of Japre stoonis.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 127.

MARCH. (1) A land-mark, or boundary. (2) To border on, or be contiguous to. (*A.-N.*) Hence the marches of Wales, &c. "Marches bytwene two landes, *frontieres*," Palgrave. *Marcher*, a president of the marches. *Marcher-lords*, the petty rulers who lived on the Welsh borders.

MARCHALE. A marshal.

Of a thousande men bi tale

He made him ledere and marchale.

Curse Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab f. 48.

MARCHALSYE. Horsemanship.

MARCHANDYE. Merchandize.

Sertanly withowte lye,

Sum tyme I lye be marchandye,

And passe welte ofte the see.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 40.

MARCH-BIRD. A frog. *East.*

MARCHE. (1) The herb smallage.

(2) Mercia. Chron. Vilodun. p. 2.

MARCH-HARE. *As mad as a March hare*, a very common phrase. "As mad not as Marche hare, but as a madde dogge," More's Supplycacyon of Soulys, sig. C. ii.

Than they begyn to swete and to stare,

And be as brayntes as a *Marche hare*.

MS. Ravelinsson C. 86.

As mad as a March hare; where madness compares, Are not Midsummer hares as mad as March hares?

Hepwood's Epigrammes, 1567, n. 98.

MARCHING-WATCH. A brilliant procession formerly made by the citizens of London at Midsummer. It is fully described by Stowe.

MARCH-LAND. An old name for Mercia.

MARCH-PANE. "Marchpanes are made of verie little flower, but with addition of greater quantitie of filberds, pine nuts, pistaces, almonds, and rosed sugar," Markham's Country Farme, 1616, p. 585. According to Forby, ii. 208, the term was retained up to a very recent period. Marchpane was a constant article in the deserts of our ancestors. See Ben Jonson, ii. 295; Topsell's Serpents, p. 165; Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 103; Harrison's England, p. 167; Florio, p. 134.

As to surpasse by message sad,

The feast for which they all have had their march-pane dream as long.

Songs of the London Prentices, p. 31.

MARDLE. (1) To gossip. *East.*(2) A pond for cattle. *Suffolk.*MARE. (1) An imp, or demon; a hag. "Yond harlot and mare," Towneley Mysteries, p. 198. It was often a term of contempt. See *Meer* in Brockett, p. 201.

And shame hyt ys sywhere

To be kalled a prestes mare.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 53.

(2) To win the mare or lose the halter, to play double or quits.

(3) The sport of *craying the mare* has been already mentioned. It is thus more particularly described in Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 398:—"To cry the mare is an ancient custom in Herefordshire, viz. when each husbandman is reaping the last of his corn, the workmen leave a few blades standing, and tye the tops of them together, which is the mare, and then stand at a distance and throw their sickles at it, and he that cuts the knot has the prize; which done, they cry with a loud voice, I have her, I have her, I have her. Others answer, What have you, what have you, what have you? A mare, a mare, a

mare. Whose is she, whose is she, whose is she? J. B. (naming the owner three times). Whither will you send her? To John-a-Nokes, (naming some neighbor who has not all his corn reapt). Then they all shout three times, and so the ceremony ends with good cheer. In Yorkshire upon like occasion they have a Harvest Dame, in Bedfordshire a Jack and a Gill."

MAREFART. The herb yellow ragwort.

MAREIS. A marsh. (*A.-N.*) "Maresh grounds," Hollinshed, Hist. England, i. 55; *maresse*, Hall, Richard III. f. 33; *mareys*, W. Mapes, p. 351; Maundevile, p. 130; *marise*, Harrison's England, p. 166; Brit. Bibl. iv. 70.

The mosse and the *marresse*, the mountex so hye.

Morte Arture, MS. Lincoln, l. 74.

MARE'S-FAT. *Inula dysenterica*, Lin.

MARE'S-TAILS. Long, narrow, and irregular clouds, of a dark colour. *Var. dial.*

MARET. Merit; deserving conduct.

Thay be syng and say no mas the prest unwothelé,
Both your *marret* and your mede in heven þe
schul have,

For God hath grauntyd of his gract be his auctoreté,
Be he never so synful youre soulys may he save,

Audeing's Poeme, p. 44.

MARGAN. The stinking camomile.

MARGARETTIN. Same as *Madgetin*, q. v.

MARGARITE. A pearl. (*A.-N.*) A "margery peri" is mentioned in Pr. Parv. p. 214.

No man right honorable, findeth a precious
stone, bearing the splendor of any rich *margovite*,
but straight hasteth unto the best lapidist, whose
happy allowance thereof begetteth a rare affec-
tion, and inestimable valew of the gem.

Hopton's Baculum Goodaticum, 1614.

MARGARITON. A legendary Trojan hero, frequently alluded to. See Nares.

MARGE. A margin. See Johnson. *Margent*, now a common vulgarism, is sanctioned by our best writers.

MARGERY-HOULET. An owl. Kennett MS.

MARGINAL-FINGER. The index mark.

MARGIT. Margaret. *North.*

MARGTHIE. Marrow. Nominale MS. *Marie* is the form used by Chaucer.

MARICHE. A disease of the matrix. A certain receptacle in the matrix is termed *marryys* in MS. Addit. 12195, f. 158.

MARIOLE. Little Mary. *Hearne.*

MARK. (1) A hawk is said to *keep her mark*, when she waits at the place where she lays game, until she be retrieved.

(2) A coin worth thirteen shillings and 4d.

(3) Dark. Tundale's Visions, p. 13.

Thy nyght waxed soon black as pycke,

Then was the miste bothe *marke* and thycke.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 30, l. 201.

(4) A wide gutter. *Decca.*

MARK-BOY. A lad employed by gamblers to mark the scores.

MARKE. Mars. The reading in MS. Donce 291 is "Mars." The whole chapter is omitted in MS. Digby 233.

Right so thos that bene ordneynd to the werk of
Marke, that is god of batall.

Vegecius, MS. Lond. 416, f. 241.

MARKEL. A kind of night-cap.

MARKES. A marquis. Ord. and Reg. p. 12. *Markiesse*, the wife of a marquis.

MARKET-BETER. A swaggerer. See Tyr-whitt's Gl. p. 151. A person in a cozy, comfortable, merry humour, is said in Worcester-shire to be *market-pearl*. *Market-fresh*, on the verge of intoxication, Salop. Antiq. p. 499. *Market-merry*, tipsy.

MARKET-PLACE. The front teeth. *Line.*

MARKETS. Marketings; things bought at markets. *Yorksh.*

MARKET-STEDE. A market-place. (*A.-S.*)

MARL. (1) Marvel. See Middleton, iii. 390. Still in use in Exmoor.

Aod such am I, I slight your proud commands;

I *marle* who put a bow into your hands.

Randolph's Poeme, 1643, p. 19.

(2) "To dresse any maner of fish with vineger to be eaten colde, which at Southampton they call *marling* of fish," Florio, ed. 1598, p. 3.

(3) To manure with marl. See Florio, p. 114; Lambard's Perambulation, 1596, p. 445.

(4) To ravel, as silk, &c. *Devon.*

MARLION. The merlin hawk. See Harrison's England, p. 227; Reliq. Antiq. i. 81.

MARLOCK. (1) A fool. *Yorksh.*

(2) A frolic, gambol, or vagary. *North.*

MARM. A jelly. *Kent.*

MARMIT. A pot with hooks at the side.

MARMOL. The same as *Mormal*, q. v.

MARMOSET. A kind of monkey. *Mare mus-set*, Chester Plays, i. 244.

MAROT. A nipple. (*A.-N.*)

MARQUESSE. Marchioness. *Shak.*

MARR. To spoil a child; to soil or dirty anything. *Palgrave.*

MARRAM. The sea reed-grass. *Norf.*

MARRET. A marsh, or bog. *North.*

MARRIABLE. Marriageable. *Palgrave.*

MARROQUIN. Goat's leather. (*Fr.*)

MARROW. (1) A companion, or friend; a mate or lover. See Ben Jonson, vii. 406. "Pore husbonds that had no *marrowes*," Hunting of the Hare, 247.

"A marrow in Yorkshire a fellow or companion, and the relative term in Paris, as one glove or shoe is or is not marrow to another," MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) A kind of sausage. *Westm.*

(3) Similar; suitable; uniform. *North.*

MARROW-BONES. The knees. *To bring any one down on his marrow-bones*, to make him beg pardon on his knees. *Marrow-bones and cleavers*, important instruments in rough music, performed by hutchers on the occasion of marriages, &c.

MARROWLESS. Matchless. *North.*

MARRUBE. Lavender cotton.

MARRY. An interj. equivalent to, indeed! *Marry on us, marry come up, marry come out*, interjections given by Brockett. *Marry and shall*, that I will! *Marry come up, my dirty*

cousin, a saying addressed to any one who affects excessive delicacy. "*Magnagna*, marry gip air, true Roger," Cotgrave. Here *marry gip* seems to mean an affirmation, but Gifford says it is a phrase of contempt. See Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Z. x. "By Mary Gipcy," Skelton, l. 419. "*Marry*, verily, truly," MS. Lansd. 1033. *Marry muff*, nonsense.

MARSHALL. The *marshall of the hall* was the person who, at public festivals, placed every person according to his rank. It was his duty also to preserve peace and order. The *marshall of the field*, one who presided over any out-door game.

MARSHALSEA-MONEY. The county-rate. *East.* It is nearly obsolete.

MARSI. Mercy.

A man without *marri* no *marri* shall have,
In tyme of need when he dothe it crave,
But all his lyve go lick a slave.

MS. Ashmole 46.

MART. (1) Lard. *South.*

(2) Mars. Also, war. *Spenser.*

(3) To sell, or traffic. See Todd. *Martuer*, one who marts, Florio, p. 54.

(4) An ox or cow killed at Martinmas, and dried for winter use. *North.* "Bicfe salted, dried up in the chimney, Martlemas bief," *Hollyband's Dictionary*, 1593.

MARTE. Wonders; marvels. (*A.-S.*)

MARTEL. To hammer. *Spenser.*

MARTERNS. The fur of a martin. See Test. Vetusta, p. 658. *Marterons tawed*, Booke of Rates, 1545. In an inventory printed in the *Archæologia*, xxx. 17, mention is made of "an olde cassock of satten, edged with *matrons*."

Ne *martyn*, on *sabill*, y trowe, in god fay,
Was none founden in hire garnement.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 25.

MARTIALIST. A martial man; a soldier. See Dekker's *Knight's Conjuring*, p. 70.

MARTILL. A marten. Topsell's *Beasts*, p. 491.

MARTIN. A spayed heifer. MS. Gough (Oxon) 46. See *Free-Martin*.

MARTIN'S-HAMMER. "She has had Martin's-hammer knocking at her wicket," said of a woman who has twins.

MARTIN'S-RINGS. St. Martin's rings were imitation of gold ones, made with copper and gilt. They may have been so called from the makers or vendors of them residing within the collegiate church of St. Martin's-le-Grand. See *Archæologia*, xviii. 55; and Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* ii. 60.

MARTIRE. To torment. (*A.-N.*) *Martyrd*, apollit, Erle of Tolous, 1110.

To mete hym in the mounten, and *martyre* hys knyghtes.

Stryke ibema *donne* in strates and struye theme fore evere. *Morte Arthure*, MS. Lincoln, f. 30.

MARTEMAS. Martinmas. *North.*

MARTHONE. The marten. See *Marterns*. Spelt *martyns* in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 295.

MARVEDI. A very small Spanish coin, thirty-four to a sixpence.

MARVEL. The herb hoarhound.

MARVELS. Marbles. *Suffolk.*

MARWE. Marrow, Nominale MS. "Marry in a bone, *mouelle*," *Palsgrave*; *mary-boon*, *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 165; *Collier's Old Ballads*, p. 69.

The grece of the fox and the *mary* be good for the hardyng of the aynewes. MS. Bodl. 546.

MARY-MAS. The Annunciation B. V.

MARYN. The sea-coast. (*A.-N.*)

MAS. (1) Master.

(2) A make, or club. (*A.-N.*)

(3) Makes. *Perceval*, 1086.

Thou pynnyst hyt on, grette yoye thou *mas*.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 36, f. 46.

Wa wol se for what resoun

That he suche baptyng *mas*,

And whether he be *Masias*.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 79.

Argheus also me thynke is harde,

For that *maz* a man a coward.

MS. Sloan. 1705, f. 33.

MASCAL. A caterpillar. *Devon.* "Mascale et maltscale, a palmer-worm," MS. Gloss.

MASCLE. Male. Stanhurst, p. 19.

Nathels comenliche hure moste love is the monethe of Janver, and yn that monethe thei renne fastest of eny tyme of the yere bothe *mascle* and *femel*. MS. Bodl. 546.

MASE. (1) To be confounded; to doubt. Still in use, to turn giddy. Also, a substantive, amazement. "A mazed man, an idiot," *Devon. Mazy pack*, the parish fool. *Mazeline*, silly persons, *Cumb.* "Maze Jerry Pattick, mad simpleton," *Cornwall GL*.

Here the people are set in a wonderfull *maze* and astonishment, as if witches could plague men in their wrath, by sending their spirits, because they confesse they did it, when their spirits do lye and had no power, but the torments came by natural causes. *Gifford's Dialogue on Witches*, 1023.

(2) A wild fancy. *Chaucer.*

MASEDERE. More amazed (*A.-N.*)

MASEDNESSE. Astonishment; confusion.

MASELIN. A kind of drinking-cup, sometimes made of maslin or brass, a metal mentioned in *Gy of Warwick*, p. 421, "bras, *maslyn*, yren and stel."

Tables, clothes, bred and wine,

Plater, disce, cop and *maseline*.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 257.

iii. c. cuppys of golde fyne,

And as many of *maslyn*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 122.

Take a quartre of good wyne, and do it in a cleas *maselyn* panne, and do thereto an ounce of salgemme.

MS. Med. Rec. xv. Cent.

MASER. A bowl, or goblet. Tyrwhitt seems to make it synonymous with *masclin*. Cotgrave has, "*Jadeas*, a howle or mazer." Masers made of hard wood, and richly carved and ornamented, were formerly much esteemed. Randolph, *Poems*, p. 92, speaks of "carv'd masers." Davies, *Ancient Ritca of Durham*, ed. 1672, pp. 126-7, mentions several masers; one "largely and finely edg'd about with silver, and double-gilt with gold;" another, "the outside whereof was of black mazer, and the

inside of silver, double-gilt, the edge finely wrought round about with silver, and double-gilt." The maser was generally of a large size. "*Trulla*, a great cuppe, brode and deepe, suche as great masers were wont to bee," Cooper, ed. 1559. "A mazer, or broad peece to drinke in," Baret, 1580. Mazer wood is said to be maple.

Off lacycolle thou shall prove,
That is a cuppe to my behove,
Off mazer it is ful cleue.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 50.

MASIL. (1) A preparation for a horse, generally made of malt and bran. *Var. dial.* "A com-mixture, a mash," Florio, p. 111.

(2) To act furiously. *Line.*

(3) A marsh; fen land. *Var. dial.*

MASHIELTON. The same as *Maslin*, q. v.

MASILES. A great deal. *Cornio.*

MASH-FAT. The vat which contains the malt in brewing. It is stirred up with a mash-staff, formerly called a mashel or masherel. *Masfatus*, Reliq. Antiq. i. 86. *Maskefatte*, Nominale MS.

MASH-MORTAR. All to pieces. *West.*

MASIDNESSE. Astonishment. *Palgrave.*

MASK. To infuse. *North.*

MASKEDE. Bewildered. (*A.-S.*) Still in use, spelt *maskerd*, and explained, choked up, stupified, stifled.

MASKEL. A kind of lace. The method of making it is described in a very curious tract on laces of the fifteenth century in MS. Harl. 2320, f. 62.

MASKELIN. Amasking, or disguising. *Maskery*, *ibid.* *Masculer*, a masker.

MASKERD. Decayed. *North.*

MASKIN. An abbreviation of *Mass*. Still in use. See Craven Gl. i. 312. *Matkins*, London Prodigal, p. 18.

MASKS. Mashies; meshes. *Park.*

MASLIN. Mixed corn. *North.* It is generally made of wheat and rye.

But sileonely of wete,
The mastlyone shul men lete.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 67.

I say nor cow, nor wheate, nor mastlyn,
For cow is sorry for her castlyn.

Men Miracles, 1606, p. 6.

MASNEL. A mace, or elub.

With an age masnet
Beves a hite on the helm of stel,
That Beves of Hamtoun, verniment,
Was astoned of the dent.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 165.

MASONER. A bricklayer. *Leic.* "A mason-schype, *petronius*," Nominale MS.

MASSELADE. A dish in ancient cookery, described in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 38.

MASSELGEM. The same as *Maslin*, q. v.

MASSER. (1) A mercer. *Lanc.*

(2) A privy, or jakes. *Somersel.*

MASSING. Belonging to the mass. Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 177.

MAST. "Of wax a mast," a tall wax candle. And brought with hym of wax a mast.

Chron. Filodun, p. 96.

MASTED. Fattened, as pigs are with mast, &c. See Prompt. Parv. p. 151.

MASTER. (1) Husband. *Var. dial.*

(2) The jack at the game of bowls.

MASTERDOM. Dominion; rule. *Masterful*, imperious, commanding.

MASTER-TAIL. The left handle of a plough.

MASTERY. A masterly operation. So the finding the grand elixir was called.

MASTHEDE. Majesty. This occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.

MASTICOT. The mastie gum.

MASTY. (1) A mastiff. *North.* "To lend a masty dog," Hobson's Jests, p. 11. *Masty currs*, Du Bartas, p. 46.

(2) Very large and big. *Line.* Possibly connected with *Masted*, q. v.

MASYE. Confounded; stupified.

Atlas for syth and sorrow sad,
Mornyng makes me masye and mad.

Croft's *Excerpta Antiqua*, p. 167.

MAT. May. Songs and Carols, xv.

MATACHIN. A dance of fools, or persons fantastically dressed, who performed various movements, having swords and bucklers with which they made a clashing noise.

MATCH. The wick of a candle.

MATCHLY. Exactly alike. Kennett says, "mightily, greatly, extremely." *North.* In Lincolnshire, when things are equal or alike, they say they are *matley* or *matler*.

MATE. To stupefy, confound, puzzle, defeat, deject, or terrify. "He wase my mate," i. e. confounded, Torrent, p. 29. *Matesye*, stato of confusion, Hardyng, f. 96.

MATERE. The matrix or womb.

MATFELON. The herb knap-weed.

MATH. A mowing. *Somersel.*

MATIEBRU. A kind of wine, mentioned in a list in MS. Rawl. C. 86.

MATHEN.

Now hadde al tho theves hethen
Ben to-frust down to mathen.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 300.

For he lete Cristen wedde hathen,
And meynt our blod as flesche and mathen.

Ibid., p. 19.

MATHER. The great ox-eyed daisy.

MATHIUM. A fool or changeling. *Westm.*

MATRES. A kind of rich cloth.

MATRIMONY. A wife. (*Lat.*)

MATTER. (1) To approve of. *North.* Mr. Scatcherd gives exactly the opposite sense.

(2) To burst, as a sore does.

(3) A matter of, about. *What is the matter of your age*, how old are you. *No great matters*, no great quantity; not very well.

MATTHEW-GLIN. An old comical term for methueglin, mentioned by Taylor.

MATRESS. "Mattresse for a crosbowe, *mar-telas*," *Palgrave*.

MATTY. Matted; twisted. *Var. dial.*

MATWOURTH. The herb spragus.

MAUD. A plaid worn by Cheviot shepherds.

MAUDLIN-DRUNK. Said of persons who weep when tipsy. "Some maudlin drunken

were, and wept full sore," Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 8.

The fifth is *maunden drunks*; when a fellowe will weepe for kindnes in the midst of his ale, and kisse you, saying, By God, capitaine, I love thee.

Nash's Pierce Penniless, 1599.

MAUDLIN-FAIR. A great uproar. *North*.

MAUDRING. Mmmling. *Kent*.

MAUG. A brother-in-law. *North*.

MAUGHT. Might. Cy of Warwike, p. 188.

MAUGRE. In spite of. (*A.-N.*) As a substantive, misfortune. A verb, to defy, Webster's Works, ii. 175.

That saile ha, *maugre* his tethe,

For alla his gret araye. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 139.*

Je, setid the kyng, be my leuté,

And ellis have I mycul *maugre*.

* *MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.*

MAUKY. Maggoty; whimsical. *Mauky-headed*, *ibid.* *North*.

MAUL. (1) A mallow. (2) A moth. *North*.

(3) Clayey, sticky soil. *East*.

(4) A hammer or mallet. *Far. dial.*

MAULARD. A drake, or mallard.

And with a bolt afterward,

Anon he hit a *maulard*.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 154.

MAULES. The measles. *Somerset*.

MAULKIN. A cloth, usually wetted and attached to a pole, to sweep clean a haker's oven. This word occurs in the dictionaries of Hollyhand and Mlege, and is still in use in the West of England.

MAULMY. Clammy; sticky. *East*. Probably the same as *Maum* (1).

MAUM. (1) Soft; mellow. *MS. Lansd. 1033.*

(2) Sedate; peaceable; quiet. *North*.

(3) A soft brittle stone. *Oxon*.

MAUMET. An idol; a puppet. *Maumetrie*, idolatry. From *Mahomet*. *Mauments*, puppets, trifles. *North*.

MAUNCE. A blunder; a dilemma. *North*.

MAUNCHES. The sleeves of a coat.

MAUND. (1) To command. *Maundement*, a commandment. (*A.-N.*)

The king *maunded* him her strayght to marry,

And for killing her brother he must dye.

2d Part of Prometheus and Cassandra, iv. 2.

(2) To beg. An old cant term. *Maunding*, asking, Dekker's *Lanthorne and Candle-Light*, ed. 1620, sig. C. ii.

(3) A basket. "A maund or hutch," Florio, p. 5. Still in use. Kennett describes it, "a handbasket with two lids or opening covers, chiefly used by market-women to carry butter and eggs; a maund of merchandise in the Book of Rates is a large hamper containing eight bales or two fatts."

MAUNDER. (1) A heggar. See *Maund* (2). Still in use, according to Pegge.

The divill (like a brave *maunder*) was rid a begging himselfe, and wanted money.

Rowley's Search for Money, 1609

(2) To mutter, or grumble; to wander about thoughtfully; to wander in talking.

MAUNDREL. A pickaxe sharpened at each end. Howell, 1660, sect. 51.

IL

MAUNDY. Abusive; saucy. *Glouc*.

MAUNDY-THURSDAY. The day of Christ's commandment on instituting the Lord's Supper. See Hampson, ii. 265.

MAUNGE. To gormandize. *Line*.

MAUNSE. Threatening. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 54.

MAUNT. My aunt! *North*.

MAUP. To mope about stupidly. *Maups*, a silly fellow. *North*.

MAUT. May; can; might. *North*.

MAUTHER. A girl. *East*. The term is used by Ben Jonson, and others.

MAUTHERN. The ox-eyed daisy. *Wilts*.

MAVEIS. Bad; wicked. *Hearne*.

MAVIN. The margin. *Sussex*.

MAVIS. The singing thrush. See Ray's Dict.

Tril. p. 29. Still in use.

Crowes, poplins, pyes, peckocks, and morice

Achmoide's Throat. Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 118.

MAVORTIAL. Martial.

MAW-BOUND. Costive. *Chesh*. Evidently from *maw*, the stomach. (*A.-S.*)

MAWE. An old game at cards. It was played with a piquet pack of thirty-six cards, and any number of persons from two to six formed the party.

MAWKS. A slattern. *Far. dial.*

MAWL. "To make dirty; to cover with dirt, e. g. when persons are walking along a muddy road, they will say, What *mauling* work it is; and when they arrive at their journey's end, their friends are very likely to say of them, that they are quite *mauled* up,"

MS. Glossary of Lincolnshire Words by the Rev. James Adcock. "Malde up in shame," covered up in shame, *First Sketches of Henry VI. p. 91*, where the amended play reads *mayl'd up*. I added in a note, "from the spelling of the word in our text, it seems to be a question whether *mauld* is not the true reading, at least of the old play." Mr. Dyce, in his Remarks, p. 128, chooses to construe this explanation of the older text into an absurd conjectural emendation of my own. *Mailed* is, however, most certainly the correct reading. "Mayling-clothes," cloths for wrappers, *Privy Purse Expences of Henry VIII. p. 159*.

MAWMENEE. A dish in ancient cookery, described in the *Forme of Cury*, p. 19; *MS. Sloane 1201, f. 24*; Warner's *Antiq. Culin. p. 76*; *Ord. and Reg. pp. 430, 455*.

MAWN. Pent. *Heref*.

MAWPUSES. Money. *Line*.

MAWROLL. The white-horshonnd.

MAWSEY. Soft and tasteless. *Worc*.

MAWSKIN. The stomach of a calf, when prepared for rennet. *Far. dial.*

MAWTH. The herb dog's-fennel.

MAW-WALLOP. Any filthy mess.

MAXEL. A dunghill. *Kent*. Sometimes *maxon*, a form of *mizen*.

MAY. (1) The blossom of the white-thorn. *As welcome as flowers in May*, heartily welcome. "As merry as flowers in May," *MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 111*.

(2) Maid. A common poetical word.

(3) A maze. *Somerset.*

(4) This proverb is still common:

For who that deth not whome he may,
Whenne he wolde hit wol be ney.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Col. Trin. Cantab. f. 142.

MAY-BE. Perhaps. *Var. dial.*

MAY-BEETLE. The cockchafer. *Oron.* It is also called the May-hug.

MAY-BLOSSOMS. The lily of the valley.

MAY-BUSH. The white-thorn. *Var. dial.*

MAY-DAY. The first of May. It was formerly customary to assemble in the fields early on this day, to welcome the return of spring. Many sports were rife on this occasion.

MAYDEWODE. The herb dog's-fennel.

MAY-GAME. A frolic; a trifle, or jest. A may-game person, a trifler, now often corrupted to *make-game*. The expression occurs in Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 79. "A may-game or simpton," West. and Cumb. Dial. p. 370.

MAYHAP. Perhaps. *Var. dial.*

MAYMOT. Maimed. (*A.-S.*)

The pore and the maymot for to clothe cod fede.

Chron. Filodun. p. 31.

Aod crokette and maymote fattou there hure hele.

Ibid. p. 66.

MAYNE. To manage. (*A.-N.*)

MAYNEFERE. That part of the armour which covered the mane of a horse. It is mentioned in Hall, Henry IV. f. 12, *mainferres*.

MAYNPURNOURE. One who gives hail or mainprise for another person.

Whan Cryste schall schewe hys woundys wete,

Than Merye be oure maynpurnoure!

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 36, f. 5.

MAY-POLE. An ale-stake. *Coles.*

MAY-WEED. The feverfew. *Var. dial.*

MAZE. A labyrinth cut or trodden on the turf, generally by schoolboys. I have seen one recently on a hill near Winchester, but the practice is nearly obsolete. "The quaint mazes in the wanton green," Shakespeare.

MAZLE. To wander as if stupified. *Cumb.*

MAZZARD. (1) The head. Sometimes corrupted to *mazer*. Still in use.

Where thou might'st stickle, without hazard

Of outrage to thy hide and mazzard.

Hudibras, l. ii. 708.

(2) A kind of cherry. *Var. dial.* It is in good esteem for making cherry-brandy.

MAZZARDLY. Knotty. *Somerset.*

ME. (1) Men. *Weser.*

(2) Often used redundantly by our old writers. See Johnson and Nares.

MEACOCK. A silly effeminate fellow.

And shall then being fed with this hope prove such a meacock, or a milkesop, as to be feared with the tempestuous seas of adversity.

Greene's Gynepedius, 1503.

Having thus a love beside her husband, although hee was a faire man and well featured, yet she found fault with him, because he was a meacocke and milkesoppe, not daring to drawe his sword to revenge her wrongs: wherefore she resolved to entertaine some souldier; and so she did; for one Signyer Lamberto, a brave gentleman, but something hard

facde, sought her favour and found it, and him she entertained for her champion.

News out of Purgatorie, 1597.

MEADER. A mower. *Cornes.*

MEAD-MONTH. July. So called because it is the season for mowing.

MEADOW. A field sown up for hay, in distinction to a pasture. *Yorksh.*

MEAK. The same as *Make* (2). It is spelt *meak* by Tusser, p. 14; *meek*, Howard, Household Books, p. 113.

MEAKER. The minnow. *Devon.*

MEAKING. Poorly; drooping. *West.*

MEAL. (1) The milk of a cow produced at one and the same milking. *North.*

(2) A sand heap. *Norfolk.*

(3) A speck or spot. *Westm.*

(4) *Meal-bread*, bread made of good wheat, ground and not sifted. *Meal-poke*, a meal-bag, Robin Hood, i. 98. *Meal-kail*, hasty pudding. *Meal-mouthed*, delicate mouthed, using delicate language. *Meal-seeds*, the husks of the oats. *Meal-time*, dinner time.

(5) To melt. *Becon.*

MEAL'S-MEAT. Meat enough for a meal. Forby has *Meal's-victuals*. See, ii. 212.

MEAN. (1) To mourn, or lament. *Shak.* Sometimes in a supplicatory manner, as in Chester Plays, i. 209.

(2) To signify, or matter. *Yorksh.*

(3) To beckon or indicate. *West.*

(4) A female who advocates any cause.

(5) A term in music. "Meane e parte of a songe, *mogen*," Palsgrave. According to Blount, "an inner part between the treble and base." Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 404.

Thi organs so hite begynne to syng ther messe,
With treble meane and tenor discordyng as I geue.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 64.

(6) To go lamely. *North.*

MEANELICHE. Moderate. (*A.-S.*)

MEANELS. Spots called flea-bites in white-coloured horses. *North.*

MEANEVERS. Meanwhile. *Salop.*

MEANING. An indication, or hint. *East.*

MEAN-WATER. When cattle void blood, they are said to make a mean-water. *Staff.*

MEAR. To measure. *Somerset.*

MEARLEW-MUSE. "Agius, blessings and crossings which the papistical priests doe use in their holy water, to make a *mearlew muse*,"—Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

MEASLED. Diseased, as hogs. *Var. dial.*

MEASLINGS. The measles. *East.* Skinner gives *measlings*, a Lincolnshire word.

MEASURE. (1) A slow solemn dance, suited even to the most grave persons. It is the translation of *bransle* in the French Alphabet, 1615, p. 150.

(2) A Winchester bushel of corn.

(3) A vein or layer of ore. *MS. Lansd. 1033.*

MEASURING-CAST. A term at the game of bowls, meaning that two bowls are at such equal distances from the mistress that the spaces must be measured in order to determine who is the winner. It is used metaphorically.

MEAT. (1) Food for cattle. (2) To feed. *Meat-ware*, beans, peas, &c. *West*.

MEATCHLEY. Perfectly well. *South*.

MEAT-EARTH. Cultivated land. *Devon*.

MEATH. (1) Metheglin. Ben Jonson, v. 15.

(2) "A word frequent in Lincolnshire, as, *I give thee the meath of the buying*, I give you the option, or let you have the refusal," MS. Lansd. 1033.

MEAT-LIST. Appetite. *Devon*. The Craven Glossary gives *meat-haaf*, l. 316.

MEATLY. Tolerably. *Leland*.

MEAT-WARD-PEAS. Dry peas that boil tender and soft. Dean Milles' MS.

MEATY. Fleishy, as cattle. *West*.

MEAWT. To think; to imagine. *Yorksh.*

MEAZE. The form of a hare.

MEAZLE. (1) A sow. *Ermoor*. It is also a common term of contempt.

(2) "A meazell or hlister growing on trees," Florio, ed. 1611, p. 97.

MEAZON. Mice. *Suffolk*.

MEBBY-SCALES. To be in the mebbi-scales, i. e. to waver between two opinions. The *may-be* scales?

MEBLES. Moveable goods. (*A.-N.*)

MECHALL. Wicked; adulterous. Heywood has *mechall*, altered by editor to *mickle*! See Nares, in v. *Michall*.

MECHE. A kind of lamp. "*Lichinus*, a meche," Nominale MS.

MECREDE. Reward. (*A.-N.*)

In hope of such a glad *meccrede*,
Whiche after schalle bifalle in dede.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 109.

MED. May. *J. Wight*.

MEDDLE. (1) To mix together. Hence it is occasionally used for *fusus*.

Thus *meddles* *sch* with joy wo,
And with hyre *swore* joy elle so.

Gower, MS. Cantab. Fl. l. 6, f. 2.

(2) To neither meddle or make, not to interfere. To meddle or make, to interfere, Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 4.

MEDE. (1) A reward. (*A.-S.*) *Medefullu*, deservedly, Apol. Loll. p. 25. Palsgrave has *medefullness*.

Seriatly, as I the telle,
He wille take no mede.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 49.

(2) Humble. R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes.

MEDESTE. Midst. Chester Plays, ii. 36.

MEDETARDE. Mead cress.

MEDING. Meed, or reward. (*A.-S.*)

MEDIN-HILLS. Dughills.

And like unto great slinking muile *medin-hilles*,
whiche never do pleasure unto the lande or grounde,
untill their heapes are caste abroad to the profitte
of many. *Bullein's Dialogue*, 1573, p. 7.

MEDLAY. Multitude. *Weber*.

MEDLE. A medlar?

A sat and dined in e wede,
Under e faire medle tre.

Recess of Hamtoun, p. 59.

MEDLEE. Of a mixed stuff, or colour.

MEDRATELE. The herb *germandra*. See a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.

MEDSINE. Medecine. *Lydgate*.

MEDWE. A meadow or lawn.

MED-WURT. The herb *regina*.

MEDYLSOMES. The cords or traces extending from the first to the last of a team of oxen in a plough.

MEDYOXES. Masks divided by the middle, half man half skeleton. (*Lat.*)

MEECH. To creep about softly. *Kent*. Sometimes *meecher*. See *Mich*.

MEEDLES. The wild orch.

MEEDLESS. Unruly; tiresome. *North*. "Without measure," *Hallamsh. Gloss.* p. 116.

MEEP. To move. *Cov. Myst.* p. 243.

MEE-FLOOR. At Wednesbury in Staffordshire in the nether-coal, the second parting or laming is called the mee-floor, one foot thick.

MEEL. To meddle. *Devon*.

MEENE. Poor; moderate; middle.

MEENING. A little shivering or imperfect fit of an ague. *Kent*.

MEEON. "Anything enjoyed between two," Hunter's *Hallamsh. Gl.* p. 155.

MEER. (1) A mare. *North*.

(2) A cooked kidney. *Yorksh.*

(3) *Meer cot*, a country clown. *Meer cit*, a citizen ignorant of rural matters.

(4) A boundary. A balk of land which Kennett terms a *meer walk*, is so called in Gloucestershire. "An ancient meere or bound wherehy land from land and house from house have beene divided," Cotgrave in v. *Sangle*. Hulot has *mecestafe*, 1552. "*Meer-stakes*, the trees or pollards that stand as marks or boundaries for the division of parts and parcels in copices or woods," MS. Lansd. 1033. *Mere-stone*, a boundary stone, Stanhurst, p. 48, called a *meer-stang* in Westmoreland. Harrison, p. 234, mentions a kind of stone called *meere-stone*.

(5) "Meer is a measure of 29 yards in the low peak of Darbyshire, and 31 in the high," Blount's *Glossographia*, ed. 1681, p. 410.

MEESE. A mead, field, or pasture. A certain toft or *meese* place, Carlisle's Accounts of Charities, p. 297.

MEET. Even. See Tarlton's *Jests*, p. 14; Middleton, iii. 262. Still in use. *Meete*, Palmer's Gloss. p. 63. To *meet with*, to be even with, to counteract.

MEETERLY. Tolerably; handsomely; modestly; indifferently. *North*. Meestlie, tolerably, floinshed, *IIst. of England*, i. 54.

MEETINER. A dissenter, one who frequents a meeting-house. *East*.

MEET-NOW. Just now. *North*.

MEEVERLY. Easily; slowly. *Yorksh.*

MEG. The mark pitched at in playing the game of quoits. *West*.

MEGGY-MONNY-LEGS. The millepes. *North*. MEG-HARRY. A rough hoyden girl. *Lanc.*

MEGIOWLER. A large moth. *Cornw.*

MEGRINS. Whims; fancies; bad spirits. *West*. Perhaps from the disease so called. "*Megre*, a sicknesse, *maigre*," Palsgrave.

As touching the diseases incident to martialistes, they be tertian fevers, jaundice, phrenasies, hot agewes, inflammations, bloodie flux, *negrinas*.

Greene's Planetomachia, 1585, f. 11.

A fervent *mygreyn* was in the ryjt syde of hurr hedde.

Chren. Filodun, p. 12.

MEG-WITH-THE-WAD. The ignis-fatua.

MEHCHE. A fellow, or companion.

MEIGNTENAUNT. Immediately. (*A.-N.*)

MEINT. Mixed; mingled. (*A.-S.*)

This white dove with here yen meke,
Whase chekes were hir beaute for to eke,
With lyllys meynt and freshe rooses rede.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 9.

MEINY. A company of followers, or household attendants; an army. (*A.-N.*) Still in use in the North of England. "*Meny*, a family," Kennett, *MS. Lansd.* 1033.

He had with hym a meyned there,
As he had ellys where,
Of the rounde table the kynghtes alle,
With myrth and joye yn hys haile.

MS. Rasciaun C. 86.

Marrok thought uttury
To do the queene a velanye,
Hys luste for to fulfyll;
He ordeygnyd hym a companye
Of hys owne meynye,
That wolde assente hym tylle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 36, f. 73.

MEITCH. To measure; to compare. *North.*

MEKE. To become meek. (*A.-S.*) *Mekehede*, meekness. *Mekeliche*, meekly. *Mekualy*, Audelay, p. 30.

MEKILNESSE. Bigness. *Mekil*, much, great.

After this ther com apon thame thana a grete multitude of swyne, that were alle of a wonderfule mekilnesse, with tuskes of a cubett leathe.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 95.

Syr, sche seyde, yf ye wyll wytt,
My name at home ys Margaret,
Y swere be God a vowe!
Here have y mekylle grete,
Helpe me now at my mycheffe,
At some towne that y were.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 36, f. 74.

MELANCHOLY. Used to describe every form of insanity. *Hallamsh. Gloss.* p. 65.

MELCH. Mild; soft. *North.* Also, damp, drizzling, foggy.

MELDER. A kiln full of oats, as many as are dried at a time for a meal. *North.*

MELE. (1) To speak, or talk.

Of many merveyes I may of mele,
And al is warnynge to beware. *Fernon MS.*
He seide, gode mon, with me thou mele,
Desires thou to have thin hele.

Caroar Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 85.

To Loth and to Lyonelle fulla lovely be melle,
And to syr Lawncelot de Lake, lordliche wordys.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.

This Jacob, that I of melle,
Het bothe Jacob and Israelle.

Caroar Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 34.

(2) A cup or bowl. (*A.-S.*)

Also they had tool to dyke and delva with, as pliforks, spadus, and schovalla, stakes and rakes, bokettis, meles, and payles.

Vegecius, MS. Douce 291, f. 47.

MELERE. A kind of cake.

MELET. The millet. "*Molanus*, Anglice a melet," *Nominae MS.* f. 7.

MELE-TIDE. Dinner-time. (*A. S.*)

MELL. (1) To mix, or mingle. *North.* Derived from the old word *Melle*, q. v.

I haile this mellide lyfe beste and maste byhozely
to thame als lange als thay are bowndes thereto

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 223.

(2) A warming-pan. *Somerart.*

(3) A stain in linen. *North.*

(4) "In Yorkshire, at carrying in of the last corn, the labourers and servants by way of triumph cry, Mel, Mel, and 'tis a proverbial question among them, When do you get mel? i. e. when do you bring harvest home," Kennett, *MS. Laud.* 1033. "The harvest-home supper is called the mell-supper."

(5) To swing or wheel round; to turn anything slowly about. *East.*

(6) Between. Nearly obsolete.

(7) The nose. A cant term.

MELL-DOORS. A passage through the middle of a dwelling-house. *North.*

MELLE. (1) To meddle with. (*A.-N.*) Hence, to fight or contend with. Still in use in the provinces.

Drede hyt ys with them to melle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 36, f. 70.

But with awyffe pase, as lyones strange and fell,
Together thay mette and fercey dyd mell.

MS. Lansd. 206, f. 50.

In dyspyte of alle tha develys of helle,
Untrowthe wyt many oon scholde no more melle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. I. 6, f. 135.

(2) A blackbird; a kite. (*A.-N.*)

(3) Honey. (*Lat.*)

And for the tyma of the yere shelle
Be bothe coros and melle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 76.

(4) A hammer, or mallet.

Therefore the dreveles al styryke theime thare
With hely mellez ay, and none spore.

Hempole, MS. Douce, p. 266.

The ix. wyffe sete hem nyge,
And held e melle up on hye.

MS. Pilkington 10.

(5) Company. *In melle*, together. *Gawayne.*

MELLING. Mixing. (*A.-S.*) Hence, copulation, as in the following passage. Modern editors repudiate the indelicate meaning of *mell* in *All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3, but its meaning (*futuo*) is clear beyond the shadow of a doubt. "And a talle man with her dothe melle," *Cov. Myst.* p. 215.

Like certayn birdes called vultures,
Withouten melling conceyven by nature.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 29, f. 32.

MELOTTE. A garment worn by monks during laborious occupations.

MELSH-DICK. A sylvan goblin, the protector of hazel-nuts from the depredations of mischievous boys. *North.*

MEL-SILVESTRE. Honeysuckle.

MELT. Spoke. See *Mele*.

For this tyme that thei delt,
Caym, that I tofore of melt,
To his brothere ire bere.

Caroar Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 7.

MELTE. Two hushels of coals. *Kent*.
 MELTED. Heavy, as bread. *Devon*.
 MEMAWS. Trifles. *Yorksh.* In some coun-
 ties it means *grimaces*.
 MEMERED. Murnured. *Gawayne*.
 MEMORAND. Memorable.

Are he were ded and shuld fro hem wende
 A memorand thying to have yn mynde.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 84.

MEMORIAL. A hill of fare.
 MEMORIZE. To render memorable. Some
 use *memory* for *memorial*. Chaucer has
memorie, remembrance.

MEN. Them. *West*.

MENAGE. Family. (*A.-N.*)

MENALTIE. The middle-classes of people.
 Which was called the evyll parlamente for the
 nobilitie, the worse for the *menaltie*, but worse of
 all for the commonaltie. *Halfs Unken, 1548.*

MENAW. A minnow. It is the translation
 of *solimicus* in *Nominal* MS.

MENCH. To bruise; to beat up. *Lin.*

MENCIONATE. Mentioned.

MENDE. Mind; mention.

As the bok is meken mende.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 280.

MENDENESSE. Communion. (*A.-S.*)

MENDIANTS. Begging friars. (*A.-N.*)

MENDING. A sort of delicate, Christian-like
 oath, which at the same time that it expresses
 a certain degree of anger, holds out a wish
 for the amendment of the offending person.
 "A mending take you."

MENDING-THE-MUCK-HEAP. A coarse
 romping bout of both sexes tumbling over
 one another in a heap. *East*.

MENDMENT. Amendment. *Palgrave*. Ma-
 nure is called *mendment* in some places, as
 improving land.

Such a grace was hir lent,
 That she come to mendment.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 43.

MENDS. Amends; recompense; satisfaction;
 reformation; recovery. *Var. dial.*

MENE. (1) A mean, or instrument. In the
 following passage, a mediator. See *Arrival*
 of *Edw. IV.* p. 32.

Whiche for man be so good a mene.

Loggins, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 1.

(2) To speak, say, or tell. Also, to remember,
Isambard, 639; to devise, *ibid. 651*.

The knyghtes heit bygane to tene,
 Bot he ne wold not hym to no manne mene,
 Bot satt ay stille als stene.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 147.

The folke of Egipte coum bi den

Bi fore Joseph hem to mene.

Curser Mundi, MS. Col. Trin. Cantab. f. 34.

Leve we styll at the quene,

And of the greyhound we wylle mene

That we before of tolde;

Vij. yere, so God me save,

Keyyd he hys meystyrys grave,

Tylle that he wexyd olde l

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 74.

(3) Some kind of blast on the horn, mentioned
 in *Reliq. Antiq. i. 152*.

(4) To moan. Still in use.

The kyng lordy welte the quene,
 For scho was scemly on to seme
 And trewe as stele on tree:
 Ofte tyme togedur can they meene,
 For no ehylde come them betwene,
 Sore syghed bothe sche and hee l

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 71.

MENELD. Spotted, as animals. It means,

I believe, spotted white and black.

MENEMONG. Of an ordinary quality.

MENESON. The dysentery. (*Fr.*)

Sende *ipocras*, for hye treason,

Soon eftur the *meneson*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 139

MENGE. To mix; to mingle. Still in use in
 the North of England.

All my dedys ben full derke,

For they ben menged with deedly synne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 4.

For the mengging of the noyse of the see,

And of the fodes that than salk be.

Hemphill, MS. Barre, p. 141.

MENGY. A minnow. *Devon*. Called a *men-*
nam in the North of England. *Mennard*,

Craven Gl. i. 319. *Mennous*, *Reliq. Antiq. i.*

85. "*Menusa, serullus*, a *menys*," *Nominal*

MS. f. 6. Ducange was apparently unac-

quainted with the exact meaning of *menusia*.

MENNYS. A large common. *Kent*.

MEN-OF-MARK. Marked men; men picked
 out by the enemy.

MENOUR. A Minorite. (*A.-N.*)

MENSAGER. A messenger. *Weber*.

MENSAL. The book of accounts for articles
 had for the table.

MENSE. Comeliness; decency; propriety;
 kindness; hospitality. Hence, to grace or
 ornament. It is of course from the older
 word *mensake*, given below. *Menshed*, honoured,
MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.

MENSES. Charity. *Yorksh.*

MENSKE. Decency; honour; manliness;
 respect. Also, to do honour to.

He lovede almous dede,

Povre folke for to fede

With *menske* and with *menshede*.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 130

Menshede with *menses* for *mede* of the table.

Morte Arture, MS. Lincoln, f. 95.

For *mensked* wit tu n mone o seaf

Wald he be that king o crofti.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 4.

MENSONE. Menace.

Bot evne the very trowth y chall you say,

Ryjt as y chawe in trewe story full oft y redde,

That a yong lady of Seynt Ede Abbey

Of the bloody *mensone* ley so seke styll in hur

bedde, *Chron. Ff. II. 38, f. 80.*

MENSTRACIE. Minstrelsy. (*A.-N.*)

MENT. (1) Made mention of. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To aim at. *Palgrave*.

(3) To be like; to resemble. *South*.

(4) Mixed; mingled. *North*.

MENTLE. A coarse apron. *East*.

MENUSE. The minnow. From the *Med. Lat.*
menusia. See *Mengy*.

MENY. The same as *Meiny*, q. v. *Menjee* is
 not an uncommon form. "*Familia*, a *menge*,"
Nominal MS.

And whence thyngnes hereof come to kyng
Phillippe, he went to mete hym in the felde with a
few menagee. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 3.*

MEOLLEN. Mills. (*A.-S.*)

MEPHISTOPHILUS. A well-known character in the old legend of Dr. Faustus. It was formerly so common as to be used as a term of jocular reproach.

MER. Mayor. *Hearne.*

MERCENRIKE. The kingdom of Mercia.

MERCERYE. Goods sold by a mercer.

The chapmen of suche mercerye.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 81.

MERCHANT. (1) Formerly a familiar form of address, equivalent to *chap, fellow*.

(2) A merchant-vessel; a trader.

MERCHANT-VENTURERS. A company of merchants, who traded with Russia, Turkey, and other distant parts.

Well is he termed a merchant venturer,

Since he doth venter lands, and goods and all,

When he doth travel for his traffique far,

Little he knows what fortune may befall,

Or rather, what mis-fortune happen shall;

Sometimes he splits his ship against a rocke;

Losing his men, his goods, his wealth, his stocke.

The Affectionate Shepherd, 1594.

MERCIE. The herb smallage.

MERCIBLE. Merciful. (*A.-N.*)

Nowe, lady, with thou canst and eke wilt

Bee to the steede of Adam mercible.

Romance of the Monk, Sinn College MS.

That God wolnought be mercible

So gret a synne to forgoe.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 123.

The height of the heavens is not so present over the earth, as is his mercible goodness over them that worship him.

Becon's Works, p. 421.

MERCIEN. To thank. (*A.-N.*)

MERCIFY. To pity. *Spenser.*

MERCURY. (1) The wild orache. *Line.*

(2) White arsenic. *North.*

MERCY. *I cry you mercy*, an old idiom nearly equivalent to our *I beg your pardon*.

And thi luffom eyne two

Loka on me, as I wer thi fo!

God lemane, I cry the *mercy*,

Thou late be all this reuful crye,

And telle me, lady, fore thi prow,

What thing may the helpe now.

MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

MERD. Dung, or excrement.

MERE. (1) A lake. Still in use. "A mere, or water whereunto an arme of the sea floweth," Baret, 1580.

(2) Whole; entire; absolute.

(3) A private carriage-road. *North.*

MERECROP. The herb pimpinell.

MERELLE. The world.

So that undir the clerks lawe,

Men sen the merelle almis drawe.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 33.

MERELY. Simply; wholly; absolutely. See Cotgrave, in v. *Nr.*

MERESAUCE. Brine for pickling or soaking meat in. *Palgrave*. See the Ordinances and Reg. pp. 435, 459.

MERESWYNE. A dolphin.

Grassede as a *mereswyne* with cokes fülle hage.

Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 68.

MEREWIS. Marrow. *Baber.*

MERGHE. Marrow. "The *merghe* of a fresche calfe" is mentioned in *MS. Med. Linc. f. 283*; "the *merghe* of a gosse-wenge," *MS. ibid. f. 285*. It occurs in *Nominal MS.*

MARGIN. The mortar or cement found in old walls. *Norfolk.*

MERGORE. Merrier. *Hearne.*

MERILLS. The game of morris. (*Fr.*)

MERIT. Profit; advantage.

MERITORIE. Meritorious. (*A.-N.*)

And all thy dedis, though they ben good and meritorie, thou shalt sette at nought.

Caston's Divers Frayful Ghostly Matera.

How meritorie is thikke dedis

Of charite to clothe and fede.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 33.

MERKE. (1) Dark; murky. (*A.-S.*)

For he was lefte there alione,

And merke nyghte felle hym upon.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 340.

(2) A sign, or mark. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To be troubled, or disturbed.

(4) To strike; to cleave in sunder.

MERKIN. False hair, generally explained *pubes mulieris ascitilla*. Jordan tells us that spectators at shows often "screwed" themselves up in the balconies to avoid the fire-works which "instantly assaulted the perukes of the gallants and the merkins of the madams." Why dost thou reach thy merkin, now half dust? Why dost provoke the ashes of thy lust?

Fletcher's Poems, p. 86.

Mirkin rubs of and often spoiles the sport.

MS. Harl. 7512, p. 124.

MERLE. A blackbird. *Drayton.*

MERLIN. A very small species of hawk. See *Gent. Rec. ii. 30*. Chaucer spells it *merlion*.

MERMAID. A cant term for a whore.

MEROWE. Delicate. (*A.-S.*) The copy in the Auchinleck MS. reads *merugh*.

I was so lytull and so merowe

That every man callid me dwarowe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 112.

MERROKES. The fur of the marten?

MERRY. (1) The wild cherry. *Auhrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 136.*

(2) Fair, applied to the weather. *Merryweather* was formerly an idiomatic phrase for joy, pleasure, or delight. *Mery*, pleasantly, *Hartshorne*, p. 46.

Mery tyme is in sperelle,

That mekyll schewys of many wylle;

In feldys and medows flowrys spryng,

In grovys and wodes foules syng;

Than wex yong men jolyffe,

And than preyvth man and wyffe.

MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

Whi, doith not thi cow make *merry-weid* in thy dish?

MS. Dipty 41, f. 6.

(3) The following proverb was a great favourite with our ancestors,—

'Tis merry in hall,

When beads wag all!

MERRYBAUKS. A cold posset. *Derb.* "A sillibuh or merribowke," Cotgrave.

MERRY-BEGOTTEN. Illegitimate. *North*.
MERRY-DANCERS. A name for the Northern
lights, or *aurora borealis*.

MERRY-GO-DOWN. An old east term for
strong ale, or huffcap.

MERRY-MAKE. Sport. See Nares.

MERRYNESS. Joy. *Palgrave*.

MERRY-NIGHT. A rustic ball; a night appro-
priated to mirth, festivity, and various amuse-
ments. *North*.

MERRY-TROTTER. A swing. *North*. The
merifot is mentioned by Chaucer. "*Merry-
trotter*, a rope fastened at each end to a
beam or branch of a tree making a curve at
the bottom near the floor, or ground, in which
a child can sit, and holding fast by each side
of the rope is swung backwards and forwards,"
MS. Yorksh. Gloss.

MERSEMENT. Fine or amercement. See
the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 288.

MERSHALL. One who attends to horses; a
farrier; a blacksmith.

MERSMALEWE. The marshmallow, men-
tioned in MS. Sloane 5, f. 2.

MERTH. Greatness; extent. *Cumb.*

MERTILLOGE. A martyrology. It occurs in
Nominale MS. xv. Cent.

MERVAILLE. Wonder; marvel. (*A.-N.*)

MERY. Marrow. "The *mery* of a gosse," Ber-
ners, sig. A. ii. See *Merghe*.

MERYD. (1) Dipped; soaked.

(2) Merit. Audelay's Poems, p. 26.

MESANTER. Misadventure. (*A.-N.*) Still
in use, pronounced *mishanter*.

And ther with ribbes four,
The paleme start with misantour.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 220.

MESCHAUNT. Miserable; wicked.

MESCHEVE. To harm, or hurt. (*A.-N.*)
For jong menne, ofte tyme traystand to mekillen
in thaire awene doghtynes, thurgh thaire awene
foly are mescheved. MS. Lincoln A. 1, 17, f. 3.

MESE. (1) To soothe. *Northumb.* It occurs
in the Towneley Myst. p. 175.

(2) A meal. Perceval, 455, 486.

By hym that werde the crowne of thorne,
In warre tyme blew he never his horne,
Ne darrere boghte no more.

MS. Lincoln A. 1, 17, f. 140.

(3) Moss. *Dorset*.

MESELYE. The leprosy. (*A.-N.*)

And sum hadde vyages of meselye,
And some were lyke foule mawmetrye.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 68.

MESEYSE. Trouble. St. Brandan, p. 24.

Alle the selle men that hy mytly fynde,
That povere and feble were,
In alkenesse and in maynor,
Hy hem broyte to gydere there.

MS. Trin. Coll. Oxon. 57.

MESH. (1) A marsh. *South*.

(2) A gap in a hedge. *West*.

MESNE. Means.

MESON. The mizen mast. *Palgrave*.

MESPRISE. To despise, or contemn. (*A.-N.*)

MESS. (1) To muddle. *Var. dial*.

(2) To mess meat, to sort it in messes for the

table. A party of four people dining to-
gether was called a mess, a term which is still
retained in the army for the officers' dinner.
Lower messes, parties at the lower end of a
hall at dinner.

(3) Truly; indeed. *Cumb.* Perhaps from the
old oath, By the mass!

(4) To serve cattle with hay. *West*.

(5) A gang, or company. *East*.

MESSAGE. A messenger. (*A.-N.*)

MESSE. (1) The mass. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A message or tenement.

(3) The Messiah. Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 96.

MESSEL. (1) A leper. It is used in old plays
as a term of contempt.

So speketh the gospel of this vertu

How a mesel come to Jhesu.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 76.

(2) A table. Nominale MS.

MESSENE. To dazzle the eyes. *Pr. Parv.*

MESSET. A cur. "Dame Julia's messet," Hall's
Poems, 1646. Still in use.

MESTER-DEL. The greatest part. (*A.-S.*)

MESTIER. Occupation. (*A.-N.*) See the Boke
of Curtasye, p. 15.

MESTORET. Needed. *Ritson*.

MESURABLE. Moderate. (*A.-N.*) *Measure*,
moderation.

MET. (1) A bushel. Some writers say, two
bushels. *Met-poke*, a narrow hag to contain
a met. See Carlisle on Charities, p. 298.

(2) A limit or boundary. (*Lat.*)

(3) Measured. Also, to measure. A measure
of any kind was so called. See Wright's
Anec. Lit. pp. 106, 108.

First forthi shewe we hegh mesure, that es to say
howe any thyng that has heght may be met howe
hegh it es, and this may be done in many maneres.

MS. Sloane 213.

I knowe the mett welle and fyne,

The kente of a snayle. MS. Perkinson 10.

(4) Dreamed. (*A.-S.*)

Also he met that a lampe so brytt
Hogede an heye upoun that tre.

Chron. Filodun. p. 26

METAL. Materials for roads. *North*.

METE-FORME. A form or long seat used for
sitting on at dinner-time.

And whenne his swerde brokene was,

A mete-forme he gatt percas,

And there-with he ganne hym were.

MS. Lincoln A. 1, 17, f. 106

METEING. Dreaming. (*A.-S.*)

In this time Lot the king

In bed was in gret meteing.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 141

METELLES. Dreams. (*A.-S.*)

In thys heyt ys forbode alle manere mawmetrye,
ydolstrye, wycheecraft, euchenlemenes, redyngge of
metelles and alle mysbylove. MS. Burney 356, f. 85.

METELY. Measurably; fitly.

Of heigte he was a metely mon,

Nouthur to grete ny to smal.

Curcer Mundt, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 115.

METER. Fitter. (*A.-S.*)

In whiche doyng he thought polcie more metter
to be used then force.

Hull's Union, 1648.

METERER. A poet. *Drayton*.

METE-ROD. A measuring rod. See Withals, ed. 1608, p. 60. *Mele-wand*, Becon's Works, p. 5. "Metwand of gold," Davies' Rites, ed. 1672, p. 159.

METESEL. Dinner-time. (*A.-S.*)

METHE. (1) Courteous. (*A.-S.*)

Thou was methes and meke as maydooe for mylde.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 231.

All that meyned mylde and meth

Went hem Into Nazareth.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 76.

(2) Mead; metheglin. See Holinshed, Hist. England, i. 194; W. Mapes, p. 350; Nuga Poetica, p. 10. Metheglin was anciently made of a great variety of materials. See a receipt for it in MS. Sloane 1672, f. 127.

(3) To choke, or breathe hardly. *Cumb.*

METHPUL. Tired; weary. (*A.-S.*)

I am methful for I slepe,

And I raas for Laved me kepe.

MS. Cotton, Vespas. D. vii. f. 2.

METHRIDATUM. An antidote against infection, so called from Mithridates, its reputed inventor.

But what brave spirit could be content to sit in his shop, with a basket of wood before him, selling *Methridatum* and dragons water to infected houses.

The Knight of the Burning Pestle, 1633.

METICULOUS. Timorous. It occurs in Topsell's *Historie of Serpents*, 1608, p. 116.

METRETIS. Measures. *Bober.*

METREZA. A mistress. (*Ital.*)

METRICIENS. Writers in verse.

METROPOLE. A metropolis. It occurs in Holinshed, *Conq. Ireland*, p. 4.

METTER. A measurer. *North.*

METTES. Manners? *Pleyes, Harl. MS.*

For to reffe hym wykkydly

With wrange mettes or meystry.

R. de Brunne, MS. Boccas, p. 10.

MEVE. To move. (*A.-N.*)

MEVERLY. Bashful; shy; mild. *North.*

MEVY. The thrush. *Broune.*

MEW. (1) Mowed. *Yorksh.*

(2) To moult. Hence, to change the dress. A cage for moulting hawks was called a *meve*.

For the better preservation of their health they strowed mint and sage about them; and for the speedier mewing of their feathers, they gave them the slough of a snake, or a tortoise out of the shell, or a green lizard cut to pieces.

Aubrey's Wits, MS. Royal Soc. p. 341.

(3) A stack of corn, or hay. *North.*

MEWET. Mute; dumb. (*A.-N.*)

MEWS. (1) Moss. *Ermoor.*

(2) Public stables. *Far. dial.*

MEWT. The dung of a hawk. It is applied to a dog in *Dn Bartas*, p. 584.

MEYND. Mixed; mingled.

Off rody colour meynd sondelle with rede.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 140.

She meynd her weeping with his blood, and kissing all his face.

(Which oow became as cold as yee) she cryde lo wofull case,

Alas, what chauce, my Pyramus, hath parted thee and mee.

Golding's Ovid, 1567.

MEYNE. The company or crew.

Whanne al was rody, meynd and vitaille,

They bide not but wynde for to saille.

MS. Digby 230, xv. Cent.

MEYRE. A mayor. "*Prases, a meyre,*" *MS.*

Egerton 829, f. 78.

MEYTE. Meat; dinner.

Off hym sheille we layalle

At the meyte when that we bene.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 46, f. 53.

MEZZIL-FACED. Red with pimples. *Lanc.*

From the old word *mezel*!

MICH. To skulk, or hide secretly; to play truant. "That mite is *micling* in this grove,"

Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. ix. Minsheu has,

"to miche, or secretly to hide himselfe out of

the way, as truants doe from schoole." It is

still used in exactly this sense in the provinces.

"To miche, to shrug or sneake in some corner,

and with pouting lips to shew anger, as an

ape being beaten and grinning with his teeth,"

Florio, p. 6. "*Miche*, to creep softly," *MS.*

Yorksh. Gl. *Micher*, derived from this verb,

may be explained, a sly thief, one who steals

things of small value, or more usually, a truant

or skulking fellow. "*Mecher*, a fyttell

theft, *laroucheau*," Palgrave. It occurs in

Rom. of the Rose, 6541, where the A. N.

original reads *herres*, voleur. "Theyves,

mychers, and eut-purse," Kennett, p. 105.

Grose has, "*Michers*, thieves, pilferers," as a

Norfolk word, and it is also given in the same

sense in MS. Lansd. 1033. "Thefes and

mychers keyn," Towneley Myst. p. 216. "A

blackberry moucher, an egregious troant,"

Dean Milles' MS. p. 180. The application of

the word in the sense of truant is often found

in later writers, as in Shakespeare, who is

well illustrated by the following passage, "in

the Forest of Dean to mooche blackberries,

or simply to mooch, means to pick blackberries,

and blackberries have thus obtained there the

name of *mooches*," Heref. Gl. p. 69. "Py,

fy, it will not beseme us to playe the mychers,"

Elyot, ed. 1559, in v. *Apape*. "How like a

micher he standes, as though he had trewanted

from honestie," Lilly's *Mother Bombsie*, 1594.

"*Circumforanus*, a mycher," Nominale MS.

"*Mike*, to idle, loiter," Salop. Antiq. p. 505.

It was often used as a term of contempt;

Hollyband gives it as the translation of

caignard, and Cotgrave has, "*Chiche-face*, a

chicheface, *micher*, sneake-hill, wretched fellow."

Another should have spoke us two betweene,

But, like a *meacher*, hee's not to be scene,

Hee's runce away even in the very nick.

MS. Poems, xvii. Cent.

MICHE. (1) Much; great. *Michel*, greatness.

Nychen, much, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 47.

All the myche tresour that traytour had wonnene.

To commons of the countre, clergy and other.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 66.

For hir mil luf is miche, I wene.

Guy of Warwick, p. 6.

(2) A kind of rich fur.

(3) A loaf of bread. "With-oute wyn and *miche*,"

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 192.

MICHEL. Michaelmas. Tusser, p. 19.
MICHELWORT. Elieborus albus. See a list
of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 3.

MICH-WHAT. Much the same. *North*.
MICKLE. Mueh; great. *North*. Hence
mickles, size, greatness.

Owe he ouyt mycille in the cuntre.

MS. Cantab. Vt. v. 48, f. 47.

MICKLED. Benumbed. *Ermoor*.

MID. (1) Might. *Somerset*.

(2) The middle; the centre. *Cumb.*

(3) With. Kyng Alisaunnder, 852.

MID-ALLEY. The nave, or middle aisle.

MIDDEN. A dung-hill. *North*. Ray spells
it *midding*, and thinks it is derived from *mud*.
It is also a contemptuous name for a very
dirty woman. *Midden-crow*, the carrion crow;
also called a *midden-dawp*.

A fowler mydding of vyleyn

Sawyst thou naver in londe of pece.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 29.

A fowler mydding sawe you never none,
Than a mane to wyth flesche and bone.

Hampole, MS. Boues, p. 36.

MIDDES. The middle, or midst. *Middle-*
part, the centre of anything.

MIDDLE-BAND. The small piece of pliable
leather or skin which passes through the two
caps of a flail, joining the hand-staff and
swingle. *Var. dial.*

MIDDLE-EARTH. The world. (*A.-S.*)

And had oon the fyerest orchard

That was yn alle thys myddyl erd.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 129.

MIDDLE-SPEAR. The upright beam that
takes the two leaves of a barn-door. In York-
shire it is termed a *mid-feather*.

MIDDLE-STEAD. The threshing-floor, which
is generally in the middle of a barn. *East*.

MIDDLING. Not in good health. *Ware*.
Middling-sharp, tolerably well.

MIDDLING-GOSSIP. A go-between.

MIDGE. A gnat; a very small fly. Hence
applied to a dwarf. *North*. "A myge;
sicama," Nominale MS.

MIDGEN. The mesentery gland of a pig.
Also termed a *midgerim*.

MIDIDONE. Quickly; immediately. It is
wrongly explained by Weber, the only glossary
in which the word occurs.

Gii is ogain went ful some,

And al his feren myddone.

Gy of Warwike, p. 69.

The cherl bent his bowe soure,

And smot a doka myddone.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 154.

MIDJANS. Small pieces; mites. *Cornw.*

MIDLEG. The calf of the leg.

MID-MORN. Nine o'clock, i. m.

MID-OVERNONE. Three o'clock, p. m. It
occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.

MIDREDE. The midriff. "*Diaphragma*, a
mydrede." Nominale MS.

MIDSUMMER-DOR. The May-hng. *Cambr.*

MIDSUMMER-MOON. It is Midsommer Moon
with you, i. e. you are mad.

MIDWARD. Towards the middle. (*A.-S.*)

The bryght helme was croked downe
Unto the myddard of hys crowne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 161.

MID-WINTER. Christmas. (*A.-S.*)

Whas never syche noblay in no manys tyme

Mad in Mydeynter in the Weste marchys.

Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 53.

MIE. To pound, or beat. Hence *miere*, a
mortar, an instrument for breaking or pound-
ing anything. "*Micatorium*, a myere,"
Nominale MS. See Ducange, in v. *Micatoria*,
which is glossed by A. N. *semicure*.

MIFF. (1) Displeasure; ill-humour, but gen-
erally in a slight degree. *Var. dial.*

Deal Gainsborough a lash, for pride so stiff,

Who robs us of such pleasure for a miff.

Peter Pindar, l. 81.

(2) A mow, or rick. *North*.

MIFF-MAFF. Nonsense. *North*.

MIFFY. The devil. *Glouc.*

MIG. Mud. (*A.-S.*)

MIGHELL. Michael. *Palgrave*. Mihill is
very common in old writers.

The soithfastenes and nothing hele,

That thou herdest of seynt Myhele.

Cursus Mundii, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 110.

MIGHTFUL. Full of might; powerful.

MIGHTSOMNES. Power. It occurs in MS.
Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.

MIGHTY. Fine; gay. *Somerset*.

MIGNARD. Tender; delicate. (*Fr.*)

MIGNON. To flatter. (*Fr.*)

MIHTINGE. Power. (*A.-S.*)

For I knew noht hoke witen swa,

In ihl mihtinges, Laverd, in sal i ga.

MS. Egerton 614, f. 47.

MIKELAND. Increasing. It occurs in MS.
Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.

MIKELHEDE. Greatness; extent. (*A.-S.*)

MILCE. Mercy; pity. (*A.-S.*)

Thurch his milce was y-bore,

And bought al that was forlore.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 26.

MILCH. White. Hamlet, ii. 2. Douce has
confused this term with *milce*, Illust. ii. 238.

MILCHY. Melted corn. *Cornw.*

MILD. Gentle-flavoured. *Var. dial.*

MILDER. To moulder; to turn to dust. *Line*.

MILDNESS. Merely. *Lydgate*.

MILE. Michael. *East*. Jennings has *Milemas*,
Michaelmas.

MILES-ENDWAYS. Very long miles. *West*.

MILFOL. Merciful. *Hearne*.

MILGIN. A pumpkin. *Norw*. Pies made in
that shape are called *milgin-pies*.

MILK-BROTH. Gruel made with milk. *East*.

MILKEE. To milk a little. *Somerset*.

MILKER. A cow that gives milk.

MILK-FORK. A forked branch of oak used
for hanging the milk-pails on.

MILK-LEAD. A cistern lined with lead, used
for laying milk in. *West*.

MILKNESSE. A dairy. Also, any white dishes
made with milk. *North*.

MILK-SELE. A milk-pail. "*Multrale*, a mylk-
sele," Nominale MS.

MILKY. To milk. *Wilt.*

MILL. To rob, or steal. "Mill a ken, rob a boose," Dekker's *Lanthorne and Candle-Light*, ed. 1620, sig. C. ii.

MILLARS-COATS. Brigandoes.

MILLED. Topsy. *Newc.*

MILLED-MONEY. Was first coined in this country in 1561. It is frequently alluded to by our early writers. "Fortie Mark Mill-sixpences," *Citye Match*, 1639, p. 14.

MILLER. The large white moth.

MILLERAY. A gold coin worth 14s.

MILLER'S-THUMB. The hull-head, a small fish. "No bigger than a miller's thumb," a common simile.

Therefore as I, who from a groom,
No bigger than a miller's thumb.

Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 130.

MILLETS. A disease in the fetlocks of horses. Topsell, 1607, p. 431.

MILL-EYE. The hole through which the grinded corn falls below.

MILL-HOLMS. Watery places about a mill-dam, MS. Land. 1033. *Atituma*, Hallamshire Gloss, p. 117.

MILLON. A melon. *Palgrave*.

MILL-STONE. To see into a mill-stone, to fathom a secret. To sweep mill-stones, not to weep at all.

MILN. A mill. *Miner*, a miller. "Assius, a mylnerpyt," *Nominale MS. Mylneston*, Reliq. Antiq. i. 81.

And so fell in the chase of them, that many of them were slayne, and, namely, at a mylene, in the medowe fast by the towne, were many drowned; many ran towards the towne; many to the church, to the abbey, and els where, as they best myght.

Arrival of King Edward IV., p. 30.

MILOK. *Hic mello, mellonia*, Anglice, a meloun or mylok, MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 17.

MILSFOLNESSE. Mercy. (*A.-S.*) "Sheu mylsfolnesse," Reliq. Antiq. i. 88.

MILT. (1) The rot in sheep. *West*.

(2) The soft roe of a fish. *Yorksh.*

MILTHER. To pity; to pardon. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. *Myll*, made merciful, Octovian, 249.

MILWYN. Green fish. *Lanc.*

MIM. Primly silent. *Mimning primminy* has a similar meaning.

MIMMAM. A bog. *Berks.*

MIMMOCKING. Puny; weakly. *West*.

MIN. (1) The lesser. (*Germ.*)

(2) Man. Used in contempt. *West*.

MINATING. Threateing. (*Lat.*) See Hayward's Queen Elizabeth, p. 58.

MINCE. To walk in so affected manner. "To jump about," MS. Devon Gloss. *Don't mince the matter*, do not conceal or soften anything in it.

MINCH. A nuu. *Mynchys*, Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 228. The nunnery at Littlemore is still called the minchery. "This house of mynychyn," MS. Cantab. Dd. viii. 2.

There was a mynchun withinne that abbay tho,
The wheche was come off heyye lynage.

Chron. Fildon, p. 110.

MIND. (1) To remember; to observe; to notice particularly. *Var. dial.*

(2) To watch; to take care of. *West*.

(3) Took in mind, was offended.

(4) To intend. Middleton, i. 179.

MINDE. Remembrance. (*A.-S.*)

MINDING. Recollection. *West*.

MINE. (1) To penetrate. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To loog for. *Devon*.

(3) Mico; countenance. *Shak*.

(4) Any kind of mineral. *Kent*.

(5) Was formerly a familiar adjunct, sister-mine, brother-mine, &c. "Mam, mother-mine, or mammie, as childreo first call their mothers," Florio, p. 297. *Mother of mee*, Hoffman, 1631.

MINE-EARTH. A white earth near the surface of the ground, a certain sign or indication of iron ore or iron stone. *Staff*.

MINEVER. The fur of the ermine mixed with that of the small weasel. The white stoat is called a *minifer* in Norfolk.

MING. (1) To mind or observe. To ming at one, to mention. *North*. To ming the miller's eye out, i. e. to begin more than your materials suffer you to complete.

(2) To mix or mingle. To ming bread, to knead it. *East*.

Hys sorow mynged alle hys mode,

When the corpe in armye he hente.

MS. Harl. 2152, f. 138.

MINGE. To mention. Still in use. *Mingd*, Bachelor's Orthoep. Anal. p. 138.

MINGINATER. "Ooe that makes fret-work; it is a rustick word used in some prat [part] of Yorkshire," Ray ed. 1674, p. 33.

MINGING. The same as *Meening*, q. v.

MINGLE. (1) A contr. for *mine ingle*.

(2) A mixture. *Mingle-cum-por*, *mingle-mangle*, a confused mixture of anything. "A mingle mangle of manie matters in one booke," Nomeclator, 1585, p. 5. "Such a confused mingle mangle, and varietie of apish toys is apparrell," Wright's *Summons for Sleepers*, 1589. See Florio, pp. 93, 404.

MING-WORT. Wormwood. *North*.

MINIFER-PIN. The smallest sized pin of the common sort. *East*.

MINIKE. Trifling; cheating.

MINIKIN. (1) Small; delicate; elegant. "To *minikia* Nao," Tusser, p. xxv. "A minikin, a floe minciog lass," Keoett, MS. "A minikin wench, a smirking lasse," Florio, p. 315. Still in use in Devon.

(2) A lute-string. It was properly the treble-string of a lute or fiddle. Nares's explanation is wrong, and the quotations given by Mr. Dyce, Middleton, ii. 127, do not establish his definition. "Leute striges called mynikins," Brit. Bibl. ii. 407.

MINIM. (1) The minnow. *Somerset*.

(2) A kind of brown tawny colour.

MINION. (1) A kind of gun. "Minions all," Gauffrido and Barnardo, 1570. Bourne, *Inventions or Devises*, 1578, mentions it as requiring shot three inches in diameter.

(2) Pleasant; agreeable. (*Fr.*)

The strauge pagiautes, the behauior of the lordes, the beaultie of the ladies, the sumptuous feast, the delicate viander, the marciall justes, the fierce turnais, the lustie daunces, and the micioin songes.
Hall, Henry VI. f. 66.

MINISH. To diminish.

Wherfore to ebridge his power, and to minishe his authorite, they determined to bryng hym into the hatred of the people, and into the disdell of the nobilltie.
Hall, Henry VI. f. 81.

MINISTERS. Minstrels. *Chaucer.*MINISTRES. Officers of justice. (*A.-N.*)MINK. To attempt; to aim at. *East.*MINK-MEAT. Mixed food for fowls, &c. *East.*MINKS. A kind of fur. (*Fr.*)MINNE. To think; to remember. (*A.-S.*)

Man, my mercy yf thou hyt mynnesd,
I have the yt shewyd on many wyse,
Sythen the tyme that thou fyrste synned
Agyeste my deest in paradise.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 36, f. 17.

The cloudyss over-caste, all lyt was leste,
Hys mygt was more then ye mygt mynne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 36, f. 47.

Syr of one thinge I wolde you mynne,
And besche you for to spece.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 80.

MINNETS. Small pebbles, &c. *Var. dial.*
Small particles of anything are called *minnetsons*, or *miniftoons*.

And alle the *myngyngs* of that nayle,
That weren fylde of that nayle with the file.

Chron. Filadun. p. 41.

MINNIN-ON. A luncheon. *Yorksh.*MINNOK. One who affects much delicacy. *East.*
This is the reading of the 4to. ed. in *Mids. Night's Dream*, iii. 2. Forby considers it the right reading, but the folio *mimick*, an actor, is no doubt correct.MINNY. Mother. *North.*MINNYNG-DAY. The anniversary festival in which prayers were offered up for the souls of the deceased. (*A.-S.*)

A solempos feste make and holde
On hys wyvys minnyng-day.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 36, f. 244.

MINORESSE. A nun under the rule of St. Clare. *Chaucer.*

MINOUR. A miner; an excavator.

Myynurs they make yn hyllys holes,
As yn the West cuntre men seke coles.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 71.

MINTE. (1) To intend. Also, intended. Still used in Lincolnshire, to endeavour.

To bere hym downe he had mynte,
In hys schylde he seie the dynte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 36, f. 247

(2) To aim; to strike, or beat.

Tryamowre et hym come mynte,
Hys swerde felle fro hym at that dynte,
To the grounde can hyt goo!
Then was Burlonde fulle gladd,
And that lady was sore edrad;
Knyghtys were fulle woo!

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 36, f. 81.

Wyth grete wrath he can mynte,
But he feyled of hys dynte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 36, f. 189.

(3) To resemble. *Somerset.*(4) A mite. *Minty*, mity. *West.*(5) Gold. See *Brit. Bibl. II. 521.*(6) To invent, or feign. *North.*

Many times pretending an indisposition of health, or some other *minted* excuse, to prevent her journey, by remaining there where shee had planted her fancy.
The Two Lancashire Levers, 1640, p. 60

MINUTE. A mite. "To a minute, accurately, not only as to time, but also as to knowledge," Heref. Gloss. p. 67.

MIP. A nymph.

MIPLIN. A delicate feeder. *Derb.*MIR. A marsh, or bog. (*A.-S.*)MIRCHIVOUS. Mischievous. *Devon.*MIRE-BANK. A separation. *Norf.*MIRE-DRUM. A bittern. "A myrdrumnyll or a butnre," *Ortus Vocab. North.*

MIRGURRE. Merrier; more pleasant.

That hee had delyveryd hym out of his peynoe,
And brougt hym into a *mirgurre* plave.

Chron. Filadun. p. 125.

MIRI. Merry; pleasant. (*A.-S.*)

Floures schewen her borjow,
Miri it is in feld and tooun.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 65.

MIRKE. (1) To darken. *Palgrave.* (2) Dark, Holinshed, *Hist. Scot. p. 51.* (3) Darkness.

Jyf thou breke ever any kyrke,

On day or yn nygt, yn *myrke*,

Thou art acursed, thou woste weyl.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 18.

MIRKSHUT. Twilight. *Glouc.*MIRKSOME. Dark. *Spenser.*MIRL. To pine; to grieve. *North.*MIRSHTY. Mischief. *Somerset.*MIRTIE. To rejoice. It occurs in *MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. (A.-S.) Mirties*, tunes, *Triestre*, p. 204.MIRTLE. To crumble, as ground, &c. *North.*MISAGRAFT. Mistaken; misgiven. *Sussex.*MISAGREE. To disagree. (*A.-N.*)MIS-BEDEN. To injure. (*A.-S.*)MISBEHOLDEN. Disobliging. *North.*MIS-BEYETE. A bastard. (*A.-S.*)MIS-BORNE. Ill-behaved. *Chaucer.*MIS-CALL. To abuse. *North.*MIS-CAS. Misfortune. See *Isumbras, 784. Miscasuality*, an unlucky accident. *East.*MISCHEFE. (1) Misfortune. (*A.-N.*) It is in very common use for *injury*. To hurt, or injure, *Robinson Crusoe*, p. 177. Sometimes, to destroy, to kill.

Kyng Arduus of Arragoie

Come rydyng to the towne,

And sawe them fyght in fere;

Hyt dud the kyng mekylle grefe,

When he sawe the chyld at *myscheffe*,

That was hym leve and dere!

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 36, f. 77.

(2) The devil. *Somerset.*MISCHIEF-NIGHT. May-eve. *Yorksh.*MISCOMFORTUNE. Misfortune. *Miscomhap*, mishap. *Suffolk.*

MISCONSTER. To misconstrue.

Theodorus, the atheist, complayned that his schollers were woont, how plaine soever hee spake,

- to miscounter him, how righte soever hee wrote, to wrest him. *Gosson's Schoole of Abuse*, 1579.
- MISCONTENT.** To discontent. (*A.-N.*)
- MISCOUNSEL.** To counsel wrongly. (*A.-N.*)
- MISCREAUNTES.** Infidels. (*Lat.*)
- MISCREDENT.** A miscreant. *Devon.*
- MISCREED.** Discovered; detected; decried; depreciated. *North.*
- MISDELE.** Qu. an error for *middele*.
When the fynd so hard drou,
Seynt Austyn stod and low,
Seynt Gregord con grame.
Never the less for grame he get,
Sone after masse the Austyn ha met,
And *mydele* mad his mone.
Legend, MS. Douce 302.
- MISDOUBT.** To doubt, or suspect.
- MISEISIORE.** More troubled. (*A.-N.*)
A *miselious* man than he thoughe,
No man ne myte l-seo.
MS. Laud, 108, f. 117.
- MISENTREAT.** To treat one badly.
- MISER.** A miserable person.
But without any watch comest to sleep like a
miser and wretch. *Becon's Works*, p. 172.
- MISERERE.** A lamentation. (*Lat.*)
- MISERICORD.** A thin-bladed dagger.
- MISERICORDE.** Compassion; pity. (*A.-N.*)
For here byforne ful oft in many a wyse
Hastowe to *mysericorde* resceyved me.
Romance of the Monk, Sion College MS.
And in this wise they acorde,
The cause was *mysericorde*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 102.
- MISEROUS.** Miserable. *Palgrave.*
- MISERY.** Constant bodily pain. *East.*
- MISEYSETE.** Diseased. *Baber.*
- MISFARE.** Misfortune. (*A.-S.*)
- MISFEET.** Ill deed; wrong. (*A.-N.*)
- MISFORTUNATE.** Unfortunate. *Palgrave.*
- MISGEE.** To be doubtful. *South.*
- MIS-GIED.** Misguided. *Chaucer.*
- MIS-GONE.** Gone wrong. *Lydgate MS.*
- MISII-MASH.** A confused mass. "A chaos,
a confused lump, a formelasse masse, a mish-
mash," Florio, p. 95. "A confused or dis-
ordered heape of all things together, a mish-
mash," Nomenclator, p. 362. Brockett has
mixty-maxy, and mixy-maxy.
- MISHTERFULL.** Mischievous. *East.*
- MIS-KEN.** To be ignorant of. *North.*
- MISKIN.** (1) A little bag-pipe.
(2) A dunghill. See *Niren.*
- MISKIN-FRO.** A slutish maid-servant, used
in contempt. From *Miskin* (2).
- MISLEST.** To molest. *Var. dial.*
- MISLIKE.** To dislike. *Misliken*, to disap-
point. *Yorksh.*
- MISLIKING.** Indignation. *Palgrave.*
- MISLIN-BUSII.** The mistletoe. *East.*
- MISLIPPEN.** To disappoint. *North.*
- MISMANNERED.** Unbecoming. *Cumb.*
- MIS-MOVE.** To tease; to trumble. *North.*
- MISNARE.** To incommode. *Cumb.*
- MISPROUD.** Arrogant. 3 Henry VI. ii. 6.
- MISS.** Wicked; wrong.
- MISSAKE.** To renounce or forsake.

- MIS-SATE.** Misbecame. *Chaucer.*
- MISSAY.** To revile, or abuse. (*A.-S.*)
Also thal sal ikone othyr werye,
And *myssay* and sclander Godd Almyghty.
Hampole, MS. Boues, p. 241.
- MISSEL.** A cow-house. *Yorksh.*
- MISSELDEN.** Mistletoe. "An enter of mis-
selden," Elyot in v. *Turdus*. Tusser has
mistle, p. 79.
- MISSENS.** Anything missing. *North.*
- MISSET.**
Hee would supply the place well enough of a ser-
ville usher, with an affected grace to carry her *misset*,
open her pue.
The Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 21.
- MISSOMER.** Midsummer. *West.*
At *Missomer* on an nyght,
The mone schane fulle bright.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 130.
- MISTAKE.** To transgress; to take away wrong-
fully or by mistake.
- MISTECH.** A bad habit. *North.*
- MISTER.** (1) Kind; species; trade; occupa-
tion; manner of life. (*A.-N.*) Hence *mis-
tery*, an art or trade, a company or guild of
traders.
(2) Need; necessity.
Kyng Arduus seyde then,
Y have *mystur* of soche a man,
God hath hym hedur brought!
Fulle welie y am be-gone,
Y trowe God hath me sent wone,
That shalle Moradas bryng to night!
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74
- Seynt Jhonne commaunded hys sumentere
To gyve hym outhur syxe, for he had *mystere*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 46
- MISTIHEDE.** Darkness. *Chaucer.*
- MIS-TREE.** Dim-sighted. *Devon.*
- MISTRESS.** (1) Wife. *Var. dial.*
(2) The jack at bowls. "The mistris or block
at bowles," Florio, p. 279.
- MISTRY.** To deceive. *Devon.* A mistry man,
a very deceitful fellow.
- MISTURE.** Misfortune.
Bond fide, it is a great *misture* that we have not
men swine as well as beasts, for then we should have
porke that hath no more bones than e pudding, and
a side of bacon that you might ley under your head
in stead of a bolster. *Nash's Pierce Penniless*, 1592.
- MISWENT.** Gone wrongly. (*A.-S.*)
But felle alle hoot to hire assente,
And thus the whel is alle *miswent*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 55.
- MISWONTED.** Tender. *North.*
- MISWROUGHT.** Done amiss.
Schrifte of the byshop the lady besoght,
I have grevyd my God in wordes and dede:
The byshop seydd, Thou haste *myswrought*
Ageyne thy God in forme of brede.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 47.
- MIT.** To commit. *South.*
- MITAINE.** A glove. (*A.-N.*) The term was
not restricted to gloves without fingers. Ray
inserts *mittens* in his list of South and East
Country Words, with the following explana-
tion, "gloves made of linnen or woollen,
whether knit or stitched: sometimes also they

call so gloves made of leather without fingers."

"*Meneur*, a meteyne," Nominele MS.

Take the porter thil staffe in halde,
And thil myene also.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 40, f. 32.

MITE. A small worm. (*A.-S.*)

MITH. Might. Still in use. *Mythy*, mighty, *Archæologia*, xxx. 365.

MITHIE. To conceal; to hide. (*A.-S.*)

MITHIER. To muffle up; to smother; to encumber. *Northampton*. Hence, occasionally, to perplex.

MITHERS. To be in the mithers, i. e. quite intoxicated. *Linc.*

MITTS. (1) Even. (2) Mittens. *Var. dial.*

MITTING. Darling. A term of endearment. See *Chester Plays*, l. 124.

MIVER. A mortar. *Somerset.*

MIVEYS. Marbles. *Var. dial.*

MIX. (1) To clean out. *West.*

(2) Wretch. Hence *mixed*, vile, bad.

MIXEN. A dunghill. Ray says, "I find that this word is of general use all over England." The *mixen* cart. *Mirr. Mag.* p. 89. "A dunghill, a mizen," *Stanishurst*, p. 11. *Grose* has *Mixhill*. Still in use.

MIX-PLENTON. The herb less-morel.

MIXTELYN. Rye and wheat ground together, of which the inferior brown bread was made. See the *Archæologia*, xxv. 425. See *Maslin*.

MIXTION. A mixture. *Palsgrave*.

MIZ-MAZE. Confusion. Also as *Maze*, q. v.

MIZZICK. A boggy place. *North.*

MIZZLE. (1) To rain softly. *Var. dial.*

(2) To go; to run; to sneak off; to succumb, or yield. Sometimes, to get tipsy.

Then their bodies being satisfied, and their heads prettily mizzled with wine, they walke abroad for a time, or els confere with their familiars.

Stech's Anatomie of Almes, 1605, p. 57.

MIZZY. A quagmire. *North.*

MO. (1) To make. *Perceval*, 1900.

(2) More. Adv. and adj. (*A.-S.*)

To them I wyshe evro thus, and to no mo,
Thet as they have hys judgement end hys yeares,
Even so I would they had hys fayre long earres.

Old Ballad, *Bibl. Soc. Antiq.*

Sexty knyghtes and ylt mo,

And also fele ladys ther-to,

Hostely to the quene thel come,

And in ther armys thei hyr name,

And brougt hyre to bed in haste,

And kepdy hyre both feyre and faste.

MS. Ashmole II, xv. Cent.

Al fur our Dright seyde ho,

So that believed ever mo.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 25.

MOAK. Hazy; dark. *Linc.*

MOAM. Mellow. *North.*

MOANT. Might not. *Yorksh.*

MOATS. To play the moats, i. e. to be angry.

MOB. (1) To scold. *Suffolk.*

(2) To dress awkwardly. *Yorksh.* "Mobb'd up, drest in a coarse clownish manner," Kennett, MS. Lausd. 1033. This is, perhaps, connected with *mobled* in *Hamlet*, ii. 2.

MOB-CAP. A cap tying under a woman's chin

by an excessively broad band, generally made of the same material as the cap itself.

MOBILE. The mob. (*Lat.*)

MOBILES. Goods; moveables. (*A.-N.*)

To mynastre my mobles, fore mede of my saule,
To meedynantes and mysele to myschefe fallene.

Morte Artoure, MS. Lincoln, l. 60.

MOCCINIGO. A small Venetian coin, worth about ninepence.

MOCHIA. A term applied to a cat of a black colour intermixed with brown. From the *mocha* pebble. *East.*

MOCHE. Great. (*A.-S.*)

She ledde hym to e moche felde,
So grette one never he behelde.

MS. Hart, 1701, f. 22.

When he was ermed on a stede,

He was e mykelle meo of brede

And also moche man of myght.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 76.

In Perys a monyth the oost lay,

For they had tekyn a day

With the Sowdon, moche of myghte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 67.

MOCK. (1) Ground fruit. *Devon.*

(2) To mock the church, not to marry after the hanns have been published.

(3) A root or stump; a large stiek; a tuft of sedge. *Dorset.*

(4) The pomage.

MOCKADO. A kind of woollen stuff, made in imitation of velvet, and sometimes called mock-velvet.

My dream of being naked and my shyro all over-
wrought with work like some kinde of tuft mockado,
with crosses blew end red. *Dr. Dee's Diary*, p. 6.

MOCKAGE. Mocking. See *Collier's Old Ballads*, p. 48; *Harrison*, p. 235.

MOCKBEGGAR. "A bug-beare, a scarecrow, a mockbeggar, a toy to mock an ape," *Florio*, p. 58. Mocke-clowne, ibid. p. 253. Forby has mock-beggar-hall, a house looking well outside, but having a poor interior. There is a house so called at Claydon.

MOCKET. A napkin. *Cotgrave*, in v. *Embarvelé*. Mocketer, ib. in v. *Blaverelle*.

For eyen and nose the nedethe a mockadour.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 30.

MOCKET-HEAD. See *Ancony*.

MOCKS. Trifles. *Somerset.*

MOCK-SHADOW. Twilight. *Heref.* Blount has *mock-shade*, p. 180, ed. 1681.

MODDER. "Lasse, girle, modder," *Cotgrave*, in v. *Putre*. See *Maulther*.

MODE. (1) Anger; passion. (*A.-S.*)

To torne eweye from hem, Fedyr, thy mode,
But whether nat avyl be gylde for gode.

MS. Hart, 1701, f. 66.

(2) Mind. *Perceval*, 589, 1327, 1695.

MODER. To regulate, especially the temper or disposition. "I moder or temper mysele whan I am provoked to any passyon," *Palsgrave*. *Modyr*, Ord. and Reg. p. 61.

MODERN. Trivial. *Shak.*

MODER-NAKED. Quite naked.

Sey that I bydde hem by redy, byshop and alle,

To-morwe or the nydday alle moder-naked.

MS. Cott. Caig. A. B. f. 112.

MODGE. To crush, or bruise. *Warw.*

MODL. Brave; high-minded.

Hof on ich herde aale,

Ful medi moo and proud. MS. Digby 86, f. 163.

MODIR. Mother. (*A.-S.*)

MOFFLE. To do anything badly or ineffectually. *Var. dial.*

MOG. (1) To move away. *West.*

(2) To enjoy one's self in a quiet easy comfortable manner.

*Wit hung her blob, er'n Humour seem'd to mourn,
And sullenly sat mogg'ng o'er his urn.*

Collins' Miscellanies, 1762, p. 122

MOGGNETIS. The paunch.

MOGHTYS. Moths.

The moghtys that thy clothes etc.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 16.

MOG-SHADE. The shadow of trees.

MOGWED. Mugwort. See an early list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 2.

MOIDER. To distract, or bewilder. Also, to labour very hard. *North.*

MOIL. (1) To become dirty. *West.*

(2) To toil or labour very hard. Generally coupled with *foil*. See *Forby*, ii. 218.

*I hath bin toid, ben toid, in proverbs old,
That souldiares suffer both hunger and cold,
That souldiares suffer both hunger and cold;
And this sing we, and this sing we,
We live by spoyle, by spoyle, we megle and toyle;
Thus Snach and Catch doth keepe a coyle!
And thus live we, and thus live we,
By snatchin a catchin thus live we.*

Morloge of Witt and Wisdome, 1579.

(3) A mule. Still in use.

*I gava to everyche of the cheefest men of lawe a
moule to bryngs hym to hell, and two right handes
to helpe himselve withall to take money of bothe
parties. The Wylf of the Devil, v. d.
They drewe owt of dromondaries dyverse lordes,
Mogiles mylke white, and mervallious bestes.*

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 77.

(4) A sort of high shoe.

MOILY. Having no horns. *North.*

MOINE. A dunghill. *Berks.*

MOISE. (1) To mend; to improve. *East.*

(2) A kind of pancake.

(3) Cider. See *Apple-moise*.

MOISON. Harvest; growth. (*A.-N.*)

MOIST. (1) New, applied to liquors.

(2) Warm and moist were the appropriate terms in the time of Shakespeare for what we should now call an aired and a damp shirt. See *Whiter's Specimen of a Commentary on Shakespeare*, 1794, p. 82; and the French *Schoole Maister*, 1631, p. 39.

(2) To moisten. *Someraset.*

MOITHERED. Tired out. *Glouc.*

MOKE. (1) The mesh of a net. *South.* Hence applied to any wicker-work.

(2) "*Tinia*, a moke," *Nominales MS.*

MOKERAD. A deceiver. (*A.-N.*)

Avaryce, ryche and harde,

Ya a thefe, a mokerad. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 41.

MOKY. Misty. *Linc.*

MOLD. (1) Earth; ground. It is constantly applied to the ground in works of art. See *Degrevant*, 1039.

(2) *Hermodactili*. See a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.

(3) A model used as a guide by masons when doing ornamental work.

(4) To disarrange; to crumple. *North.*

(5) The suture of the skull. Left unexplained in *Archæologia*, xxx. 410.

(6) Form; fashion; appearance.

MOLDALE. Spiced or mulled ale.

MOLD-BOARD-CLOUTS. Plates of iron which protect the mold-board, or projecting side, of the plough, from the wear and tear of the earth and stones it meets with.

MOLDEN. A mole. *Warw.*

MOLD-STONE. The jamb of a window.

MOLDWARP. A mole. Also pronounced *moodicart*. It is still in use, and means sometimes the mole-hill.

*Take a moldwarpe, and sethe it wale in wax, and
wryng it thorowe a clathe, and do it in boyates.*

MS. Linc. Med. f. 306.

*That king Henry was the moldwarpe, cursed of
Goddess owne mouth, and that they thre were the
dragoo, the lioo, and the wolffe, whiche should
devide this realme betwene thaim.*

Hall's Union, 1546, Hen. IV. f. 20.

And for to set us hereon more agog,

A prophet came (a vengeance take them all)

Affirming Henry to be Gogmagog.

Whom Merlin doth a mold-warpe ever call,

Accurst of God, that must be brought in thrall

By a wolfe, a dragon, and a lion strong,

Which should devide his kingdome them among.

Phæar, quoted in Notes to Henry IV.

MOLE. (1) Form. *Topell's Beasts*, p. 194.

(2) A stain in linen cloth, spelt *muyde* in *Urry's MS.* additions to *Ray* in *Bodleian library*.

Moled, spotted, stained. (*A.-N.*)

(3) To speak. "Moles to her mildly," *Morte Arthure*, MS. Lincoln, f. 85.

(4) To destroy moles. *North.*

MOLEDAY. A day of burial. *West.*

MOLEINE. Scabs; swellings; cracks.

MOLE-SHAG. A caterpillar. *Glouc.*

MOLESTIE. Trouble. (*A.-N.*)

MOLHERN. A female heron. *Warw.*

MOLKIT. An effeminate boy. *West.*

MOLL. (1) A measure of wood containing one cubic metre. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A whore. An old cant term.

(3) The familiar name of *Mary*.

MOLL-ANDREW. A merry-Andrew. *South.*

MOLLART. A maulkin, q. v. *Lanc.*

MOLLED. Mouldy?

Thy drynkes sowren thy molled mete,

Where with the feble myghte wel fare.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 16.

MOLLEWELLE. The sea-calf. This term occurs in the *Nominales MS.* xv. Cent.

MOLLICRUSH. To beat severely. *West.*

MOLLIFY. To soothe. *Var. dial.*

MOLL-WASHER. The water-wagtail. *South.*

MOLLYCIDDLE. An effeminate person, a term of contempt. *Var. dial.*

MOLLYPEART. Frisky; lively. *Oxon.*

MOLOUR. A grinding-stone.

MOLT. To perspire. *East.* Possibly con-

ned with *molte*, melted. A very hot day is often termed a *melting day*. Molt-water, clear perspiration.

MOLTER. The toll to the miller for grinding corn. *North*.

MOLTLING. The same as *Angle-berry*, q. v.

MOM. A mum, or soft sound. (*A.-N.*)

MOMBLEMENT. Confusion; disorder. *West*.

MOME. (1) Soft; smooth. *North*.

(2) A blockhead. "A gull, a ninny, a *mome*, a sot," Florio, p. 81.

Words are but wind, but blows come home,

A stout tongue'd lawyer's but a *mome*.

Brown's Songs, 1661, p. 163.

(3) An aunt. *Nominal MS.*

MOMELLYNGE. Mumbling. (*A.-N.*)

This makes hippyge, homerynge,

Of medles *momellyinge*.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 206.

MOMENTANY. Lasting for a moment. It occurs in Cornwallyes' *Essayes*, 1632, c. 5.

MOMMERED. Worried. *Oron*.

MOMMICK. (1) A scarecrow. *Somerset*.

(2) To cut anything awkwardly. *South*.

MON-AMY. A dish composed chiefly of cream, curds, and butter. (*A.-N.*)

MONANDAY. Monday. *Westm.* (*A.-N.*)

MONCE. Mischance. *Yorksh.*

MONCHELET. A dish in old cookery described in the *Forme of Cury*, p. 17.

MONCORN. "Beere corne, barley hygge, or moncorne," Huloet, 1552.

MONE. Many. Still in use.

Of Frawnce he mad him anon regent,

And wedid Keteven in his present;

Into Englund anon he went,

And cround our queene in ryal aray.

Of quen Kateryn our kyng was borne,

To save our ryght that was fore-loste,

Oure faders in Frawns had won before,

Thai han hit hold *moné* a day.

MS. Douce 369, f. 29.

(2) Money.

Forth thei went alle thre

To pay the scheperde his *moné*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

MONE. (1) To advise; to explain; to tell; to relate; to admonish. Also a substantive, mind, opinion. (*A.-N.*)

What may this *mone*, quod these mene;

Mone it us mare. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 233.*

By a tale y shal you *mone*,

That fyl betwix the fadyr and the sone.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 8.

(2) Must. *MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.*

A-lake for low may leyfe ys lorne.

Yn bettere balyis here *mone* I be,

Fore one of the breytyst that ever was borne,

With-yowtyn speyre hit wondyd me.

Manners and Household Expenses of England, p. 620.

(3) A month.

And so bifelle upon a day,

And that was in the *mone* of May.

Gosse, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 81.

MONEKENE. Monkish. *Hearne*.

MONElich. Meanly. (*A.-N.*) Explained *moneyless* in *Rob. Glouc.* p. 647.

MONE-PINS. Teeth. "Thy *mone-pynnes* bene lyche old yvory," *Lydgate's Minor*

Poems, p. 30. *Mompyns*, Towneley Myst. p. 89. Still in occasional use.

MONESTE. To admonish. (*A.-N.*)

MONEY. Silver. *North*.

MONEY-MAKERS. Counterfeiters of coin.

MONEY-SPIDER. The *aranea scenica*. It is likewise called a money-spinner.

MONGE. To eat; to munch. *West*.

MONGER. A merchant, or trader. Now only used in composition. Also, a small kind of merchant vessel. From this latter meaning, which is given by *Blount*, may be derived *monkey*, explained by an uneducated man "a barge wot's covered over."

MONIAL. (1) A million. "Postes or money-elles," Hall, Henry VIII. f. 73.

(2) A nun. *Archæologia*, xxii. 280.

MONIOURS. Coiners. (*A.-N.*)

MONISH. To admonish. *Monition*, admonition, *Davies*, ed. 1672, p. 107. "The wordes of *monishone* of oure Lord Jhesu Crist," *MS. Ashmole 59, f. 67.*

MONK'S-CLOTH. A kind of worsted.

MONMOUTH-CAP. A kind of flat cap formerly worn by the common people.

MONNYLICHE. Manly. *Kyng Alis.* 3569.

MONRADE. Homage. (*A.-S.*)

Whose huyth any thyng,

Hit is hys ant hys ofspyrng

Adam hungry com me to,—

Monrade dande y him me do,

For on appel ich yef hym,

He is myn ant al hys kun.

Harrowing of Hell, p. 19.

MONSLA3T. Murder; manslaughter.

The syn of sodomy to heven

Hit crysen on God Almygt;

And *monslayt* with a rewful steven

Hit sakys vengance day and nygt.

Audelay's Poems, p. 2.

MONSOPE. The herb orobus.

MONSTRE. (1) To exhibit; to show. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A pattern. *Chaucer*.

MONTANTO. An old fencing term.

MONTEM. An annual custom at Eton, fully described by Brand, i. 237. An account of the procession ad *montem* occurs in *MS. Sloane 4839, f. 85.*

MONTENANCE. Amount; extent.

And ilk a nyght take the *montenance* of a fische, and do it in thyne eghne before thou lye the doune, and it sall mend the.

MS. Lincoln Med. f. 293.

They had not ridden but a while,

Not the *montenance* of a mile,

But they met with a giant,

With a full sory scambant.

Beves of Hamtoun, n. d.

MONTERO. "A montero, or close hood wherewith travellers preserve their faces and heads from frost-hitting, and weather-beating in winter," *Cotgrave*.

MONTETIL. A kind of vessel used for cooling wine-glasses in.

MONTHLY. Madly. *Middleton*, ii. 552.

MONTHLY-NURSE. A nurse who attends the month of a woman's confinement.

MONTH-MINDS. Monthly remembrances of the departed.

And that no month-minds or yearly commemorations of the dead, nor any other superstitious ceremonies, be observed or used.

Giraldus's Remains, p. 136.

MONTH'S-MIND. To have a month's mind, i. e. a strong inclination. A common phrase in our early dramatists, and still in use.

MONTURE. A riding or saddle horse. A French word used by Spenser. It may have also some reference to the Latin word *ascensorium*, Englished by Maundeville as *mountour*, and explained by Ducange to be "quo quis in equum ascendit, tollitur," *Glossarium*, ed. 1772, i. 405.

MOO. (1) To low as a cow. *North*.

(2) To mock. *Palsgrave*. (*Tempest*, ii. 2.)

MOOD. (1) A sweetheart. *Devon*.

(2) The mother of vinegar. *Somerset*.

(3) Crowded; crammed. *Yorksh*.

MOODLE. To fold up. *North*.

MOODY. Angry. "Mody angerfull, ireux, attayneur," *Palsgrave*.

MOODY-HEARTED. Melancholy. *West*.

MOOL. Mould, or earth. *Yorksh*.

MOOL. To rumple; to disorder. *North*.

MOON. (1) To level at the moon, to cast beyond the moon, to be very ambitious, to calculate deeply, to make an extravagant conjecture.

(2) Moan; grief. Also, to moan.

For thy love hymn to schende

Wyth lytulle moon.

M. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 95.

Then were y schende, what shall y doo,

I have no man to moone the too

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 171.

(3) Wicked creature? (*A.-S.*)

He sende up for the lady soone,

And forth sche cam, that olde moonr.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 49.

MOON-CALF. "A mooncalf, a hard swelling or shapeless pece of flesh in the wombe, which makes women beleve they are with child when they are not," *Cotgrave*. The term was often applied to a monster, or a fool. In Somerset, a crying child is so called.

MOONER. A kind of dog, mentioned in *Top-sell's Beasts*, 1607, p. 175.

MOONGE. The bellowing of cattle. *Cumb.*

MOONLIGHT-FLITTING. The same as *London-flitting*, q. v.

MOONLING. A fool; a lunatic.

MOON-MEN. Thieves; robbers.

MOON-SHINE. (1) An illusive shadow.

(2) A dish composed partly of eggs.

(3) Smuggled or illicit spirits. *South.*

MOOR. (1) To void blood. *Yorksh.*

(2) A heath, common, or waste land. In Suffolk, any unclosed ground.

(3) A bailiff of a farm. *North.*

MOOR-COOT. A moor-hen. *Somerset.*

MOOR-GOLLOP. A sudden squall across the moors. *Devon.*

MOORISH. Wishing for more. *South.*

MOOR-MASTER. The same as *Barmaster*, q. v.

MOOR-PALM. The flower of the dock.

MOOR-POOT. A young moorgame. Metaphorically, an ignorant fellow. *North.*

MOORS. Turnips. *Devon.*

MOOR-STONE. A kind of granite found on the moors. *Devon.* It is fully described in *Brome's Travels*, ed. 1700, p. 212.

MOOSLE. To muzzle. *Somerset.*

MOOT. (1) To discuss a point of law in an inn of Court. Hence, contention.

The rolling fordothe croppes and rote,

And rytt of tho that wuide the mote.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 68.

(2) The stump of a tree. *West.*

(3) A note on a horn. (*A.-N.*)

MOOT-END. The backside. *South.*

MOOT-HALL. The hall of assembly. (*A.-S.*) A town-hall is still so called in the North of England.

MOOTING-AXE. A grubbing-axe. *West.*

MOOYSEN. To wonder. *Yorksh.*

MOOZLES. A stupid sloven. *Line.*

MOP. (1) To drink greedily. *Var. dial.*

(2) A meeting or fair where servants are hired. *West.*

(3) The young whiting. The young of any animal was so called, and the term was even applied to a girl.

(4) A tuft of grass. *West.*

(5) To muffle up. See *Mob*.

(6) A grimace, or contemptuous grin.

(7) A fool. See *Seyn's Sages*, 1414. *Moppis.*

Depos. Rich. II. p. 24. A doll was so called.

(8) *All mops and brooms*, half-sens over, intoxicated. In the mops, sulky.

(9) A napkin. *Glouc.*

(10) To fidget about. *North.*

MOPAN-HEEDY. Hide-and-seek. *Devon.*

MOP-EYED. Short-sighted. See the *Muses Looking Glass*, 1643, p. 58.

MOPO. A nickname given by Chettle, in his *Kind-harts Dreame*, 1592, to some ballad vendor of the sixteenth century. Who he was, does not appear to be known.

MOPPER. A muffler. *Somerset.*

MOPPET. A term of endearment to a young girl. See *Mop* (3).

MOPPIL. A blunder; a mistake. *Yorksh.*

MOPSEY. A slovenly untidy woman. Also the same as *Moppet*, q. v.

MOPSICAL. Low-spirited. *Suffolk.*

MOPT. Deceived; fooled. *Devon.*

MOR. A mayor. *Hearne.*

MORAL. (1) Model; likeness. *Var. dial.*

(2) Meaning. Much ado about Nothing, iii. 4.

MORCROP. The herb pimpinell.

MORDYDY. Morrowtide; early part of the morning. (*A.-S.*)

This was in the mardydy after that that sonne shone bryt.

Chron. Vitodun. p. 88.

MORE. (1) A root. *West.* Morede, rooted up, Rob. Glouc. p. 499.

In our Western language *squet* is a bruise, and a route we call a *more*.

Aubrey's Wills, Royal Soc. MS. p. 137

(2) Greater. King John, ii. 1.

(3) A hill. *North*

(4) Delay. (*Lat.*)

That gan to hem clerly certifye,
Witbout more, the childis dwellynge place.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 24.

(5) To increase. See *Lydgate*, p. 243.

MORE-HERBYW. The herb devil's-bit.

MOREL. (1) The wood night-shade.

Tak *macceda*, and the rute of everfere that waxes
on the ske, and stamp it wele, and temper it with
mylk, and anoynte the scabbes therwith.

MS. Linc. Med. f. 265.

(2) The morris. (*Fr.*)

That can set his thre along in a row,
And that is fippeny morrell I trow.

Apollo Shroving, 1697, p. 40.

(3) A name for a horse, properly a dark-coloured
nuc. See *Towneley Myst.* p. 9.

Have gode, now, my gode morel,
On many a stout thou hast served me wel.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 40.

(4) A fungus. *North.*

MOREN. The morning. (*A.-S.*)

MOREOVER. *Moreover than that*, besides,
over and above that. *East.*

MORE-SACKS-TO-THE-MILL. A very rough
game, mentioned in *Dean Milles' MS.* p. 180.

MORE-SMEREWORT. The herb mercury.

MOREYNE. A murrain.

Ye Rome syl a grete *marceyne*,
A pestilens of men, a venjaunce to pyne.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 10.

MORFOND. A disease in a horse occasioned
by its taking cold.

MORGAN. Tares in corn. *South.*

MORGIVE. A marriage gift. (*A.-S.*)

MORGLAY. A sword. Beves of Hampton
had a celebrated sword so termed, and hence
the name. It is alluded to in the *Worke for
Cutlers*, 4to. Lond. 1615. "A trusty *morglay*
in a rusty sheath," *Cleveland Revived*, 1660,
p. 15. See also *Greene's Works*, li. 131.

MORGLE. To maul; to beat. *Beds.*

MORIEN. - A blackamoor; a negro.

MORIGEROUS. Dutiful; obedient. This
word is not of very usual occurrence.

But they would honor his wife as the princess
of the world, and be *morigerous* to him as the com-
mander of their souls. *History of Patient Grisiel*, p. 6.

The reigned will of a *morigerous* patient makes
that cure easie, which to a perverse patient would
become desperate.

Brathwaite's Arcadian Princesses, 1635, l. 947.

MORINE. Dead.

MORION. A conical skull-cap, with a rim
round it.

To Dyrant my small coat of mail, the piece of
plate which my Lord the Prince gave me, called
breast-plate, the pance which belonged to my lord
my father, whom God pardon, my houscil, and my
iron morion. *Test. Verast.* p. 189.

MORISCO. See *Morris-dance*.

MORKIN. A beast, the produce of an abortive
birth. According to some, one that dies by
disease or accident.

MORK-SHRIEK. A mockery. *East.*

MORLATION. A large quantity. *Yorksh.*

MORLING. The wool taken off the skin of a
dead sheep. *Blount.*

17.

MORMAL. A cancer, or gangrene. "*Luxuria*
ys a lyther mormale." *MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6*,
xv. Cent. Compare *Tyrwhitt*, iv. 157.

MORME. The short point at the end of a spear
to prevent injury.

MORMERACYONE. Murmur. *Arch. xxi. 66.*

MORMO. A spectre.

One would think by this play the devils were
mere mormos and bugbears, fit only to fright children
and fools.

Collier's Short View of the English Stage, 1698, p. 192.

MORN-DRINK. Morning draught.

The bore came fro the see,
Hys morn-drynke he had tan.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 63.

MORNIFLE. "Mornyfle a manner of play,
mornifle," *Palsgrave*.

MOROSOPH. A learned fool. (*Gr.*)

MORPHEW. A leprous eruption on the face.

"A morpheu or staynyng of the skynne,"
Elyot, in *v. Alphoe*, ed. 1559.

MORPION. A kind of louse. (*Fr.*)

MORRIS. See *Five-penny-Morris*.

MORRIS-DANCE. A very ancient dance, in
which the performers were accustomed to be
dressed in grotesque costume, with bells, &c.
The dance is still common in many parts of
the country. In Oxfordshire, a few rihauds
generally constitute the sole addition to the
ordinary costume. The following curious
notice is taken from the original accounts of
St. Giles', Cripplegate, 1571, preserved in
MS. Addit. 12222, f. 5—"Item, paide in
charges by the appointment of the parishion-
ers, for the settlinge forth of a gyannt morres
dauners with vj. calyvers, and iij. boies on
horsback, to go in the watche befoore the
Lorde Maiore upon Midsomer even, as may
appere by particulars for the furnishinge of
the same, *vj. ix. s. ix. d.*"

In Fleet strette then I heard a shoote :

I putt of my hatt, and I made no staye,

Aod when I came unto the towte,

Good Lord ! I heard a taber playe,

For so, God save mee ! a *morry-dauner*.

Oh ther was sport alone for mee,

To see the hobby-horse bow he did prauce

Among the glingling company.

I proffer'd them money for their costs,

But my conscience had remorse,

For my father had no oates,

And I must have had the hobble-horse.

MS. Harl. 3910, xvii. Cent.

MORRIS-PIKE. A large pike. It is translated
by *piegue* in *Palsgrave*.

The Frenchemen with quarrelles, *morripikes*,
slynges, and other engyns, began to assault the
walles. *Hall, Henry VI. l. 73.*

The fourth shilde blew, betokenyng the assaulte,
with such wepons as the capitale of the castle shal
occupie, that is *Morrice pike*, swordes, target, the
poynt and edge abated. *Hall, Henry VIII. l. 133.*

MORT. (1) A great quantity. *Var. dial.*

He gave her a *mort* of good things at the same
time, and bid her wear them in remembrance of her
good friend, my lady, his mother. *Pamela.*

(2) *Morthumb.* It occurs in *Reliq.*
Antiq. i. 27. The notes formerly blown on

the horn at the death of the deer was called the mort.

(3) A female. A cant term. "A doxie, morte," Cotgrave in v. *Belistresse*.

(4) Hogs-lard. *Devon*.

MORTACIOUS. Mortal; very. *North*.

MORTAGON. *Herba martina*. Arch. xxx. 410.

MORTAISE. To give land in mortmain.

MORTAL. Very; great. *Far. dial.*

MORTALNESS. Mortality. *Palgrave*.

MORTAR. A kind of wax-candle. "Morter of wax," Ord. and Reg. p. 341; Boke of Curtayne, p. 33.

MORTASSE. A mortise.

For they reysede the crosse with thi body,
And fychede it in a tre mortasse vyolently,
In wilke the crosse swilke a jage take
Thai thi body thurghle weghte al to-choke.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 190.

Into a mortays withouten more

The cros was bore up, and he

Thai lete donoe dashe, alai therefore

Ho can oot wepe come lene at me.

MS. Bodl. 493, f. 190.

Then up thai lyft thai hevê tre,

And gurdid loto a mortas of aton. *MS. Douce 309, f. 15.*

MORTEAULX. A game resembling bowls.

MORTIFIE. To render quicksilver in a fit state for medicine. (*Fr.*)

MORTIFY. To teaze. *West.*

MORTLIN. The same as *Morkin*, q. v. The skin is called a *mort*.

MORTREWES. A dish in ancient cookery, very frequently mentioned in early works.

See Reliq. Antiq. i. 81, 85, 86; Pr. Parv. pp. 13, 70; Ord. and Reg. pp. 438, 454.

MORUB. The periscaria.

MORWE. Morning; morrow. (*A.-S.*) *Morwening* is also often met with. *Moruchen* occurs in MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii.

MOSARE. An earthen pickle-jar. *West.*

MOSCHE. Much.

Of onest merth sche cowde rith moche,

Too daunce and synge and othre suche.

Gower, MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 43.

MOSE. (1) A disorder in the chine of horses was formerly so called.

(2) A smoulder of wood. *West.*

MOSELEY'S DOLE. An annual payment so called at Walsall, Staffordshire, where the corporation are accustomed to make of a penny apiece to all the inhabitants of the parish of Walsall, and of the adjoining parish of Rushall. See Edwards's Old English Customs, 1842, p. 55.

MOSES. Grose says, "a man is said to stand Moses when he has another man's hastyard child fathered upon him, and he is obliged by the parish to maintain it." This may perhaps be connected with a phrase given by Cotgrave, "Holie Moysee, whose ordinarie counterfeit having on either side of the head an eminence, or luster, arising somewhat in the forme of a horne, hath imboldened a prophane author to stile cuckolds *parents de Moyse*." He here apparently alludes to the character of Moses in the old miracle-plays.

MOSEY. Mealy. *Glouc.* Rough; hairy. *Suf. folk.* "Incipiens barba, a younge moosie bearde," Elyot, ed. 1559.

MOSKER. To rot; to decay. *North.*

MOSKYLLE. A dish made of muscles, &c. See MS. Sloane 1201, f. 52.

MOSS. A morass. *North.* I can make moss nor sand of him, i. e. nothing of him.

MOSS-BEGROWN. Long out of use.

MOSS-CROP. Cotton grass. *North.*

MOSSE. "Napping, as Mosse tooke his mare," Cotgrave, in v. *Desprouveu*. This proverb is still current in Cheshire, according to Mr. Wilbraham. Mosse took his mare napping because he could not catch her when awake.

MOSSELL. A morcel.

He let serve them full tye,

Or he wolde any moscell byte.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 100.

MOSS-WOOD. Trunks and stumps of trees frequently found in morasses.

MOST-AN-END. Continually; perpetually; mostly; generally. The phrase occurs in Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge, 1674. *Most in deal* is a similar phrase.

He thai with other mens trades will be meddling,

Doth most-an-end lose the fruit of his pedling.

Cotgrave, in v. Vache.

MOSTE. Greatest. (*A.-S.*)

But the moste synger of myn hande.

Thorow my sonys fete y may put here.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 48.

MOSTLY. Usually; generally. *Far. dial.*

MOSTRE. Appearance. (*A.-N.*)

MOST-WHAT. For the most part.

MOSY. A dish in cookery, described in the Ord. and Reg. p. 460.

MOT. (1) May; must. Perceval, 287, 333, &c.

Pray the porter, as he is fre,

Thai he let the speke with me,

Soo faire hym mot be-falle.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 40.

They byed on hym and cao hym wrye,

In helle mote they long lye!

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 103.

(2) A mark for players at quoits.

(3) A moat. *Var. dial.*

(4) A motto. Ben Jonson, i. 103. It occurs also in Hawkins, ii. 205.

MOTE. (1) A mite; a small piece. *South.*

(2) The large white moth. *West.*

(3) To discuss. See *Moot*.

What schalle we more of hym mote?

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 80.

(4) The stalk of a plant. *Devon.*

(5) Assemblage; meeting. *Gawwayne.*

MOTERE. To mntter. Pr. Parv. p. 30.

MOTH. A mote, or atom. It occurs in Florio, ed. 1598, p. 130, col. 1.

MOTHER. Phlegm. *Bacon.*

(2) Hysterical passion. Middleton, i. 186.

(3) A round piece of leather on the bladder inside a foot-hall. *West.*

MOTHERING. A custom still prevalent in the West of England of going to visit parents on Mid-lent Sunday, and making them a present of money, trinkets, or some nice eatable.

Why, rot the, Dick! see Dundry's Peak
Lucka like a shuggard *Mother-in-law*.

Collins' Miscellanies, 1782, p. 114.

MOTHERISIL. Mammy-siek. *Oxon.*

MOTHER-LAW. A mother-in-law. *West.*

MOTHER-OF-THE-MAIDS. The chief of the ladies of honour was so called. Grose has the term for a hawd.

MOTHER'S-SON. A man. This quaint phrase was formerly in common use.

Thryes thorow at them he ran
Then for sothe, as I yow sey,
And woundyt many a murther sone,
And xij. he slew that day.

M.S. Cantab. Ff. v. 40, f. 197.

The yss brake als some als Darius was paste over,
and alle that ware on the yss ware perischte lik a
moder sone, and drownele in the water.

M.S. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 19.

MOTHER-WIT. No wit at all. An old writer gives the following as an example of mother-wit—"like that which was in a certain eontry gentleman, whom the Queene of Arabia meeting, and knowing him to be a man of no great wisdome, demaunded of him wheo his wife should be brought to bed: who answered, Eveo wheo your highnesse shall command."

A grave discreet gentleman having a comely wife, whose beauty and free behaviour did draw her honesty into suspiion, by whom hee had a sone almost at mans estate, of very dissolute and wanton carriage. I muse, said one, that a man of such stayd and moderate gravity should have a sone of such a contrary and forward disposition. Sir, reply'd another, the reason is that his pate is stuffed with his *Mother's wit*, that there is no roome for any of his father's wisdome: besides, the lightnesse of her heeles is gotten into her sones braines.

Taylor's Wit and Mirth, 1630, p. 185.

MOTHWOCK. Moderately flexible.

MOTION. A puppet. Also, a puppet-show. It is of very common occurrence, especially in old plays.

MOTIVE. Motion. *Lydgate.*

MOTLADO. A kind of mottled cloth.

MOTLEY. The dress of the domestic fool. Hence *men of motley*, fools.

MOTON. (1) In armour, a plate pnt on the right shoulder. *Arch. xvii. 292.*

(2) A small Freoch gold coio, which bore the stamp of a laun or sheep.

MOTONE. A sheep. (*Fr.*)

The hynde in pees with the lyone,
The wolfe in pees with the motone.

Gower, M.S. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 37.

MOTONER. A weneher. *Lydgate*, p. 168.

MOTTEY. (1) The mark aimed at in the game of pitch-and-toss. *North.* Also the same as *Mot*, q. v.

(2) Talk; speech; opinion. *Lanc.* This seems to be derived from the Freoch.

MOTTOWS. The rent of a piece of meadow groned, in two parcels or *mottows*, is to be appropriated to the poor of Bradley, in the county of Stafford. See Carlisle's *Acconot of Charities*, p. 298.

MOU. Mowing. *Hearne.*

MOUCE. Mischance. *Yorksh.*

MOUCH. (1) To eat greedily. *Line.*

(2) To stroke down gently. *West.*

MOUCHIATS. A moustachio.

MOUCHING. Shy. *Line.*

MOUDY. A mole-catcher. *Moudy-rat*, a mole.

Moudy-hill, a mole-hill.

MOUGHT. (1) Might; must.

(2) A moth. *Palsgrave*, 1530. It also occurs in *Lydgate's Misor Poems*, p. 58.

MOUK-CORN. The same as *Maslin*, q. v.

MOUL. (1) Mould. Still in use.

(2) To pull or tumble about. *West.*

MOULDER. Mould; clay.

Not that we are privy to the eternall counsel of God, but for that by sence of our syrie bodies we have a more refined faculty of foreseeing, than men possibly can have that are chained to such heave earthly moulder. *Nash's Pierce Penniless*, p. 85.

MOULDY-PUDDING. A slattern. *Yorksh.*

MOULE. To grow mouldy. (*A.-S.*) "Moulyde brede," *Reliq. Antiq. i. 85.*

MOULING. Digging. *Decon.*

MOUN. May; must. (*A.-S.*)

MOUNCH-PRESENT. "Mounch Present is he that is a great gentleman, for when his mayster sendeth him with a present, he wil take a tust thereof by the waye. This is a bold knave, that sometime wil eate the best and leave the worst for his mayster," *Fraternite of Vacabondes*, 1575. The term occurs in *Palsgrave*, meaning a glutton.

MOUND. A fence or hedge. *East.*

MOUNDE. (1) A helmet. *Wber.*

(2) Size. *Gy of Warwike*, p. 3.

Fourti thousand men thal founde,

To batalle men of grete mounde,

Arthur and Merlin, p. 138.

MOUNGE. To whine; to low. *North.*

MOUNT. (1) A horse-block. *Var. dial.*

(2) To equip. *Northamptonsh.*

(3) Futno, said of beasts. *Var. dial.*

MOUNTABAN. A kind of hat.

MOUNTAIN-OF-PIETY. A society for granting loans at reasonable interest.

MOUNTANCE. Amount; quantity. (*A.-N.*)

MOUNT-CENT. Same as *Cent*, q. v.

MOUNTER. To hawk, the act of rising up to the prey.

MOUNTAULCON. The female podoedum. Apparently from the Italian. It occurs in *Florio*, and is still in use.

MOUNTOWNS. Amount.

And withholde therof no thyng

The mountowns of a fertyng.

M.S. Harl. 1701, f. 38.

MOUNTOUR. Throne. "And in the myddes of this palays is the *moutour* for the grete Cane that is alle wrought of gold and of precyous stones and grete perles," *Sir J. Maunde's Travels*, ed. 1839, p. 217. In the Latin version we find the word *accessorium*.

MOUNT-ROSE. A kind of wine. See the *Squyr of Lowe Degré*, 755.

MOURDANT. The tongue of a huckle. (*A.-N.*)

MOURE. A turkey. *Somerset.*

MOURNIVAL. A term at the game of gleek, meaning four of a sort. Hence applied to any set of four.

It can be no treason,
To drink and to slog

A mournival of healths to our oew-crown'd klog.
Broom's Songs, 1661, p. 56.

MOUSE. (1) A piece of beef. It is the part below the round.

(2) Mouth. See *Tusser*, p. 114.

(3) As drunk as a mouse was formerly a very common simile.

Then ake another house,
This is not worth a louse;
As drunken as a mouse.

Doctor Double Ale, &c. d.

(4) A term of endearment. Alfeyn, the actor, terms his wife "my good sweete mouse." See *Collier's Memoirs*, p. 25.

MOUSE-FOOT. An oath.

I know a mao that will never swear but by cock
and pye, and mouse-foot. I hope you will not say
these be oaths. *Dent's Pathway*, p. 142.

MOUSE-HOUND. A weasel. *East.* Not connected with Shakespeare's *mouse-hunt*.

MOUSELL. A muzzle. "Moussell of a beest,
groing, mœ; moussell for a beare or dogge,
mousseau," *Palsgrave*.

MOUSEL-SCAB. A distemper in sheep.

MOUSER. A cat. *Var. dial.*

MOUSE-SNAP. A mouse-trap. *Somerset.*

MOUSFICHE.

Gyff thame at drynk therof arely at the mornne,
and late at evnne, of the grettnes of a mousfiche.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 300.

MOUSPECE. Same as *Moussell*, q. v.

MOUSTER. (1) To moulder. *West.* Perhaps more usually pronounced *mouster*.

(2) To stir; to be moving. *Somerset.*

MOUT. To moult. *Var. dial.*

When fetthers of charyté begynen to mouete,
Than all the prayers turne to synne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 30, f. 25.

MOUTCH. On the *moutch*, shuffling. *Wills.*

MOUTH. "Down i' the mouth" is an old English proverbial saying, for a person who is dejected and disheartened.

MOUTH-HOD. Food for cattle. *North.*

MOUTH-MAUL. To talk very badly; to sing quite out of tune. *West.*

MOUTH-SPEECH. Speech. *Devon.*

MOVE-ALL. A juvenile game.

MOVED. Angry. *Palsgrave.*

MOW. (1) May. (*A.-S.*)

Hym semys a fellow for to be;
Moo bourdis jet mow we se.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

(2) A mock; a scornful grin.

Unto his mother they complain'd,
which grieved her to heare,

And for these pranks she threatned him
he should have whipping cheare,

If that he did not leave his tricks,
his jeering mocks and mooses;

Quoth she, thou vile, untutor'd youth,
these pranks oo breeding shewes.

The Merry Puck, n. d.

(3) Futno. *North.*

(4) A stack of corn, &c. *Var. dial.*

(5) A sister-in-law.

(6) The sea-mew, a well-known bird.

MOW-BURNT-HAY. Hay which has fermented in the stack. *Yorksh.*

MOWCHE. To spy, or eaves-drop.

MOWEL. The fish mullet.

MOWER. A mocker; a scorner. *Palsgrave.*

MOWHAY. A barton or inclosure for ricks of hay or corn. *Devon.*

MOWING. Ability. *Chaucer.*

MOWL. (1) Mould. *Kent.*

(2) To knead. *Yorksh.*

MOW-LAND. Meadow land. "And also to have as much mow land for rent, as myght please me sufficiently," *Dr. Dee's Diary*, p. 38.

MOWROUN. Morrow. *Degrevant*, 937.

MOWSEPEASE. The herb orobus.

MOW-STEADS. Staddles. *Devon.*

MOWSTRYDE. Mustered. *Arch.* xxi. 50.

MOWTHE. To speak, or explain. (*A.-S.*)

MOY. Muggy; close. *North.*

MOYENAUNT. By means of. (*Fr.*)

Suche, namely, as many dayes had bene lad to great inconveniencs, and mischeva-doynges, mowe-nout the false, faynyd fables, and disclantars.

Arrival of King Edward IV. p. 21.

MOYNES. Moans; lamentations.

Nathelesse dayly came certayne personns on the sayde Erlis behaive to the kinge, and made greute moynes, and desired him to treat wih the hym, for some gode and expedient appoyntment.

Arrival of King Edward IV. p. 9.

MOYRED. Stuck in the mire.

MOZIL. A stirrup-cup. *Devon.*

MOJTE. Might. (*A.-S.*)

MUBBLE-FUBBLES. To be in the mubble-fubbles, to be depressed in spirits without any serious cause. A cant term.

MUCH. (1) A term or expression of contempt common in old plays, and generally meaning little or none, far from it, by no means. It is similarly used as an adjective, in all cases inferring denial.

(2) To make much of; to coax; to stroke gently. *West.*

(3) A wonder; a marvel. *Chesh.*

(4) Great; numerous. (*A.-S.*) Hence the adjective *muchly*.

The Ladie Cantabrigia speedle,

And all her learu'd with grate solemnitie,

Went gravellie dight to entertaîne the dame,

They muchlie lov'd, and honor'd in her name.

MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 B. xv.

MUCH-HOW. Indeed! *Devon.*

MUCHNESS. Similarity. *Var. dial.*

MUCH-ONE. Much the same. *South.*

MUCH-WHAT. For the most part. See *Hoflinshed*, *Hist. Scotland*, pp. 44, 94.

MUCK. (1) To manure land. *Var. dial.* Also, to clear of dung. It is a term of reproach.

(2) Moist; damp; wet. *Lanc.*

(3) To run a muck, i. e. to go out of one's mind. *Devon.*

(4) To labour very hard. *Kent.*

(5) *Muck-cheap*, very cheap. *Muck-heap*, a

dirty untidy person. *Muck-grubber*, a miser.
Muckhill, a dunghill.

MUCKER. To be dirty. *West*.

MUCKETTY. Dirty; untidy. *Suffolk*.

MUCK-FORK. A dung-fork; a fork with crooked prongs to distribute manure. *Mockeforceus*, Reliq. Antiq. l. 86; *mokeforke*, Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 189; *mokhak*, Finchale Ch. It is also called a mud-croom, and used for other purposes.

MUCK-HILL. A dunghill. *Var. dial.* "A muckelle, *funarium*," Nominale MS.

MUCKINDER. A handkerchief. Also called a *muckinger* or a *muckiter*. The term is still in use, but generally applied to a dirtied handkerchief.

MUCKLE. To disarrange, or disorder. *East*.

MUCKLE-DOWN. To stoop. *Devon*.

MUCKLETON. An old male rat.

MUCK-OF-SWEAT. Excessive perspiration.

One of them, I thought, expressed her sentiments upon this occasion in a very coarse manner, when she observed that, by the living Jingo, she was all of a *muck-of-sweat*. *Vicar of Wakefield*.

MUCKRE. To heap. (*A.-S.*)

MUCKSCUTCHEON. A dirty person. *Lin.*

MUCKSEN. Dirty. *Muckson up to the huckson*, dirty up to the knuckles. *Muck-spout*, a foul-mouthed person. *Muck-suckle*, a filthy or very untidy woman.

MUCKSHADE. Twilight. *North*. Grose has *muckshut*, p. 109.

MUCK-WEED. The goose-foot. *Norw.*

MUCK-WET. Very wet or sloppy. "*Enfondus*, mucke-wet." Colgrave.

MUCK-WORM. A miser. Also, an upstart.

MUCKY. Dirty. *Mucky-white*, said of a sallow complexion. *North*.

MUD. (1) Must; might. *North*.

(2) A small nail or spike used by cobblers. *North*.

(3) To bring up. *Wills*.

(4) A stupid fellow. *I. Wight*. Muddy, confused, muddled.

MUDDLE. To confuse; to perplex. *East*.

MUDDLY. Thick; foggy. *North*.

MUDGE. Mud; dirt. *Derbysh.*

MUDGEILLY. Squashed; trampled on as straw is by cattle. *South*.

MUDGIN. A kind of chalky clay used for darning. *Norw.* Soft stone turning into and mixing with mud is called mud-stone.

MUD-LAMB. A pet-lamb. *South*.

MUD-PATTERNS. Wide flat pieces of board which are strapped on the feet, and used to walk over the soft mud deposited in harbours by the sea. *Hants*.

MUD-SHEEP. Sheep of the large old Tees-water breed. *North*.

MUE. To change. (*A.-N.*)

MUET. Dumb; mute. (*A.-N.*)

MUFF. (1) To speak indistinctly. *Muffle* is more commonly used.

(2) A stupid fellow. *Var. dial.*

MUFF-COATED-DUCKS. Muscovy ducks.

MUFFETEE. A small muff worn over the wrist. *Var. dial.*

MUFFLED-MAN. A man in disguise.

MUFFLER. A kind of wide band or wrapper, chiefly covering the chin and throat, but sometimes nearly all the face, worn formerly by ladies. "A kerchiefe or like thing that men and women used to wear about their necke and cheekes, it may be used for a muffler," Baret, 1580.

MUFFS. Mittens. *Yorksh.*

MUG. (1) A fog or mist. *North*.

(2) The mouth. Also, the face. *Var. dial.*

(3) A pot; an earthen bowl. *North*. A hawker of pots is a *mugger*.

(4) A sheep without horns. *Yorksh.*

(5) The rump of an animal. *Devon*.

MUGED. Stirred; hovered. *Gweayne*.

MUGEROM. The caul or fat in the inwards of a hog. *North*.

MUGGARD. Sullen; displeased. *Essex*.

MUGGETS. Chitterlings. Hence applied to a crispy ruffled shirt. *West*. Mugily-ple, *Archæologia*, xlii. 388.

MUGGLE. (1) To be restless. *Devon*.

(2) To drizzle with rain. *Yorksh.*

MUGGLETONIANS. "A new blasphemous sect, which began about the year 1657 when Lodowic Muggleton, a journey man taylor, and one Reeves, declared themselves the two last witnesses of God that ever should be upon earth, and that they had absolute power to save and damn whom they pleased; to which end one called himself the blessing, the other the cursing prophet. Reeves dyed unpunish'd, but Muggleton was sentenc'd at the Old Baily, Jan. 1676, to stand on the pillory, was fined 500£, and to lye in prison till he paid it," Blount, p. 426.

MUGGLETONY. A mongrel. *South*.

MUGGY. (1) Close and damp, generally applied to the weather. *Var. dial.*

(2) The white-throat. *North*.

(3) Half-intoxicated. *Essex*.

MUG-HOUSE. A pottery. *West*.

MUGLARD. A miserly person.

MUGLE. The mullet. Gratarolus, Direction for Health, 1574.

MUGWORT. Wormwood. *North*.

MULBREDE. To break; to crumble.

MULCH. Straw half-rotten, saturated for manure. *East*.

MULCKT. A blemish or defect.

MULERE. A weasel. *Somerset*.

MULET. A mule. *Yorksh.*

MULFER. (1) To stifle up. (2) To moulder.

MULHARDE. A keeper of mules. It occurs in the Nominale MS. *Mulett*, *Archæologia*, xxviii. 98.

MULIERE. A wife; a woman. (*A.-N.*) *Mulierie borne*, legitimately, Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 113.

MULITER. A muleteer. *Shak.*

MULL. (1)

And there they fonde the cofre ful,
Spard wyth the devyls mul.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 41

- (2) A throw of a peg-top which fails to spin.
Hence *mulled*, sleepy, inactive.

- (3) Dust; dirt; rubbish. *North*.
That other cofts of straw and mulle,
With stonks meynede he flide also.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 141.

- (4) To pull, or tumble about. *West*. Also, to break into small pieces.

- (5) Soft, breaking soil. *Norfolk*.

- (6) To boil or stew.

- (7) To ruh, squeeze, or hruise. *West*.

- (8) To rain softly. *Nominal MS.*

- (9) A blunder, mess, or failure. *South*.

- MULLETS. (1) Spurs. (*A.-N.*)

The brydyle reynys were of sylke,
The moletys gylte they were.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 87.

- (2) Small pincers for curling the hair.

- MULLEY. A cow. *Suffolk*.

- MULL-HEAD. A stupid fellow. *West*.

- MULLIGRUB-GURGIN. A gruh which feeds exclusively on gurgin meal.

- MULLIGRUBS. To have the mulligrubs, i. e. to be ill-tempered and grumbling.

- MULLIN. Metheglin. *Somerset*.

- MULLING. A term of endearment applied to a little boy.

- MULLOCK. (1) A mess; a blunder; a dilemma; an ill-managed affair.

- (2) Dirt; refuse; rubbish. Still in use in the North of England.

- (3) The stump of a tree. *West*.

- MULLS. The name by which milkmaids call their cows. *Northamptonsh.*

- MULL-WINE. A corruption of *mulled wine*.

- MULLY. To bellow. A farmer told a person who was afraid to pass through the field where his bull was, on account of the noise he made, "Don't fear, a woll mully, mully, mully, hut a 'ont run." *Suffolk*.

- MULNE. A mill. Still in use.

- MULP. To pout; to be sulky. *East*.

- MULSE. Sweet wine.

- MULSY. Dirt; rubbish. *Beds*.

- MULTIPLICATION. The art of making gold and silver. (*A.-N.*)

- MULTIPLYING-GLASS. A magnifying-glass. See the *Bride*, 1640, sig. F. ii.

- MULTON. A sheep. (*Fr.*)

- MULVELL. The haddock? Translated by *mulvellus* in *Nominal MS.*

- MUM. (1) A beetle. *South*.

- (2) Silent, secret anger. *Essex*.

- MUMBLE. To stiek together. *Suffolk*. Sticky soil is said to be *mumbly*.

- MUMBLE-A-SPARROW. A cruel sport practised at wakes and fairs, in the following manner: A cock sparrow whose wings are clipped, is put into the crown of a hat; a man having his arms tied behind him, attempts to hite off the sparrow's head, hut is generally obliged to desist, by the many pecks and pinches he receives from the enraged bird.

- MUMBLE-MATINS. A Popish priest.

- MUM-BUDGET. A cant word implying silence. "*Avoir le bec gelé*, to play mumbudget, to be

tongue-tyed, to say never a word." *Cotgrave*. "To play at mumbudget, *demurer court ne sonner mot*," *Howell*.

In the city of Gloucester M. Bird of the chappell met with Tarlton, who, joyfull to regret otheer, went to visit his friends; amongst the rest, M. Bird, of the queenes chappell, visited M. Woodcock of the colledge, when meeting, many friendly speeches past, amongst which, M. Woodcock challenged M. Bird of him, who mused that hee was of his afnity and hee never knew it. Yes, sayes M. Woodcock, every woodcock is a bird, therefore it must needs be so. Lord, sir, sayes Tarlton, you are wide, for though every woodcock be a bird, yet every bird is not a woodcock. So Master Woodcock like a woodcock bit his lip, and mumbudget was silent.

Tarlton's Jests, 4to. Lond. 1611.

- MUMCHANCE. An old game, mentioned in *Cotgrave*, in v. *Chance*: Apollo Shroving, 1627, p. 49; Taylor's *Motto*, 1622, sig. D. iv. According to some writers, silence was an indispensable requisite to this game, and in Devon a silent stupid person is called a mumchance, Milles' *MS. Gloss*.

- MUMMER. A masker. The term *mummers* is now applied to the youths fantastically dressed who dance about at Christmas, and sometimes act a dramatic piece.

A-mumming, quoth you; why, there can be nothing worse then for a man to goe *a-mumming* when he hath no money in his purse.

Marriage of Witt and Wisdome, 1579.

- MUMMY. (1) To beat any one to a mummy, i. e. very severely.

- (2) Topsell, p. 83, mentions a herb so called. Egyptian mummy, or rather a substitute for it, was formerly used in medicine. "To make *mummees* of her grease," Fletcher's *Poems*, p. 256. Blount describes mummy, "A thing like pitch sold by apothecaries; it is hot in the second degree, and good against all hruisings, spitting of bloud, and divers other diseases. There are two kinds of it, the one is digged out of the graves in Arabia and Syria of those bodies that were embalmed, and is called *Arabian Mummy*. The second kind is onely an equal mixture of the Jews lime and Bitumen."

- MUMP. (1) To beat; to hruise. *North*.

- (2) To beg; to cheat; to intrude. *West*.

- (3) To make grimaces. "Simper and *mumpe*," Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Cc. x.

- (4) A protuberance; a lump. *Somerset*. Florio mentions "swellings in the necke called the *mumps*," p. 425.

- (5) To be sulky. *Suffolk*.

- (6) Any great knotty piece of wood; a root. *Glouc*.

- MUMPER. A beggar. *Var. dial*.

- MUMPING-DAY. The twenty-first of December, when the poor go about the country, begging corn, &c. *Herefordsh.* See Dunkin's *History of Bicester*, p. 270, ed. 1816.

- MUMPOKER. A word used to frighten naughty children. "I will send the *mumpoker* after you." *I. of Hight*.

- MUMPSINUS. An old error, in which men obstinately persevere - taken from a tale of

an ignorant monk, who in his breviary had always said *mumpsimus* instead of *sumpsimus*, and being told of his mistake, said, "I will not change my old *mumpsimus* for your new *sumpsimus*." Bentley has made good use of this tale in his *Epistles* on Phalaris.

Some be to stiffe in their old *mumpsimus*, other be to busy and curious in their new *sumpsimus*.

Hall, Henry VIII f. 261.

MUM-RUFFIN. The long-tailed tit. *Worc.*

MUN. (1) Must. *Var. dial.*

(2) The month. A common cry at Coventry on Good Friday is—

One a penny, two a penny, hot cross buns,
Butter them and sugar them and put them in your *muns*.

(3) *Mun fish*, rotten fish used in Cornwall for manure.

(4) A low familiar mode of address, said to be a corruption of *man*, but applied to both sexes.

MUNCH. Something to eat.

MUNCHATOES. Moustachios.

Now in my two *munchatoes* for a need,

Wanting a rope, I could well hang myself.

How to Choose a Good Wife, 1634.

MUNCH-PRESENT. One who takes bribes.

"Maunche present, *briffault*," Palsgrave.

MUNCORN. Mixed corn. *North.* In Herefordshire a muncorn team means a team of horses and oxen mixed.

MUNDAINE. Worldly possessions.

MUNDEFIE. To clear; to make clean. See Topsell's *Beasts*, p. 343; *Serpents*, p. 76.

MUNDICK. "A yellow ore mixed with tinn in the stannaries of Cornwall, which is wrought into true copper, and thereby affords a great advantage," Kennett.

MUNDLE. A slice or stick used in making puddings, &c. *North.*

MUNG. (1) Food for chickens, because usually of a mixed nature.

(2) A crowd of people. *Chesh.*

MUNGE. To munnch. *Var. dial.*

MUNGER. (1) To mutter; to grumble. *North.*

(2) A horse-collar made of straw.

MUNGY. Sultry; hot. *West.*

MUNITE. To strengthen; to fortify.

Their realmes and countries are fortified and munited with a double power, that is to say, with their owne strength and the ayde of their frendes.

Hall, Richard III. f. 18.

MUNNION. A mullion. *Maxon.* Still in use, Barnes' *Dorset Glossary*, p. 329.

MUNSWORN. Forsworn. *Yarksh.*

MUNT. To hint. *North.*

MUNTE. (1) To give; to measure out mede.

(2) Went. Piers Ploughman, p. 461.

MUNTELATE. A dish in ancient cookery described in *Ord.* and *Reg.* p. 429.

MUNTINS. The intermediate upright bars of framing. A joiner's term.

MUR. (1) A mouse. *Devon.*

(2) A severe cold with hoarseness.

Deafe eares, blind eyes, the pale, goute and mur,

And cold would kill thee, but for fire and fur.

Roseland's More Knowes Yet, 1612.

MURAY. A wall. (*A.-N.*)

MURCH. A diminutive man.

MURCHY. Mischief. *Devon.* The old-murphy, a term for the devil.

MURDERER. A very destructive piece of ordnance. It is called a murdering piece by Shakespeare.

MURDERING-PIE. The butcher-bird.

MURDL. Joyful; pleasant. (*A.-S.*)

MURE. (1) A wall. (*Lat.*) Also a verb, as in Harrison's *England*, p. 216.

(2) Husks or chaff of fruit after it has been pressed. *North.*

(3) Soft; meek; demure. *East.*

(3) To squeeze. *Cornw.*

MURELY. Nigh; almost. *Cornw.*

MURENGER. A superintendent of the walls of a town or city. *Chesh.*

MURPLES. Freckles; pimples. *Devon.*

MURGE. To joy; to gladden. (*A.-N.*) *Muryost*, merriest, *Roh. Glouc.* p. 349.

MURGIN. A bog; a quagmire. *Chesh.*

MURKINS. In the dark. *North.*

MURL. To crumble. *North.*

MURNE. Sorrowful. (*A.-S.*)

Ther lete we hem sojorne,

And speke we of chaunces hard and murne.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 366.

MURRAIN-BERRIES. The berries of the black hony are so called in the Isle of Wight.

MURRE. An old dish in cookery, described in Warner's *Antiq. Culin.* p. 83.

MURREY. A dark red colour.

MURRLE. To muse attentively. (*Cumb.*)

MURTH. Plenty; abundance. *North.*

MURUNS. The herb chickweed.

MUS. Muzzle; mouth. Spelt *muz* in Tim Bobbin, *Gl. ed.* 1806.

MUSARD. (1) A wretch, or vagabond.

Ich wene thou art a fole musard

When thou of love me hast bisought.

Gy of Warwike, p. 10.

(2) A foolish fellow. *Devon.*

MUSCADINE. A rich sweet-smelling wine.

Also called the *muscadell*.

And I will have also wyne de Ryne,

With new mald Clarye, that is good and fyne,

Muscadell, terratyne, and bastard.

With Ypocras and Pymment comyng afterworde.

M.S. Rowel. C. 85.

MUSCET. A muscle. *Nominale MS.*

MUSCLE-PLUM. A dark purple plum.

MUSCOVY-GLASS. Tale.

MUSCULL. A pasture.

MUSE. (1) To wonder. *Shak.*

(2) A hole in a hedge through which game passes. Also called *muset*.

But the good and aproved hounds on the contrary, when they have found the hare, make shew therof to the hunter, by running more speedily, and with gesture of head, eyes, ears, and tails, winding to the hare *muset*, never give over prosecution with a gallant noise, no not returning to their leaders, least they loose advantage.

Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 482.

Or with hare-pyes set in a *muset* hole,

Wilt thou deceave the dcep-earth-delving coney?

The Affectionate Shepherd, 1594.

(3) To gaze. (*A.-N.*)

- MUSH.** (1) Dust; dusty refuse. *North*.
 (2) Guardedly silent. *East*.
 (3) Anything mashed. *Lanc*.
 (4) To break a child's spirit by unnecessary harshness. *Warne*.
 (5) The best kind of iron ore.
MUSHERON. A mushroom; toadstool. It occurs in Palsgrave, 1530. *Mushrump*, another form, is found in Marlowe, and Shakespeare, *Tempest*, ed. 1623, p. 16, col. 2.
MUSHROOM-HITCHES. Inequalities in the floor of a coal mine, occasioned by the projection of basaltic or other stony substances. *North*.
MUSIKER. A musician.
MUSK. The herb cranes-bill.
MUSKEL. A caterpillar. *Devon*.
MUSKET. The male sparrow-hawk. See Harrison, p. 227. It is the translation of *capus* in MS. Addit. 11579.
MUSKIN. "A proper visage," Palsgrave.
MUSROLL. The nose-band of a horse's bridle. (*Fr.*) Still in use.
MUSS. (1) A mouse. Jonson, i. 49.
 (2) A scramble. There was a scrambling game amongst children so called. "Striving as children play at musse," Florio, p. 38.
 (3) The month. *North*.
MUSSELL. A lump of bread, &c.
MUST. (1) Ground apples. *West*.
 (2) New wine. A very common term in old authors.
 (3) *Well must ye*, an elliptical phrase for wishing good luck to any one.
 (4) To turn mauldy. *Palsgrave*.
MUSTILER. Armour for the body.
MUSTIR. To talk together privately.
MUSTREDEVILLIARS. A kind of mixed grey woollen cloth, which continued in use up to Elizabeth's reign. It is sometimes spelt *mustard-villars*.
MUT. Must; might. *North*. This form occurs in Torrent, p. 61.
MUTE. (1) A mule of the male kind mated of a she-ass by a horse, though some will have it that a mule so bred is termed a *mule* without reference to sex. *Linc*.
 (2) The dung of hawks.
 One used an improper term to a falconer, saying that his hawk dung'd. The falconer told him that he should have said *mated*. Anon after this fellow stumbled, and fell into a cowshare, and the falconer asking him how he came so betray'd, he answered, In a cow mute.
Witz, Fittes, and Fancies, 1596, p. 178.
 (3) To mew; to moult.
 (4) A pack of hounds. Sometimes, the cry of hounds. *Gent. Rec*.
MUTESSE. The same as *Mute* (2).
MUTIE. An army. (*A.-N.*)
MUTIN. Mutinous. *Shak*.
MUTTING. Sulky; glumping. *Charnie*. Muttering, muttering, Chester Plays, i. 132.
MUTTON. A prostitute. *Mutton-monger*, a man addicted to muttons. Both terms are still in common use. "A muttonable snail-

smocke, or muttonmonger, a cunning solicitor of a wench," Cotgrave.

MUTTON-TOPS. The young tops or shoots of the goose-foot.

MUTTY-CALF. A very young calf. Also, a simpleton. *Yorksh*.

MUTUATE. Borrowed. (*Lat.*)

Whiche for to set themselves and their band the more gorgeously forward had *mutuate* and borrowed dyverse and sundry summes of monay.

Hail, Henry VII. f. 27

MUWEN. May. (*A.-S.*)

MUX. Muck; dirt. Hence *muken*, a dunghill. *West*. Lye has *muxy*, a Devonshire word.

MUZWEEB. A cobweb. *North*.

MUZZLE. (1) The face. *Var. dial*.

(2) To drink excessively. *Linc*.

(3) To trifle; to skulk. *Yorksh*. It seems to occur in a similar sense in Florio, ed. 1611, p. 25.

(4) To gruh up with the snout, as swine do. *Decon*.

MUZZY. Half drunk. *Var. dial*.

MYCULLE. Much; great.

Now alle wyman that has your wytte,
 And sees my childe on my knees ded,
 Wepe not for yours, but wepe for hit,
 And yeshalls have ful myrcful mede.
 He wolde agayne for your luf blede,
 Rather or that ye damued were;
 I pray yow alle to hym take hede;
 For now ligges ded my dere son dere.

MS. Cantab. Pt. v. 48. f. 73.

MYDDYNG-PYTTE. Dunghill-pit. See *Midden*.

That contré es so foyre on to luke,
 And so bryght and brade, als says the buke,
 That alle this world thare wa wonne ybitt,
 War nocht bot als a *myddyng-pytte*
 Tu regarde of that contré so brade.

Hampole, MS. Bous, p. 223.

MY-EYE. A very common low exclamation of astonishment.

MY-HEN-HIATH-LAID. A kind of game mentioned by Florio, p. 474.

MY-LADY'S-HOLE. A game at cards.

MYLATE. A dish in ancient cookery, described in *Forme of Cury*, p. 69.

MYR. Pleasant. (*A.-S.*) *Myrré*, merry, Torrent of Portugal, p. 13.

Quy shuld thou leve so *myr* a thyng,

That is likend and swete. *MS. Cantab. Pt. v. 48. f. 82.*

MYSBRYDE. Evil birth. (*A.-S.*)

For this skylle byt may be seyde,
 Hendyng synns for oura *myshryde*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 1.

MYSE. To mince, or cut in small pieces.

MYSELL. Myself. *North*. I have also heard *myssen* in the same sense.

MYSELVENE. Myself. (*A.-S.*)

MYSFARYNGE. Hurt; injured.

He sawe a knyghte rydyng,
 His ryght arme was *mysfaryng*.

MS. Cantab. Pt. li. 38. f. 154.

MY-SOW-PIGGED. An old game mentioned in Taylor's *Minto*, 12mo. 1622, sig. D. iv.

MYSPAYRE. Evil?

Syr, he seyde, the kyng Edgare
 Dryveth this to greta *myspayre*.

MS. Cantab. Pt. ii. 38. f. 123.

MYSSSE. To fail. (*A.-N.*)

He shal have warryng for blyss,
And of blessing shal he myss.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 9.

MYSTHROWE. To mistrust. (*A.-S.*)

But our Lady was evyr steadfast in the felth,
And mystroweid not of his resurreccion.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 42.

Tel me, therefore, if it be so,

Hastow thin yhe oughl mysthrowe?

Gower, MS. Bodl. 294, f. 11.

And be no morre so mystroward,

But trow trewly.

Craft's Excerpta Antiqua, p. 110.

MYSTYMED. Skinner explains this, *male tempus in hoc mundo impendit.*

And as he hath the world mystymed.

Gower, MS. Bodl. 294.

MYSJ. Mice.

After this, ther come oule of the redez a grete
multitude of mysj, als grete als foxes, and ete up
the dede bodyes.

MS. Lanoln A. 1. 17, f. 28.

MYTHE. Mild.

O Judas, sore ashamed thou be may

So mcke and so mythe a mayster to tray.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 85.

MYJTVOL. Powerful. *Roh. Glouc.*

NA. No. *North.* It is even a mark of
North country dialect in some MSS.

NAB. (1) A cant term for the head. See a list
in Brit. Bihl. ii. 521.

(2) The summit of an eminence. *North.*

(3) To catch; to seize; to overtake a person
unexpectedly. *Var. dial.* To nah the rust,
i. e. to receive punishment unexpectedly.

(4) Kennett has, "nab of a bolt, the sholder of
iron sticklug out about the middle of the bolt
in a lock, the use of which is to receive the
bottom of the bit of the key, when, in turning
it about, it shoots the bolt backwards and
forwards."

NABALL. A fool. One of Rowlands' epigrams,
in his More Knaves Yet, 1612, is addressed
"to all London's naballs."

NABBITY. Dwarfish. *East.*

NABCHET. A hat or cap. An old cant term,
given by Harman, 1567. *Nabcher*, Earle, p.
253. Grose has nab-cheat.

NAB-NANNY. A louse. *East.*

NA-BUT. Only. *North.*

NACKENDOLE. Eight pounds of meal. *Lanc.*
It is supposed to be a kuending-dole, the
quantity usually taken for kneading at one
time. Often pronounced *aghrndole*. It oc-
curs in Prompt. Parv. under the form *eytendeke*.

NACKER. (1) A young colt. *Devon.*

(2) To snap the fingers. *Wilt.*

NACKING. A haudkerchief. *Cornw.*

NADDE. For *ne hadde*, had not. (*A.-S.*)

NADDLING. Nodding. *Devon.*

NÆVE. A spot; a fault. (*Lat.*)

NAF. The pudendum muliebre. *North.*

NAFFING. Grumhling; gaggling. *North.*

NAG. To nick, chip, or slit. *Lin.*

NAGR. The backside. (*A.-N.*)

NAGGING-PAIN. A slight but constant pain,
as the toothache. *West.*

NAGGLE. (1) To gnaw. *North.*

(2) To toss the head in a stiff and affected man-
ner. *East.*

NAGGLED. Tired. *Oron.*

NAGGY. Touchy; irritable. *North.*

NAGRE. A miserly person. *North.*

NAID. Denied. Skelton, ii. 197.

NAIF. A term applied by jewellers to a stone
of true natural lustre.

NAIL. (1) Eight pounds, generally applied to
articles of food. *South.*

(2) To prick a horse in shoeing.

NAIL-BIT. A gimlet. *Heref.*

NAILBURN. A kind of temporary brook or
intermittent land-spring, very irregular in its
visitation and duration. There are several
nailburns in Kent. One may be mentioned
below Barham Downs, which sometimes ceases
to flow for two or three years, and then breaks
out very copiously, and runs into the lesser
Stour at Bridge. Warkworth, Chronicle, p.
24, gives a very curious account of these sin-
gular streams, and mentions one "hyside
Canturbury called Naylbome," which seems
to be that above alluded to.

NAILED. Caught; secured; fixed. It occurs
in the Pickwick Papers, p. 429, as a slang
term, but may possibly be genuine from A.-S.
neahcean.

NAILER. A person who sells nails.

NAIL-PASSEIT. A gimlet. *West.* Kennett
has *nailrin* in the same sense.

NAIL-SPRING. A hang-nail. *Devon.*

NAITINE. To deny. *Prompt. Parv.*

NAKAR. A naked person. *Nomiale MS.*

NAKE. To make naked. (*A.-S.*)

NAKED-BED. A person undressed and in bed
was formerly said to be in naked-bed, and,
according to Brockett, the phrase is still in
use applied to any one entirely naked. The
term was probably derived from the ancient
custom of sleeping without night linen, which
was most common in this country during the
thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries.
The Danes and Saxons appear to have been
far more civilized in this respect. In Isum-
bras, 102, a mother and her children are
described as escaping from a fire "alle als
nakede als they were borne;" but it would
seem from a passage in Piers Ploughman, p.
273, that the practice was not quite universal.
See Mr. Wright's notes, p. 557; Ritson's
Anc. Pop. Poet. p. 49. Compare also Armin's
Nest of Ninnies, p. 24, "Jemy ever used to
lye naked, as is the use of a number." Two
very curious anecdotes in Hall, Henry VII. ff.
20, 53, may also be consulted. "In naked
bedde, *au lieu couché tout nud*; in naked

bedde, *couchez nud a nud, or on les trouva
coucher ensemble nud a nud,*" *Palsgrave*.
Ne be thi winpil nevere so jelu ne so stroutende,
Ne thi false tail so long ne so trailende,
That tu ne schalt at evin al kutild billevin,
And thou schalt to bedde gon so nakid as thou were

[*Borin*]. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 15.

A noysom worm, or coverlid,
Or side-piece of thy naked bed.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 105.

At twelve a'clock at night,
It flowde with such a hed,
Yea, many a woful wight
Did swim in naked bed.

Balld by Tariton, 1570.

NAKED-GULL. An unfledged bird. This term is still used in Cheshire.

NAKED-LADIES. The plant saffron.

NAKER (1) Mother of pearl. (*Fr.*)

(2) A kind of drum. A kettle-drum, according to Warton, i. 169. "Pipes, trompes, and nakers," Minot, p. 63. Ducange describes it to have been a kind of brazen drum used in the cavalry, and Maundeville, p. 281, mentions it as a high-sounding instrument.

With trompe and with nakers,
And with the schalmus fülle clere.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 134.

NAKETTE. A sort of precious stone, mentioned in Emaré, 94, 142.

NAKID. Empty; unrigged.

And hath ordeyned, as sche thoughe,
A nakid schip withoute sterc.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 63.

NAKINS. No kind of. (*A.-S.*) *Nakyn*, *Ywaine and Gawin*, 897.

NAKKE. The neck. *Perceval*, 692.

NAKED. Made naked; nakeded. (*A.-S.*)

NALE. Ale; ale-honse. *Atte nale*, a corruption of *A.-S.* *act þan ale*, is common. See *Piers Ploughman*, p. 531; *Skelton*, ii. 117; *Tyrwhitt's Glossary*, p. 165; *Thynne's Debate*, p. 53; and example in v. *Atte*.

While men loveden merl song, gamen and feire tale,
Nou hem is wel levere gon to the nale,
Ueechen out the gurdel and rume the wombe,
Comen erliche thider and sitte ther ful longe.

MS. Bodl. 652, f. 1.

NALL. An awl. See *Tusser*, p. 10. *Naule*, *Topasell's Beasts*, 1607, p. 183.

NALTERJACK. A toad. *Suffolk*.

NAM. For *ne am*, *am not*. (*A.-S.*)

NAME. Took. (*A.-S.*)

The kyng had a croune on hys hede,
It was no sylver ne gold rede,
It was all off preysous stone,
Als brygt as any sonne it schone!
Also sone as he to me come,
Whether I wold ore nat up be me name.

MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

On a day the erle to hur came,
And yn hys armys he hur name.

MS. Cantab. FF. ii. 78, f. 117.

Goddess augheles the soule nam,
And bare hyt ynto the bosom of Abraham.

MS. Hart. 1701, f. 44.

Downe he an hylle the wey she name,
And to the firekrypel-see sche came.

MS. Cantab. FF. ii. 38, f. 64.

NAMELESS. Anonymous. *Reginald Scot*, in his *Discoverie of Withecraft*, 4to. Lond. 1584, quotes "T. R. a *nameles* author." It occurs in *Two Gent. of Verona*, ii. 1.

NAMELY. Especially.

NAMMET. A lunebeon. *South.*

NAMMORE. No more. (*A.-S.*)

He segh the child so queinte of lore,
He wolde techen him *nammore*.

The Seegen Sages, 1018

NAN. (1) Used for *Anon*, q. v.

(2) A small earthen jar. *Devon*.

(3) None. Still in common use.
In al flom that riche stede,
Suehe ne was ther *nan*.

Legend of St. Alexander, MS.

NANCY. (1) A small lobster. *East*.

(2) *Miss Nancy*, an effeminate man.

NANG. To insult. *West*.

NANGATIS. In no manner. (*A.-S.*)

NANGNAIL. A hangnail. *Far. dial.*

NANKINS. No kind of. (*A.-S.*)

NANNACKS. Valueless trifles. *East*.

NANNLE-BERRIES. See *Anberry*.

NANNY. A goat. Hence, a kept woman or whore. *Nanny-house*, a brothel.

NANNY-HEN. As nice as a nanny hen, i. e. very affected or delicate. *Cotgrave* has the phrase, "as nice as a nunnes henne."

Women, women, love of women

Make bare purs with some men,

Some be nyse as a *nanne* hene,

31t al thel be nat so;

Some be lewde, some all be shreude,

Go schrewes wher thel goo.

MS. Lambeth 360, f. 133

NAN-PIE. A magpie. *North*.

NANTERSCASE. In case that. *North*.

NANTILING. Nothing. (*A.-S.*)

NANTLE. To fondle; to trifle. *North*.

NAP. (1) Expert. *Yorksh.*

(2) A stroke; a blow. *Devon*. "I nawpe one in the necke," *Palsgrave*.

(3) A small rising; a billock. *West*.

(4) To cheat at dice. *Grose*.

(5) To seize; to grasp. *North*.

NAP-AT-NOON. The purple goat's beard.

NAPE. (1) A piece of wood used to support the fore-part of a loaded waggon. *North*. See *Kennett*, p. 77.

(2) A hole, or fracture. *Devon*.

(3) To behead; to kill by a stroke in the neck. *Nominale MS.*

NAPERY. Linen. Generally table linen.

"*Naprie store of linnen, linge,*" *Palsgrave*. The term is still in use, and any kind of light ornamental ware is called *napery-ware* in the North of England. *Napri*, *MS. Cantab. FF. i. 6, f. 58*.

NAPET. A napkin; a handkerchief.

NAPIER'S-BONES. An instrument consisting of small rods, much used in the seventeenth century to expedite arithmetical calculations so called from its inventor, Lord Napier, who published an account of it under the title of *Rabbdologia, seu numerationis per virgulas*.

libri duo, 8vo. Edinh. 1617. See a notice of Napier's bones in *Cleveland Revived*, 1660, p. 32, in a poem by Hall.

A moon dial, with Napier's bones,
And several constellation stones.

Hudibras, II. lib. 1093.

NAPKIN. A pocket-handkerchief. Ray says, "so called about Sheffield in Yorkshire." It is frequently found in old plays, and is not yet obsolete.

NAPPE. To sleep. (*A.-S.*)

NAPPER. The head. *Var. dial.*

NAPPERN. An apron. *North.* We have *nappern* in Pr. Parv. p. 25.

NAPPERS. The knees. *Line.*

NAPPING. Taken napping, i. e. taken in the fact, especially in adultery. "Th take napping with rem in re," Florio, p. 126.

NAPPY. Strong, as ale, &c. "Nuppy as ale is, vigoureux," Palgrave.

NAR. Near; nearer. *North.*

So longe we may goo seke

For that which is not farre,

Till ended be the week,

And we never the narres. *MS. Cotton. Vesp. A. xxv.*

NARD. (1) Odoriferous.

To my smell

Nard sent of rue, and wormwood.

The Muses Looking Glass, 1643, p. 37.

(2) The herb pepperwort.

NARE. (1) A nose. (*Lat.*)

(2) Never. *Devon.* Also as *Nar*, q. v.

NARES. The nostrils of a hawk.

NARGWE. Narrow. *Narger*, narrower, is still used in Somerset.

Make a pipe with a broad end on the stone and the *norgwe* end on the sore tothe, so that the smok may come thowr the pype to the tothe.

MS. Med. Rec. xv. Cent.

NARLE. A hard swelling on the neck, arising from a cold. *Glove.* Also, a knot in a tree; a knot in thread, &c.

NARN. Never a one. *West.*

NARREL. A nostril. "A haukes *narrell*, one of the little holes whereat she drawes in, and lets out, her breath," Cotgrave.

NARROW-DALE-NOON. One o'clock. The top of Narrowdale Hills in Staffordshire is so high that the inhabitants under it for one quarter of the year never see the sun, and when it appears again they see it not till one by the clock, which they call thereabout the *narrow-dale-noon*, using it proverbially when they would express a thing done late at noon.

NARROW-SOULED. Very stingy. *North.*

NARROW-WRIGGLE. An earwig. *East.*

NARRY. Not either; none. *West.*

NAR-SIN. Never since. *North.*

NARWE. Close; narrow. (*A.-S.*)

NAS. Was not. (*A.-S.*)

Our princes spoken wordes felle,

And sayd that her kling

Nas bot a bretheling.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 7.

NASH. (1) Chilly. *Wills.*

(2) Firm; stiff; hard. *Derb.*

NASK. A prison. An old cant term.

NAST. (1) Dirt; nastiness. *West.*

(2) For *ne Nast*, hast thou not?

NASTEN. To render nasty. *Somerset.*

NASTIC. Short-breathed. *Devon.*

NASTY. Ill-tempered. *Var. dial.*

NASTY-OFF. In a bad plight; awkwardly situated. *Somerset.*

NAT. A mat. *Palgrave.* "A natt, scorium," Nominale MS. [Storea.]

NATAL. Presiding over nativity.

NATCHES. The notches or battlements of a church-tower. *Kent.*

NATE. (1) Naught; bad. *Kent.*

(2) To use; to make use of. *Northumb.*

NATELIE. Neatly; in order. (*A.-S.*)

NATHE. The nave. "Nathe stocke of a whele," *Palgrave.* Still in use.

NATHELESSE. Nevertheless. (*A.-S.*)

NATHEMORE. Not the more. *Spenser.*

NATION. (1) A family. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Very; excessive. *Var. dial.* Said to be a corruption of *damnation*.

NATIVE. Native place. *Var. dial.*

NATIVITY-PIE. A Christmas-pie.

NATLINGS. Chitterlings. *Devon.*

NATRELLE. The crown of the head. "Fetter, a natrelle," Nominale MS.

NATTERED. Ill-tempered. *North.*

NATTLE. (1) To strike; to knock. *North.*

(2) To be busy about trifles. *East.*

NATTY. Neat; spruce. *Var. dial.*

NATTY-BOXES. The contribution paid periodically by the workmen in various branches of trade to the trade union to which they belong. *York.*

NATTY-LADS. Young pickpockets.

NATURABLE. (1) Natural. (2) Kind.

NATURAL. (1) Native disposition.

(2) An idiot. Still in use.

(3) Legitimate. Constantly used in this sense by early writers.

(4) Quite. *Dorset.*

(5) Kind; charitable. *Line.* Sir Thomas More apparently uses the word in this sense in the *Supplicacyon of Snulys*, sig. l. iii. Shakespeare has *nature* for *good feeling*, *natural affection*. In Devonshire, simplicity is often denominated *good nature*.

(6) A term at vingt-un, a game at cards, meaning a tenth card and an ace, or the whole number of twenty-one realized at once with two cards.

NATURELIKE. Natural. *Palgrave.*

NATY. Fat and lean, in good order for eating. *Devon.*

NAUFRAGIATE. To shipwreck. It occurs in Lithgow's *Pilgrimes Farewell*, 1618.

NAUGHT. Bad; naughty. *Be naught awhile*, an oath or execration. *To be naught with*, to be adulterous. *To call one to naught*, to abuse excessively.

NAUGHTY-PACK. An old phrase of abuse. Still in use, but generally applied to children in a softer manner.

NAUN. Nothing. *Suffolk.*

NAUNTLE. To elevate gently. *North.*

NAUP. The same as *Nap* (2).

NAUR. Nowhere. *Hearne.*

NAVE. (1) Have not. (*A.-S.*)

That I sawe childre reweth me sore ;
If I myght have lever me wore.

Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 64.

(2) A wooden instrument on which the straw is laid in thatching. *Oxon.*

NAVEGOR. An auger, a carpenter's tool.

This word occurs in an inventory dated A. D. 1301, and in *Nomiale MS.*

NAVEL-HOLE. The hole in a millstone for receiving the grain.

NAVET. Rape-seed. (*Fr.*) It is more generally spelt *naves*.

If he eate spiders he instantly dyeth thereof, except he eate also wilde Ivy or sen-craba. Likewise *navew-gentill* and *oleander*, kill the hart.

Topssell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 130.

NAVIES. Excavators. *Var. dial.*

NAVY. A canal. *North.*

NAWDER. Neither. Still in use.

NAWEN. Own. *Lydgate, p. 110.* Still in use. *Craven Gl. ii. 5.*

NAWL. The navel. *Somerset.* It is an archaism. See *Pr. Parv. p. 296.*

NAWT. Nought.

Io wordely muk ys here conscience,

For they sette et nauw cleue conscience.

MS. Cantab. FF. i. 6, f. 130.

NAWTH. Poor; destitute.

NAWT-HEAD. A blockhead; a coward. *North.*

NAXTY. Nasty; filthy.

NAY. To deny. Also, denial, as in *Sir Eglamour, 1130.* *It is no nay, it is not to be denied.*

The cardinall, then beyng Bishop of Winchester, toke upon hym the stete of cardinall, whiche was *nayed* and *denayed* hym by the kyng of mooste noble memory.

Hail, Henry VI. f. 61.

NAYE. An egg.

The two eyne of the byeryne was brightere thane silver,

The tother was yelowere thane the yolke of a maye.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 88.

NAYNSTE. The nonce. *Nomiale MS.*

NAY-SAY. A refusal. *North.*

NAY-THEN. A phrase implying doubt, disappointment, or wonder.

NAY-WORD. A watch-word. Also, a proverb, a bye-word. *Shak.*

NAZART. A mean person; an ass. *Derb.* Sometimes *nazzle*, in the same sense. "Some selfe-conceited *nazold*," *Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 160.* Mr. Scatcherd has, "*naz-said*, an insignificant lad."

NAZE. The same as *Bevel* (1).

NAZY. Intoxicated. *North.*

NAZZLES. Ill-tempered. *Yorksh.*

NE. Not; nor. (*A.-S.*)

Bi Appolya, that sitteth on hie !

A falter childre oever I ne eye,

Neither of lengthe ne of brede,

Ne so feire lemya hede. *Beres of Hamtoun, MS.*

NEAGER. A term of reproach. *North.*

NEA-MAKINS. No matter. *Yorksh.*

NEAMEL. Nimble. *Yorksh.*

NEANY. None.

NEAP. A turnip. *Cornew.*

NEAPENS. Both hands full. *North.*

NEAR. (1) Empty. *Sou/h.*

(2) Close; penurious. *Var. dial.*

(3) The kidney. Forby says it is the fat of the kidney. "Neare of a beast, *roignon*," *Palsgrave.* "Ren, a nere," *Nomiale MS.*

(4) The left side of a horse is usually termed the *near side.*

(5) Nearer. See *Nar.*

(6) Neither. *Line.* See *Skinner.*

NEAR-HAND. Almost. Also, probably. *Nere-hande, near, Perceval, 496.*

Madem, it is *ner-hand* panyd prime,

And me behoves al for to dyne,

Bothe wyo and ele to dryoke;

Whencoe I have dynyd thenne wole I fare,

God may covere hem off here care,

Or that I slepe c wyoke.

Romanes of Athelston, p. 92.

NEARING-CLOTHES. The garments or linen worn next the skin.

NEAR-NOW. Not long since. *Nor/f.*

NEAR-SIGHTED. Short-sighted. *Var. dial.*

NEART. Night. *Devon.*

NEAT. Horned oxen. *Neat-house*, a cow-house, is still in use. *Neat-foot-oil*, oil or grease extracted from cows' feet.

NEATRESS. A female keeper of herds.

NEB. (1) The nose. Also, a hill or beak. Hence, to *kiss*. *North.* It sometimes means the face in early English, as in *Reliq. Antiq. i. 124*; *Gy of Warwike, p. 303.*

Hir grey eyghen, hir nobbis schene.

Guy of Warwike, p. 6.

Fram the cheke the neb he bar,

The scheld from the schulder thar.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 229.

Josep cam into halle and sawz his brethren wepe ;

He kiasch Benjamin, anon his neb he gan wipe.

MS. Bodl. 632, f. 10.

Into his bour he is come,

And stant before hire bed,

And find that twe neb to neb,

Neb to neb, on mouth to mouth ;

Wele sooe was that soowe outh !

Floris and Blanchefleur, 618.

(2) The pole of an ox-cart. *Sou/h.*

(3) The handle of a scythe. *North.*

NEBBOR. A neighbour. *North.*

NEBLE. A woman's nipple. *Palsgrave.*

NECANTUR. The book of accounts of the slaughter-house. (*Lat.*)

NECE. A niece; a cousin. (*A.-N.*)

NECESSAIRE. Necessary. (*A.-N.*)

NECESSITY. Bad illicit spirit. *Devon.* See *Marshall's West of England, i. 232.*

NECK. (1) To come in the neck, to follow immediately afterwards. *Neck and crop*, completely.

(2) The turning up, or plait, of a cap, was formerly called its neck.

NECKABOUT. Any linen or garment about a woman's neck. *Sheffield.*

NECK-BAND. A gorget. *Palsgrave.*

NECK-BARROW. A shrine on which relics or images were carried in processions.

NECK-BREAK. Complete ruin. *East.*

NECK-COLLAR. A gorget. *Palsgrave*.

NECKED. When the ears of corn are bent down and broken off by wind, &c., the corn is said to be necked. *North*.

NECKING. A neck-handkerchief. *East*. Also called a *neck-tye*.

NECK-OF-THE-FOOT. The instep.

NECK-PIT. The bend at the back of the neck. *Neckpytt*, *Archæologia*, xxx. 411.

NECK-ROPE. A wooden bow to come round the neck of a hallock, and fastened above to a small transverse beam, by which hallocks are fastened with a cord.

NECK-TOWEL. A small towel used for wiping delicate crockery, &c. *Line*.

NECKUM. The three draughts into which a jug of beer is divided are called *neckum*, *sinkum*, *swankum*.

NECK-VERSE. The beginning of the 51st psalm, read formerly by criminals claiming the benefit of clergy.

And it behoves me to be secret, or else my necks-verse
cunt

Well, now to pack my dead man hence It is hys tyme
I run. 1st Part of *Promos and Cassandra*, iv. 4.

At this assizes fear not to appear;

The Judge will read thy neck-verse for thee here.

Cibber's Divine Glimpses, 1650, p. 119.

NECK-WEED. Hemp. *Var. dial.*

NED-CAKE. A rich girdle cake. *North*.

NEDDER. (1) An adder. *North*. It occurs in the *Boke of Curtasye*, p. 9. "*Serpens, alle maner nedris*," *Nominales MS.*

(2) Lower; inferior. *North*.

NEDDY. A jackass. *Var. dial.*

NEDE. (1) To force; to compel. (*A.-S.*)

(2) We should probably read "ende" in the following passage:

A rugged taffe so a fende,

And an heved at the nede.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 57.

NEDEFUL. Distressed; indigent. (*A.-S.*)

NEDELLER. A maker of needles.

NEDELY. Necessarily. (*A.-S.*) *Nedelinge* is also used in the same sense.

Si the it nedelyngs shall be so.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 97.

And thay went thurgh a dry cuntree, sandye and
withowtten water, and nedelyngs thame byhaved
wende armede, ther was so grette plente of neddis
and cruelle wyld bestes.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 27.

NEDINGE. Need; trouble.

NEDIRCOP. A spider. *Nominales MS.*

NEE. Nigh. Wright's Seven Sages, p. 48.

NEED-FIRE. Ignition produced by rubbing wood together. *North*.

NEEDHAM'S-SHORE. An indigent situation. This proverb is given by Ray. See *Tusser*, ed. 1712, p. 284.

NEEDLE. To nestle; to lodge.

(2) A piece of wood put by the side of a post to strengthen it.

(3) To hit the needle, to strike the centre of the mark. A term in archery, derived metaphorically.

NEEDLE-HOUSE. A small case for needles.

"*Acuere*, a nedylbows," *Nominales MS. xv. Cent.* It occurs in *Lydgate*.

NEEDLE-POINT. A sharper. *Needler*, a keen active man; a niggard.

NEEDLE-WEED. The plant shepherd's needle.

NEEDLE-WORK. The curious frame-work of timber and plaster with which many old houses are constructed.

NEEDMENTS. Necessaries.

Her wit a commonwealth contains

Of needments for her household store.

DeLaney's Strange Histories, 1807.

NEEDS. (1) Necessities. (2) Of necessity.

(3) Forsooth; indeed. *Somerzet*.

NEELE. A needle. Also *neeld*. It is an archaism, and is still in use.

NEEN. The eyes. *Yorksh.*

NEEP. Dranght-tree of a waggon.

NEESE. To sneeze. *North*. This form of the word occurs in *Welde's Janua Linguarum*, 1615, Index in v. *sternuto*.

NEEST. Nighest; next. *North*.

NEET. Nighbt. *North*.

NEEVEYE. Descendants.

NEEZLE. To nestle. *Var. dial.* Bird's-nesting is often called *birds'-neezing*.

NEGHE. Almost; nearly. (*A.-S.*)

NEGHE. To near; to approach. (*A.-S.*)

For night neghed and thal had nede,

But of herber might thal night adepe.

MS. Harl. 4196, f. 13.

NEGHEN. Nine. See *Defauteles*.

NEGIST. Nighest; nearest. *Hampole*.

NEGLECTION. Neglect. *Glowe*.

NEGLIGENT. Reckless. This stronger meaning than is usually assigned to the word is used by Shakespeare.

NEGON. A niggard; a miser. Wrongly explained in *Gl. Towneley Myat*, p. 320.

Covaytice of wylle is as a bayt;

Avaryce is a negon haldyng streyt.

R. de Brunne, MS. Boecus, p. 83.

And thus men schall teche oðar by the,

Of mete and drynke no negon to bee.

MS. Cantab. Ff. 11. 38, f. 140.

What seye ye by thes streyte negons,

That se al day Goddes perones.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 40.

To ȝow thereof am I no nigon.

Oceles, MS. Soc. Antiq. 154, f. 262.

NEGROES-HEADS. Brown leaves delivered to the ships in ordinary.

NEIF. Fist, or hand. *North*.

Alle lyardes meune, I warne ȝowe byfore,

Bete the cowste with ȝour neffes, whene ȝe may do no more.

Thus endis lyardes, at the laste worde,

Yf a maunc thynke mekill, kepe somewhate in horde.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 149.

NEIGHBOUR. There is a game called "Neighbour, I torment thee," played in Staffordshire, "with two hands and two feet and a bob, and a nod as I do."

NEIGHBOURING. Gossiping. *Yorksh.*

NEIL. Never.

Whos kyngdome ever schalle laste and neil fyne.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 124, f. 2.

NEIST. Near; next to. *Devon*.

NEITHER-OF-BOTH. Neither. *East.*

NEIVEL. To give a blow with the neive or fist. *Cumb.*

NEKED. Little or nothing. *Garwayne.*

NEKIST. Nearest; next. (*A.-S.*)

NELE. Evil; cowardly.

NELL-KNEED. Knock-kneed. *North.*

NELSON'S-BALLS. A globular confection, in great esteem with boys.

NEMBROT. Nimrod.

And over that thorow synne it come,
Thet Nembrot suehe emprise nom.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 37.

NEME. Uncle. "Neme, neam, gossip, (Warw.),"
Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

Ther undur sate e creature,
As bript as any son-beame,
And angels did hym gret honoure,
Lo! childe, he seid, this lathy neme.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 69.

In evyll tyme thou dedyst hym wronge:
He ys my neme, y schell the hongre.

MS. Cantab. Fl. il. 38, f. 131.

NEMEL. Capable. *Lydgate.*

NEMELINE. To name; to call.

NEMLY. Quickly; sharply.

NEMPNE. To name; to call. (*A.-S.*) *Nempt,*
Holinshed, Hist. England, i. 81.

NENE. Neither. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in MS.
Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.

NENEVEN. Temperance. See Batman uppon
Bartholome, 1582.

NENET. Will not. (*A.-S.*)

NENTE. The ninth.

Of this nente meke we ende,
And begyne of the tende.

R. de Brunne, MS. Bower, p. 11.

NEOPHYTE. A novice. (*Gr.*)

NEP. (1) A turnip. *North.*

(2) The herb cat-mint. *Palgrave.* Spelt
nept in MS. Lincoln, f. 292.

NEPHEW. Grandson; descendant.

NEPKIN. A nectarine. *Somerset.*

NEPPERED. Cross; peevish. *Yorksh.*

NER. Never. (*A.-S.*)

As I stod on e day, me self under e tre,
I met in a morveninge a may, in e medwe;
A smiller to min si the saw I ner non,
Of a blak bornet al wos hir wede,
Purified with peloure down to the toon.

MS. Arundel. Coll. Arm. 27, f. 130.

NERANE. A spider. Nominale MS.

NERE. (1) Nigher; nearer. (*A.-S.*)

(2) For *newere*, were got. (*A.-S.*)

(3) The ear. MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii.

NERFE. Nerve; sinew. (*A.-N.*)

NERLED. Badly treated. *North.*

NERVALLE. The following receipt is from an
early MS. in my possession—

For to make a noyntement callyd *nervalle*: it is
gode for senows. Take wyld sage, emerose,
camemylle, betayne, sage, mynte, heyhore, hore-
hownde, red-nettylle, lorel-levis, walworde, of eche
halfe e quartone; and then weche them, and stampe
them with e ll. of May buttur, and than put to e
quartone of oyle olyf, and medylle them well to-
gether, end then put it in a ertbyn pott, and cover
it well, and than sett it in a moyte place ix. de- 1

and than take end fry hit well, end store it well
for bornyng to the botome; and than take and
streyne it into e vesselle, and when it ys streynyd,
set the lekur on the fyur eyene; and then put therto
halfe a quarton wax, and e quarton of wedur-as
talow that is feyr moltyn, and e quarton franken-
sens, and than store it well together tyll it be well
medelyd; and than take it downe, and streyne it,
and let it kele; and than take and kut it thyn, and
let ow the watur therof, and elense it elene on the
other syde, end than set it over the fyur eyenne tyl
it be moltyn, and than with e feyr skome it clene,
and than put it in boxus, and this ys kyndlic mede
nervalle.

NESCOCK. An unfledged hird. *North.* Figu-
ratively applied to youth. "A nescock, or
youth o' th' towne," *Bride, 1640, sig. A. iv.*

NESEN. Nests. *Suffolk.*

NESETHRULLUS. Nostrils. This form oc-
curs in the Nominale MS. "Narus, a nest-
thrylle," MS. *ibid.*

NESH. (1) Tender; soft; delicate; weak;
poor-spirited. *North.*

Take the rute of horschelm, and sethe it lange
in water, and thanne tak the *waschete* therof, and
stamp it with elde gres. MS. *Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 298.*

(2) Hungry. *Suffolk.*

NESHIN. To make tender. *Chesh.*

NESP. To peck; to hite. *Lin.*

NESPITE. The herb calamint.

NESS. A promontory of land. (*A.-S.*)

NESSE. Soft. Here used for good fortune.

In *ness*, in hard, y pray the now,
In al stedes thou him aweve.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 110.

NESSES. Nests. *West.* Another form, *nestis*,
is common everywhere.

NESSLE. To triflc. *Sussex.*

NESSLETRIPE. The youngest or most weakly
of a brood or litter. *West.* Also called a
nestle-draft, and *nestling*.

NEST. (1) The socket of the eye.

(2) A quantity or collection of articles together.
"A nest of shelves" is in common use. "A
bowle for wine, if not an whole neast," Har-
rison's England, p. 189. Mr. Dyce tells us
that a nest of goblets is a large goblet contain-
ing many smaller ones of gradually diminishing
sizes, which fit into each other, and fill it up.

NESTARME. An intestine.

NEST-EGG. An egg left in the nest to induce
the hen or other bird to lay more in the same.
Var. dial. Metaphorically a fund laid up
against adversity.

NESTLE. To fidget about. *North.*

NET. To wash clothes. *Yorksh.*

NETHEBOUR. A neighbour.

NETHELESSE. Nevertheless. (*A.-S.*)

NETHER. (1) An adder. (2) Lower. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To starve with cold. *North.*

NETHERSTOCKS. Stockings. it is the
translation of *un bas de che*. In *Hollyband's*
Dictionary, 1593. K. it calls them, "boots,
buskins." MS. *ibid.* 1033.

NETT. F. 'lis him thoughte al to long,
Thre daies after he nett ne droog.

Brown of Hemtoun, p. 65.

NETTING. Urine. *North.*

NETTLED. Out of temper; provoked. An ill-tempered person was said to have [watered] on a nettle.

NETTLE-HOUSE. A jakes. *North.*

NETTLE-SPRINGE. The nettle-rash. *East.*

NETT-UP. Exhausted with cold. *Sussex.*

NEUP. A blaze. *Devon.*

NEULTIES. Novelty; dainties. *Oxon.*

NEUME. Modulation of the voice in singing. *Nominal MS.*

NEVE. A nephew. Also, a spendthrift, corresponding to the Latin terms.

NEVEDE. Had not. (*A.-S.*)

NEVELINGE. Snivelling. (*A.-S.*)

NEVENE. To name; to speak. (*A.-S.*)

Not fulle fele that men coude nequen.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 117.

The kyng callyd knyghtys fyve,
And bad them go belyve
And fynde hym at hys play;
No evyle worde to hym ye neyn,
But to hym with mylde stevyn,
He wyll not saye yow nay!

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 70.

That the crowne in the mynsters nyght

Of Adrian ne of the sterres seven,

To hir fayrenesse ne be not for to neven.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 30, f. 8.

NEVER-A-DELE. Not a bit.

NEVER-THE-LATTERE. Nevertheless.

Never-the-lattere whenne thei that were in the castle beseged saw that the sege was withdrawn for fore, and the Scotis host afforde, also thei came oute of the castle and leftie them opene &c.

Warkworth's Chronicle, p. 2.

NEVER-THE-NERE. Never the nearer; to no purpose; uselessly.

NEVER-WHERE. Nowhere. (*A.-S.*)

NEVIN. A kind of rich fur.

NEVY. Nephew. *Var. dial.*

NEW-AND-NEW. Freshly; with renovated beauty or vigour; again and again. It occurs in Chaucer.

NEW-BEAR. A term applied to a cow that has very lately calved. *Line.* Brockett terms it *newcal-cow*.

NEWCASTLE-HOSPITALITY. Roasting a friend to death. *North.*

NEW-COMES. Strangers newly arrived. See *Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 55.* The time when any fruit comes in season is called a *new-come*.

NEW-CUT. A game at cards. It is mentioned in an epigram in *MS. Egerton 923*; Taylor's *Motto, 1622, sig. D. iv.* Jennings, p. 57, mentions a game called *new coat and jerkin*.

Cast up the cardes, the trickes together put,
And leaving Ruffe, lets fall upon *New Cut*.

Machiavelli Dogge, 1617.

NEWDICLE. A novelty. *East.*

NEWE. (1) Newly. *All newe, of newe, newly, lately, anew, afresh.*

(2) Fretted. *Holme, 1688.*

(3) To renew. It occurs in *MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. (A.-S.)*

Now me newethal my wo.

Curser Mundt, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 124.

Then beganne hur sorrowe to wene.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 186

NEWEPANGELNESSE. Inconstancy.

NEWEL. "A pillar of stone or wood, where the steps terminate in a winding staircase," Kennett, *MS. Lansd. 1033.*

NEWELTIE. Novelty. *Palgrave.*

NEWYNGE. A new-year's gift.

NEWGATE. Nash, in his *Pierce Penilesse*, says that Newgate is "a common name for all prisons, as *homo* is a common name for a man or a woman."

NEWING. Yeast; barm. *Essex.*

NEW-LAND. Land newly broken up and ploughed. *Kent.*

NEWSED. Reported; published. *East.*

NEWST-ONE. Much the same. *South.*

NEXING. Very near. *Next kin* is a very common phrase in this sense, and *next door* is also used.

NEXT-DAY. The day after to-morrow. *Sussex.*

NEXTE. Nighest. *Chaucer.* Fairfax has *nextly*, nearest to, *Bluk and Selvedge* of the World, 1674, ded.

NEXT-WAYS. Directly. *Var. dial.*

NEYDUR. Neither. *Eglamour, 883.*

NEYE. (1) To neigh.

He neyed and made grete soias

Wondrously yn that place.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 111.

(2) Near; nigh.

That birde had on his boke evere as he yede,

Was non with hir but hir selve a-lon;

With a cri gan sche me sey,

Sche wold a-wrenchin away,

But for I was so nye.

MS. Arundel. Coll. Arm. 27, f. 136.

NEYTENE. Sickness; disease.

NI. (1) A brood of pheasants. "A ny of freysands, covey of partridges," *MS. Parkington 10.* Still in common use.

(2) An exclamation of amazement.

NIAISE. A simple witless gull. (*Fr.*) Forby has *nisy*, *Vocab. II. 233.*

NIAS. A young hawk. "Niard, a nias faulcon," *Cotgrave. See Eyas.*

NIB. (1) The handle of a scythe. *Derb.*

(2) To cut up into small fragments. *Line.*

(3) The shaft of a waggon. *South.*

NIBBLE. To fidget the fingers about. "His fingers began to nibble," *Stanburst, Deser. Ireland, p. 26.* "To nibble with the fingers, as unmannerly boies do with their points when they are spoken to," *Baret, 1580.*

NICE. (1) Foolish; stupid; dull; strange. It occurs in Shakespeare.

The old man seyed anon,

Ye be nice, everlehm.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 73.

He toke the wyne, and left the spice,

Then wist thei wel that he was nyce.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 55.

(2) Clever; fine; good. *North.*

(3) Fastidious; fantastic. Still in use.

NICED. A breast-cloth; a light wrapper for the bosom, or neck.

NICELY. Well in health. *North.*

NICET. Agreeable. *Yorks.*

NICETEE. Folly. (*A.-N.*)

NICH. To stir a fire slightly. *North.*

NICHIL. (1) To castrate. *Yorks.*

(2) A person who pays nothing. *West.*

NICHOLAS. The patron saint of boys. In boys' games, the cry of *Nicholas* entitles the speaker to a temporary suspension of the amusement. *St. Nicholas's clerks*, a cant term for thieves. "One of saint Nicholas clerks, or an arrant thief," *Cotgrave*, in *v. Comput.* *Grose* has this phrase.

NICK. (1) Used in the proverbial expression "to knock a *nick* in the post," i. e., to make a record of any remarkable event. This is evidently an ancient method of recording. Similarly we have "cut your stick," in which the reference is clearly to the ancient tallies; it is equivalent to "make your mark and pass on." Hence also, "in the *nick* of time," i. e., just as the notch was being cut. *In the nick*, exactly. *North.*

(2) To *nick with nay*, to deny, a very common phrase in early English.

On her knees they kneled adoun,
And prayden hym off hys benyoun;

He nikked hem with nay;
Neyther of eris neyther off ryng.
Haddie they non kyns wetyng.

And thanne a knygt gan say.

Romance of Athelstone.

(3) To deceive; to cheat. *Var. dial.*

(4) To cut vertical sections in a mine from the roof. *North.*

(5) A wink. *North. (Tent.)*

(6) To win at dice. *Grose.* "To *tye* or *nicke* a cast at dice," *Florio*, p. 280.

(7) To *nick the nick*, to hit exactly the critical moment or time.

(8) A raised or indented bottom in a beer-can, formerly a great grievance with the consumer. A similar contrivance in a wine-bottle is called the *kick*. *Grose* has *neck-stamper*, the boys who collect the pots belonging to an ale-house sent out with beer to private houses.

There was a tapster, that with his pots smalanse, and with frothing of his drinke, had got a good summe of money together. This *nick*ing of the pots he would never leave, yet divers times he had been under the hand of authority, but what money aever hee had [to pay] for his abuses, hee would be sure (as they all doe) to get it out of the poore mans pot againe.

Life of Robin Goodfellowe, 1688.

From the *nick* and froth of a penny pot-house.
From the *idle* and *cross*, and a great *Scotch-loase*,
From committees that chop up a man like a mouse.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 133.

Our pots were full quaterd,
We were not thus thwarted
With froth-canne and *nick-pot*,
And such nimble quick shot.

Elynour Hummynge, ed. 1694.

(9) To catch in the act. *Var. dial.*

NICKER. (1) To neigh. *North.*

(2) A little ball of clay or earth baked hard and oiled over for boys to play at *nickers*.

NICKER-PECKER. A woodpecker. *North.*

NICKET. A small short faggot. *West.*

NICKIN. A soft simple fellow.

NICKING. Convenient. *Somerset.*

NICKLE. To move hastily along in an awkward manner. *West.*

NICKLED. Beaten down and entangled, as grass by the wind. *East.*

NICK-NINNY. A simpleton. *South.*

NICKOPIT. A hog; a quagmire. *Kent.*

NICK-STICK. A tally, or stick notched for reckoning. *North.*

NICKY. A faggot of wood. *West.*

NICOTIUM. Tobacco.

NIDDE. To compel. (*A.-S.*)

NIDDERED. Cold and hungry. *North.*

NIDDICK. The nape of the neck. *West.*

NIDDI-COCK. A foolish fellow. Polwhele has *nicky-cow* as a Devonshire word. "They were never such fond *niddicocks*," *Holinshed*, *Conq. Ireland*, p. 94.

NIDDY. A fool. *Devon.*

NIDDY-NODDY. A child's game.

NIDERLING. A mean inhospitable fellow. This word is not in frequent use, but may be heard occasionally. *Line.*

NIDES. Needs; necessarily.

Thus athe ahe fullyche overcome
My ydelmys tylye y sterve,
So that y mote nides serve.

MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 4

NIDGERIES. Trifles. *Skinner.*

NIDGET. (1) To assist a woman in her labour or travail. *East.*

(2) Part of a plough. *Kent.*

(3) A fool. "*Nigaud*, a *top*, *nidget*, *ideot*, a *dolt*, *lobcocke*," *Cotgrave*.

NIDING. A coward; a wretch. (*A.-S.*)

NIE. Nigh; near. (*A.-S.*)

NIECE. A relative in general, not confined to our meaning. *Skaat.*

NIEGHEND. The ninth. *Hampole.*

NIF. If. *Somerset.*

NIFF. To quarrel; to be offended. *West.*

NIFFLE. (1) A spur for a horse. *East.*

(2) To steal; to pilfer. *North.*

(3) To whine; to snifle. *Suffolk.* It occurs in *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 211.

(4) To eat hastily. *Beds.*

NIFF-NAFFS. Trifles; knick-knacks. *Niffy-naffy*, a trifling fellow. *North.*

NIFLE. A trifle. "I weigh them not a *nifle*," *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639, p. 161. "Nylles in a *hugge*, de *tout nifles*," *Palgrave*. "Trash, rags, *nifles*, trifles," *Cotgrave*.

NIFLES. Glandules. *Yorks.*

NIG. To clip money. *Grose.*

NIGARDIE. Stinginess. (*A.-N.*)

NIGG. A small piece. *Essex.*

NIGGED-ASHLAR. Stone hewn with a pointed hammer. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.*

NIGGER. A fire-dog. *North.*

NIGGLE. (1) Futuo. *Dekker*, 1616.

(2) To deceive; to draw out surreptitiously; to steal. Still in use.

(3) To play with; to trifle. Heoce, to walk mincingly. *North.*

(4) To eke out with extreme care. *East.*

(5) To complain of trifles from ill temper. *Dorset.*

(6) To nibble; to eat or do anything mincingly. *West.*

NIGGLING. Cootempthle; mean. *West.*

NIGHE. To approach. See *Neghe*.

The batayle lasted wondur longe,

They seyde, Be Burlounde oever so stronge,

He hath fonde hys pere.

Wyth swerdys scharpe the faght faste,

At yika stroke the fyre out raste,

They nyghet wondur nere.

M.S. Cantab. Fl. II. 36, f. 81.

NIGHST-ABOUT. The oecast way. *North.*

NIGH-HAND. Probably. *Leic.*

NIGHT-BAT. A ghost. *North.*

NIGHT-COURTSHIP. This custom, which appears to be now falling into disuse, is thus described in a note to Anderson's Ballads:—

A Cumbrian peasant pays his addresses to his sweetheart during the silence and solemnity of midnight, when every bosom is at rest, except that of love and sorrow. Anticipating her kindness, he will travel ten or twelve miles over hills, bogs, moors, and mooves, undiscouraged by the length of the road, the darkness of the night, or the temperature of the weather; on reaching her habitation, he gives a gentle tap at the window of her chamber, at which signal she immediately rises, dresses herself, and proceeds with all possible silence to the door, which she gently opens, lest a creaking hinge or a barking dog should awaken the family. On his entrance into the kitchen, the luxuries of a Cumbrian cottage—cream and sugared curds—are placed before him by the fair hand of his *Duineia*; next, the carmiship commences, previously to which, the fire is darkened or extinguished, lest its light should guide to the window some idle or licentious eye; in this dark and uncomfortable situation (at least uncomfortable to all but lovers), they remain till the advance of day, depositing in each other's bosoms the secrets of love, and making vows of unalterable affection.

NIGHT-CROW. A well-known bird, otherwise called the night-jar. "*Nicticorax*, a night-crow" Nominate MS. Palsgrave translates it by *creusevelle*.

NIGHTTERALE. Night-time. (*A.-S.*)

His men coom bi *nyghtterale*,

With hem awry his body stalle.

Curser Mundt, M.S. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 49

By *nyghtterale* he was slayne be kynge Darke.

Oceleve, M.S. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 372.

NIGHTGALE. The nightingale.

Wyth alkyns gladchipe thay gladene themselvene,
Of the *nyghtgale* notes the noles was swette.

Morte Arthure, M.S. Lincoln, f. 63.

NIGHT-KERT-CHIEF. A lady's neck handkerchief. It is the translation of *collette* in Hollyhand's Dictionary, 1593.

NIGHT-MAGISTRATE. A constable.

NIGHT-MARE. The charm for the night-mare mentioned in the following curious passage is quoted in Beaumont and Fletcher, and other early writers:

If this disease chancing often to a man, be not

II.

cured in time, it may perhaps grow to a worse mischief, as to the falling evil, madness, or apoplexy. But I could never learn that horses were subject to this disease, neither by relation, nor yet by reading, but only in an old English writer, who sheweth neither cause nor signs how to know when a horse hath it, but only teacheth how to cure it with a fond foolish charme, which because it may perhaps make you, gentle reader, to laugh, as well as it did me, for recreation sake I will here rehearse it. Take a flint stone that hath a hole of his owne kinde, and haue it over him, and write in a bill,

In nomine Patris, &c.

Saint George our Ladies knight,

He walked day, so did he night,

Untill he her found,

He her beate, and he her bound,

Till truly her troath she him plight,

That she would not come within the night,

There as saint George our Ladies knight,

Named was three times, saint George.

And hang this scripture over him, and let him alone: with such proper charmes as this is, the false friars in times past were wont to charme the money out of plaine folks purses. *Topell's Beautie, 1607, p. 353.*

NIGHT-RAIL. A sort of veil or covering for the head, often worn by women at night. See Middleton's Works, i. 164. Mr. Dyce absurdly explains it night-gown, which makes nonsense in the passage referred to. Howell has, "a night-rail for a wooan, *loca de minger de nochez*."

NIGHT-RAVEN. The bittern. "*Niticorax*, a nyte-rawyn," Nominate MS.

NIGHT-SHADE. A prostitute.

NIGHT-SNAP. A night-robber.

NIGHT-SNEAKERS. "Wanton or effeminate lads, night-sneakers," Florio, p. 105.

NIGHT-SPELL. A spell or charm against the night-mare.

NIGHTWARD. The night-watch.

NIGHTY. Dark. *Oxon.*

NIGIT. A coward; a dastard.

This cleane night was a foolke,

Shapt in meane of all.

Armin's Nost of Ninnies, 1600.

NIGMENOG. A very silly fellow.

NIGROST. Negroes. *Hall.*

NIGRUM. Dark; black. (*Lat.*)

NIKIR. A sea monster. (*A.-S.*)

NIKLE. An icicle. *Pr. Parv. p. 259.*

NILE. The upper portioo of a thresher's flail. *Salop.*

NILL. (1) A nail. *Somerset.*

Thow my lyfte honde a nyl was dryve!

Thenka thou theron, yf thou wolte lyve.

M.S. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 6.

(2) Will oot. (*A.-S.*) *Will he nill he*, whether he will or oot. Heoce, to be unwilling.

Nylling to dwell where sjo is wrought.

Lahmole's Theat. Chem. Brit 1632, p. 117.

(3) A needle. Still in use.

NIM. (1) To take. Also, to steal. Hence the character Corporal Nym.

Nym, he seyde, this theof

Faste in alle wyse,

And wyn of him the tresour,

And make him do sacrifise.

M.S. Trin. Coll. Oxon. 87

Then boldly blow the prize thereat.
Your play for to *nime* or ye come in.

The Booke of Hunting, 1586.

(2) To walk with short quick steps. *North.*

(3) To take heed; to take care.

NIMBER. Active.

The boy being but a xj. yers old just at the death of his father, yet having reasonably wit and discretion, and being *nimber* sprited and apt to any thing.

MS. Ashmol. 208.

NIMGIMMER. A surgeon.

NIMIETY. Satiety. (*Lat.*)

NIMIL. Large; capacious.

NIMMEL. Nimble. *North.* "Lyght and nymel," *Morte d'Arthur*, l. 285.

NIN. (1) None. *North.*

(2) A child's term for liquor. "The word that children call their drinke by, as our children say *ninne* or *hibbe*," *Florio*, p. 64.

NINCUMPOOP. A person nine times worse than a fool. See *Grose*.

NIND. Needs must. *Line.*

NINE-EYED. A term of reproach.

NINE-EYES. A kind of small eel.

NINE-HOLES. A game differently described by various writers. According to *Forby*, nine round holes are made in the ground, and a ball aimed at them from a certain distance; or the holes are made in a board with a number over each, through one of which the ball is to pass. *Nares* thinks it is the same game with *nine-men's marris*, called in some places *ninepenny-marle*.

NINE-MURDER. A kind of hawk. See *Florio*, p. 205. *Cotgrave* apparently mentions two birds so called, in v. *Escriere, Soucie*.

NINE-MUSES. An old dance, mentioned in *MS. Rawl. Poet.* 108.

NINE-PINS. A game somewhat similar to skittles. It is mentioned by *Florio*, ed. 1611, p. 15, and is still in use.

NINETED. Wicked; perverse. *South.*

NINETING. A severe beating. *West.*

NINGLE. A contracted form of *mine ingle*, common in old plays.

NINNY-NONNY. Uncertain. *Line.*

NINNYVERS. The white water-lily.

NINNYWATCH. A vain hope; a silly or foolish expectation. *Devon.*

NINT. To beat; to amount. *Far. dial.*

NIP. (1) A satirical taunt. Also a verb, to taunt satirically. "*S'entrepiequer*, to pricke, *nip*, taunt, quip, cut, each other," *Cotgrave*. "A dry-bob, jest, or *nip*," *ibid.*

(2) A thief. An old cant term. "To *nyp* a bong," to cut a purse, *Harman's Caveat*, 1567.

(3) Cut. *Robin Hood*, l. 100.

(4) To snatch up hastily. *Yarksh.*

(5) A short steep ascent. *North.* Occasionally, a hill or mountain.

(6) To pinch closely. Hence applied to a parsimonious person. *Var. dial.*

(7) A turnip. *Suffolk.*

NIP-CHEESE. A miserly person. *Far. dial.* Sometimes called a *nip-squeeze*, or a *nip-farthing*.

NIP-NOSE. A phrase applied to a person whose nose is bitten by frost.

NIPPER. A cut-purse. *Dekker*. Also termed a *nipping-Christian*.

NIPPERKIN. A small measure of beer.

NIPPET. A small quantity. *Esser.*

NIPPITATO. Strong liquor, chiefly applied to ale. A cant term.

NIPPLE. "A little cocke, end, or nipple perced, or that hath an hole after the maner of a breast, which is put at the end of the chanel of a fountaine, wherthrough the water runneth forth," *Baret*, 1580.

NIPPY. (1) Hungry. *Dorset.*

(2) A child's term for the penis.

NIPTE. A niece; a grand-daughter.

NIRE. Nigher; nearer. *West.*

NIRUP. A donkey. *Dorset.*

NIRT. Cut; hurt. *Gawayne.*

NIRVIL. A diminutive person.

NIS. Is not. (*A.-S.*)

NISGAL. The smallest of a brood or litter.

Salop.

NISOT. A lazy jade. *Skelton.*

NISSE. Navy; ships. *Hearne.*

NIST. (1) Nigh; near. *Somersaet.*

(2) Nice; pleasant; agreeable. *Line.*

NISTE. Knew not. (*A.-S.*)

And how Fortiger him wold have nome,
Ac he *nist* where he was bicombe.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 72

That was eclipsed for oute of my sytze,

Thot for darknesse y *nien* what to done.

Lodge, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. A

NIT. Not yet. *West.*

NITAMOST. Nothing like it. *South.*

NITCH. (1) Neat. *Dorset.*

(2) A small bundle. *Var. dial.*

(3) Got a nitch, i. e. tipsy.

NITHE. Wickedness.

But in pride and tricheury,
In *nythe* and onde and lechery.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 138.

NITHER. A grimace. *Worce.*

NITHING. A wicked man. *Nythying*, *Audelay*, p. 16. Also, sparing, parsimonious, wicked, mean.

NITL. Neat; handsome. *Var. dial.*

NITOUR. Brightness.

The ember that is in common use groweth rough, rude, impolished, and without clearenesse, but after that it is sod in the grease of a sow that giveth sucke, it getteth that *nitour* ending shining beauty, which we find to be in *St. Toppet's Beasts*, 1607, p. 291.

MITTICAL. Nitty; lousy. *Nitty* is not an uncommon word.

NITTLE. "A childish word for *little*," *Urry's MS.* Adds to *Ray*.

NIX. (1) Nothing. A cant term.

(2) To impose upon. See *Nick*.

NO. (1) Often used ironically by our early dramatists to express excess, e. g. Here's no rascal, implying a very great rascal.

(2) Nor; not. Still in use.

Tho were that wounded so strong,

That that ~~me~~ might doure long.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 350.

The effre in the riht side was first wryte, and yit he tokeneth nothinge, no the secunde, no the thirde, but thei token that figure of 1 the more significatyf that cometh efter hem.

Rara Mathematica, p. 29.

NOAH'S-ARKS. Clouds in the forms of arks, indicating rain. *Suffolk*.

NOB. (1) To beat; to strike. *North*.

(2) The head. *Var. dial.* Hence, a person in a superior station of life.

(3) A young colt. *Heref.*

NOBBLE. (1) To beat; to rub. *North*.

(2) A lump of anything. *East*.

NOBBLE-TREE. The head. *Suffolk*.

NOBBLY. Round, as pebbles, &c. *Var. dial.*

NOBBY. (1) A fool. *East*.

(2) Fine; fashionable. *Var. dial.*

NOBBY-COLT. A young colt. *Glouc.*

NOBILE. Grandeur; magnificence.

Sothly by Arthurs dey
Was Bretayne yn grete nobyle,
For yn hys tyme a grete whylle
He sojourned at Cerille.

MS. Rawlinson C. 86.

NOBILARY. Nobleness; nobility.

NOBLE. (1) The navel. *East*.

(2) A gold coin worth 6s. 8d.

NOBLESSE. Dignity; splendour. (*A.-N.*)

Nobley has the same meanings.

Of what richesse, of what nobry,

These bokis telle, and thus they say.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 107.

And so they met betwixt both hostes, where
was right kynde and invynge language betwixt them
twoo, with perfite accord knyght togethers for ever
here after, with as hartly invynge chere and coun-
tenaunce, as might be betwix two brethrenne of so
grete nobley and estate.

Arrival of King Edward IV. p. 11.

Hikone be worscheped in hys degré

With grete nobley and soere honnours.

Hampole, MS. Botes, p. 222.

NOBSON. A blow; a stroke. *North*.

NOB-THATCHER. A peruke-maker.

NO-BUT. Only; except. *North*.

NOCENT. A wicked man. (*Lat.*)

An innocent with a nocent, e man unglyty with
e gyley, was pondered in an egell balounce.

Hell, 1548, Hen. IV. f. 14.

NOCK. (1) A notch, generally applied to the
notch of an arrow or a bow. It is the transla-
tion of *coche* in Holbyand's Dictionarie,
1593. To nock, to set the arrow on the string.
See Drayton's Poems, p. 80. *Beyond the*
noek, out of reason.

(2) To tip or finish off an article with some-
thing of a different material.

(3) The posteriors. More usually called *nock-
andro*. Cotgrave has, "Cul, tayle, *nockandro*,
fundament." (4) Florio, "Cúano, a womans
nocke; *cumúta*, a woman well nocked."

NOCKLE. A beetle, or mallet. *Norf.*

NOCKY-BOY. A dull simple fellow.

NOD. He's gone to the land of Nod, i. e. he's
gone to bed.

NODOCK. A simpleton. *Somerset.*

NODDY. (1) A fool. *Minsheu.*

(2) An old game at cards, conjectured to be the

same as cribbage. It appears from the
Complete Gamester, 1682, p. 76, that *A'navre*
Noddy was the designation of the knave of
trumps in playing that game. The game is
by no means obsolete. Carr mentions *noddy-
fifteen* in his Craven Gl. Noddy is now
played as follows: Any number can play—
the cards are all dealt out—the elder hand
plays one, (of which he hath a pair or a *priot*
if a good player)—saying or singing "there's
a good card for thee," passing it to his right
hand neighbour—the person next in succe-
sion who holds its pair covers it, saying
"there's a still better than he;" and passes
both onward—the person holding the third
of the sort (ace, six, queen, or what not) puts
it on with "there's the best of all three;"
and the holder of the fourth crowns all with
the emphatic—"And there is *Niddy-Noddee*."
—He wins the tack, turns it down, and begins
again. He who is first out receives from his
adversaries a fish (or a bean; as the case may
be) for each unplayed card. This game is
mentioned in Arch. viii. 149; Taylor's Motto,
1622, sig. D. iv.

NODDY-HEADED. Topsy. *Oxon.*

NODDY-POLL. A simpleton. *Noddy-pate* is
also used, and Florio, p. 214, has *noddy-penke*.

"Benet, a simple, plaine, doltish fellow, a
noddipeake, a uinnyhammer, a pea-goose, a
coxe, a sillie companion," Cotgrave.

NODILE. The noddle or head. "Occiput, a
nodyle," Nomine MS.

NODOCK. The nape of the neck. "His
forehead very plaine, and his *nodocke* flat,"
Triall of Wits, 1604, p. 25.

NOE. To know. Nomine MS.

I see none that is with me,
Never yet sent after the;
Never seeth that my reyne begaue,
Fond I never none so herdy mone,
Ther hyder durst to us wend,
Bot liff I wold after hym send.

MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

NO-FAR. Near; not far. *North*.

NOG. (1) A sort of strong ale.

(2) To jog; to move on. *North*.

(3) A square piece of wood supporting the roof
of a mine. *Derb.*

NOGGED. Strong limbed. *North*.

NOGGEN. Made of noggs, or hemp. Hence,
thick, clumsy, rough. *West*.

NOGGERHEAD. A blockhead. *Dorset*.

NOGGIN. "A mug or pot of earth with a
large belly and narrower mouth; in Cheshire,
a wooden kit or piggin is called a *noggin*,"
Kennet, MS. Lansd. 1033.

NOGGING. The filling up of the interstices
in a building composed partly of wood.

NOGGLE. To walk awkwardly. *North*. Hence
noggler, a hanging person.

NOGGS. The handle of a scythe. *Chesh.*

NOGGY. Topsy; intoxicated. *North*.

NO-GO. Impracticable. *Var. dial.*

NOGS. (1) Hemp. *Salop.*

(2) The shank-bones. *Yorksh.*

NO-HOW. Not at all. *East.*

NOHT. Nought; nothing. (*A.-S.*)

NOIE. To hurt; to trouble. Also a substantive.

Palsgrave has *noieing*, a nuisance.

NOILS. Coarse locks of wool. *East.* By a statute of James I. no one was permitted to put *noyles* into woollen cloth.

NOINT. To beat severely. *Var. dial.*

NOISE. (1) To make a noise at one, to scold. To noise one, to report or tell tales of. *Noise in the head*, a scolding.

(2) A company of musicians. "Those terrible *noyses*, with threbare cloakes," Dekker's Belman of London, 1608.

(3) Tumult; dispute. *Weber.*

(4) To make a noise. (*A.-N.*)

NOISFLODE. *Cataclismus*, Nominale MS.

NOK. A notch in a bow.

NOKE. (1) A nook, or corner.

He coverde the childre with his mantille *noke*,
And over the water the way he take.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 125.

(2) An oak. Nominale MS.

Ther may no man stande hys stroke,
Thogh he were as stronge as an *noke*.

MS. Cantab. FF. ii. 36, f. 106.

NOKES. A ninny; a simpleton.

NOKETT. A nook of ground. *Warw.*

NOLDE. Would not. (*A.-S.*)

And *nolde* calle hirselfe none other name

But Goddis handmayde in fulle lowe maner.

Leigate, MS. S.-C. Antiq. 134, f. 2.

Forsothe harme *nolde* he do none,

Bot he wold do meche gode.

Chron. Filodun. p. 5.

NOLE. A head. It is sometimes applied to a simpleton, as in *Mirr. Mag.* p. 222.

NOLT. Black cattle. *North.*

NO-MATTERS. Not well. *Suffolk.*

NOMBRE. Number. (*A.-N.*)

NOME. (1) Took; held. (*A.-S.*)

Eie ne drynke wold he never,

But wepyng and sorowwng evir:

Syres, sare sorow hath he none,

He wold hys endyng day wer come,

That he myght ought of lif goo

MS. Rotherham C. 86.

After thys the day was *nomyn*,

That the batelle on schulde comyn.

MS. Cantab. FF. ii. 38, f. 93.

Thow ert *nome* that y-wis!

Whar stele thow stede Trenchels,

That thow ridest upon here!

Brews of Hantoun, p. 73.

And grethar credence to hym he there *none*

Then he dodde ony tyme thery fore.

Chron. Filodun. p. 71.

(2) Numb. *Somerset.*

(3) A name. Nominale MS.

Her jongest brother thel lefte at home,

Benjamin was his *nome*.

Cuor Mundu, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 30.

NOMELICHE. Namely. (*A.-S.*)

NOMINE. A long speech. *North.*

NOMMER. To number. (*A.-N.*)

For I do the welte to welte thou myghte a-rehand
alsoone *nommer* the sternes of hevene, as the folke
of the empire of Perse. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 7.*

NOMPERE. An arbitrator. *Chaucer.*

And nempned hym for a *nonperer*,

That no debat nere. *Piers Ploughman, p. 97.*

NOMPION. One who is possessed of more knowledge than the common people. *Lanc.*

NON. Not one; none; not.

NONATION. Wild; incoherent. *West.*

NONCE. Purpose; intent; design; occasion. This word is not yet entirely obsolete. It is derived, as Priece observes, from the *A.-S.* *for than anes*.

I have a slyng for the *nonce*,

That is made for grei stonye.

MS. Cantab. FF. v. 46, f. 50.

For the *nonest*, I forbare to allege the learned
sort, lest the unlearned should say they could no
skill on such books, nor knew not whether they
were truly brought in. *Pirkington's Works, p. 644.*

But gif thow wold alle my steryne stroye fore
the *nonys*. *Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 73.*

NONE. (1) No time. *West.*

(2) Not at all. *Var. dial.*

(3) The hour of two or three in the afternoon. (*A.-N.*)

NONEARE. Now; just now. *Norf.*

NONE-OR-BOTH. Neither. *Essex.*

NONE-SO-PRETTY. London-pride. *East.*

NONE-SUCH. Black *nonasch* is trefoil-seed,

and white *non-such* is rye-grass-seed. *Norf.*

NONINO. A burden to a ballad. Shakespeare has it, *hey, nonny, nonny*. The term *nonny* was applied to the female pudendum, and hence many indelicate allusions. "Nonny or pallace of pleasure," Florio, p. 194.

NONKYNS. No kind of. (*A.-S.*)

The lady lay in hir bedde and slepe;

Of tresone tuke she *nonkyne* kepe,

For therof wysse schenmyhte.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 119.

NONNE. A nun. (*A.-S.*)

NONNOCK. To trifle; to idle away the time. *Nonnocks*, whims. *East.* Some use *nonny* in the same sense.

NON-PLUNGE. Nonplus. *Nonpower* is also used. *Var. dial.*

NONSICAL. Nonsensical. *West.*

NONSKAITH. A wishing, or longing. *Cumb.*

NONUNIA. A quick time in music, containing nine crotchets between the bars.

NOODLE. A blockhead. *Var. dial.*

NOOK. The quarter of a yard-land, which varies according to the place from 15 to 40 acres. See Carlisle's Account of Charities, p. 298. Still in use.

NOOKED-END. The very farthest extremity of a corner. *Var. dial.*

NOOK-SHOTTEN. Having or possessing nooks and corners. Pegge says, "spoken of a wall in a bevil, and not at right-angles with another wall." The term is still in use, and metaphorically means *disappointed, mistaken*.

NOOLED. Curbed; broken spirited. *North.*

NOON. None. (*A.-S.*)

NOONING. A repast taken by harvest-labourers about noon. *Var. dial.* Pegge has *noon-scope*, the time when labourers rest after dinner. *Nooning-scaup*, Hallamsh. Gl. p. 156.

NOONSHUN. A luncheon. *Brown.*

NOONSTEAD. The period of noon.

NOORY. A young boy. (*Fr.*)

NOOZLE. To nestle. *Somerset.*

NOPE. A huffinch. *Var. dial.*

NOR. Than. Very common.

NORATION. Rumour; speech. *Var. dial.*

NORCHE. To nourish. *Cov. Myst.* p. 208.

NORFOLK-CAPON. A red-herring.

NORFOLK-DUMPLING. A small globular pudding, made merely with dough and yeast, and boiled for twenty minutes, according to the approved receipt of that county.

Well, nothing was undone that might be done to make Jemy Camber a tall, little, slender man, when yet he lookt like a *Norfolke dumpling*, thicke and short. *Armin's Nest of Ninnies*, 1608.

NORGANE. Norwegian.

NORI. A foster-child. (*A.-N.*)

For mi lordes daughter sche is,

And leh his *nori* forsothe ywas. *Cy of Warwick*, p. 7.

Eye on thee, feature, lie on thee!

The devilles owine *nurys*. *Chester Plays*, li. 162.

NORICE. A nurse. (*A.-N.*) "*Nutrix*, *norysche*," *Nominale MS.*

NORIE. To nourish. *Gesta Rom.* p. 215.

NORISTRY. A nursery.

NORLOGE. A clock. *Nominale MS.*

NORN. Neither; nothing. *West.*

NORRA-ONE. Never-a-one. *Devon.*

NORREL-WARE. A hit-maker, or lorimer.

NORRID. Northward. *Var. dial.*

NORSTHING. Nourishment.

NORSTHYD. Nourished; taught; educated.

NORT. Nothing. *Somerset.*

NORTELRIE. Nurture; education.

NORTH. The following proverb is given by Aubrey in his *MS. Collections* for Wiltshire in the Ashmolean Museum.

"The North for largeness,

The East for health!

The South for buildings,

The West for wealth."

NOTHERING. Wild; incoherent. *West.*

A silly person is called a *nothern*, and some of our old dramatists use the latter word in the sense of *clownish*, or *silly*.

NORTI-EYE. To squint. *Suffolk.*

NORTHUMBERLAND. Lord Northumberland's arms, i. e. a black eye.

NORWAIS. Norwegians. *Hearne.*

NORWAY. A whetstone. *Devon.*

NORWAY-NECKCLOTH. A pillory.

NOSE. (1) *To pay through the nose*, to give an extravagant credit price. *Nose of wax*, a proverbial phrase for anything very pliable. *To follow one's nose*, to go straightforward. *To measure noses*, to meet. *To have one's nose on the grindstone*, to be depressed. *As plain as the nose on one's face*, quite evident. *Led by the nose*, governed. *To put one's nose out of joint*, to rival one in the favour of another. *To make a bridge of any one's nose*, to pass by him in drinking. *He cut off his nose to be revenged of his face*, he has revenged his neighbour at the expense of injuring himself. *To make a person's nose swell*, to

make him jealous of a rival. *To play with a person's nose*, to ridicule him.

(2) To smell. *Var. dial.* Hence, metaphorically, to pry into anything.

(3) A neck of land. *South.*

(4) To be tyrannical. *Oxon.*

NOSE-BAG. A bag of provender fastened to a horse's head.

NOSEBLEDE. The plant milfoil. *Millifolium*, *MS. Sloane* 5, f. 6.

NOSE-FLY. A small fly very troublesome to the noses of horses.

NOSEGENT. A nun. An old cant term, given in *Brit. Bibl.* ii. 521.

NOSE-GIG. A toe-piece to a shoe. *West.*

NOSELING. On the nose. "*Felle doune noselynge*," *Morte d'Arthur*, li. 286.

NO-SENSE. A phrase implying worthlessness or impropriety. *West.*

NOSETHIRLES. The nostrils. (*A.-S.*) *Spelt nyses-thrilles* in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 54.

NOSIL. (1) To encourage or embolden an animal to fight; to set on.

(2) To grub in the earth.

NOSING. The exterior projecting edge of the tread of a stair.

NOSLE. The handle of a cup, &c. The nose of a candlestick is that part which holds the end of a candle.

NOSSEN. Noise; rumour; report.

NOSSET. (1) A dainty dish. *Somerset.*

(2) To carouse secretly. *Devon.*

NOST. Knowest not. (*A.-S.*)

NOST-COCKLE. The last hatched bird; the youngest of a brood.

NOSYLL. A blackbird. *Merula*, *MS. Arundel* 249, f. 90. It occurs in *Nominale MS.*

NOT. (1) Know not. (*A.-S.*)

For whame men thienken to debate,

I not what other thynge is good

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 30.

(2) Smooth; without horns. *Var. dial.* Hence, to shear, or poll. *Not-head*, a craven crown.

(3) Not only. 1 *Thesa.* iv. 8.

(4) A garb like bandy. *Glouc.*

(5) Well tilled, as a field. *Essex.*

NOTABILITEE. A thing worthy of observation. *Chaucer.*

NOTCH. (1) The female pudendum.

(2) *Out of all notch*, out of all bounds. *Lilly*, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. xi.

NOTCHET. A notable feat. *East.*

NOTE. (1) Use; business; employment. To use, or enjoy. *Lanc.*

But thefte serveth of wykked note,

Hyt hangeth hya mayster by the throte.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 14.

(2) A nut. *Manndevile*, p. 158.

(3) To push, strike, or gore with the horns, as a bull. *North.*

(4) The time during which a cow is in milk. *North.* Kennett has, "*noyt*, a cow's milk for one year." *MS. Lansd.* 1033.

(5) To contend with; to fight.

(6) To cut. *Durham.* (Island.)

(7) Neat or cattle. *North.*

NOTELESS. Stupefied. *Essex.*

NOTEMUGE. Nutmeg. *Chaucer.*

NOTERER. A notary.

NOTE-SCHALE. A nntshell.

But alle ois worth a note-schale.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 107.

NOTFULHEDE. Profit; gain; utility. It occurs in MS. Cotton. *Vespas. D. vii*, and is connected with A.-S. *nytlcynya*.

NOTHAG. The jay. "Nothagge, a byrde, jaye," *Palsgrave*. Spelt *nothak* in *Nomine MS. f. 6*. "Ficedula, a nuthage," *Vocab. Rowl. MS.* "The uthake with her notes newe," *Squyr of Lowe Degre*, 55.

NOT-HALF-SEVED. Foolish. *West.*

NOTHELES. Nevertheless. (*A.-S.*)

Nothelss yn here dedys,

Se was chaste as Menerhelys. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 11.

NOTHER. Otherwise; nor; neither; other; another. (*A.-S.*)

NOTHING. Not; not at all. (*A.-S.*)

Hishatte was bnde wodor his chyn,

He did hit nothyng of to hym,

Hethoght hit was no tyme. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

NOTORIE. Notorious. *Lydgate.*

NOTTLE. Foolish; trifling; absurd; wanton. *Milles' MS. Glossary.*

NOTWITHUNDERSTANDING. Notwithstanding. A curious corruption, sometimes heard, and perhaps the longest word ever used by a rustic. *Isle of Wight.*

NOUCHE. A jewel; a necklace. Oftener spelt *owche*, as in *Nomine MS.*

To my Lord and nephew the king the best nouche which I heve oo the day of my deeth.

Test. Vetust. p. 141.

When thou hast taken eny thyng

Of lovis glife, or nouche or ryng.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 54.

NOUGHT-A-DOW. Worthless. *North.*

NOUGHT-MERCHANTABLE. Not well. *Devon.*

NOUGHTY. Possessed of nothing. (*A.-S.*)

NOUMBRED. A number; the sum total.

NOUN. No. (*A.-N.*)

NOUSE. Sense; knowledge. *Var. dial.* Apparently from the Greek *νοῦς*.

Oh I aid, as lofty Homer says, my nous

To sing sublime the Monarch and the Louse.

Peter Pindar, l. 229.

NOUSLE. To nestle; to cherish; to wrap up. Also spelt *nozzle*. "See with what erroneous trumperies antiquitie hath bene nozzeled," *Batman's Golden Booke*, 1577, ded. *Nuzzeled*, brought up in youth, *Holinshed*, *11st. Engl. l. 108*; nursed, habituated, *Holinshed*, *Conq. Ireland*, pp. 46, 78.

And nuzzled once to wicked deedes I feared nut to offend,

From bad, to worse end worst I fell, I would at leysure mend.

1st Part of Promos and Cresandru, ll. 6.

NOUSTY. Peevish. *North.*

NOUT-GELD. Cornage rent, originally paid in rat or cattle. *North.*

NOUTHE: (1) Now. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Nought; nothing. Hence, *nouth-con*, to know nothing. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To set at nought; to defy.

NOVELLIS. News. (*A.-N.*)

NOVELRYE. Novelty. (*A.-N.*)

- Ther was e koyrt that loved novelrye,

As many one haunte now the folye.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 23

NOVER. High land above a precipitous bank. *Sussex.*

NOVUM. A game at dice played by five or six persons. It is mentioned in *Florio*, p. 210. *Taylor's Motto*, 1622, sig. D. iv.

NOW-AND-NOW. Once and again. *Now and then*, occasionally.

NO-WAY-BUT-ONE. A phrase implying an inevitable certainty.

NO-WAYS. Not at all. *Var. dial.*

NOWEL. A cry of joy, properly that st Christmas of joy for the birth of the Saviour. (*Lat.*) It signified originally the feast of Christmas, and is often found in that sense. A political song, in a MS. of Henry VI.'s time, in my possession, concludes as follows,—

Tyll home Sulle Wyckyne,

This joly gentylie sayle,

Alle to my lorde Fueryn,

That oever dyd fayle.

Therefore let us alle syng nowelle;

Nowelle! Nowelle! Nowelle! Nowelle!

And Cryst save mery Yngland end sped yt welle.

NOWELE. The navel. *Arch. xxx. 354.*

NOWIE. Horned cattle. *North.*

NOWITE. Foolish; witless; weak.

NOWLE. The noddle or head. "The *nowle* refine," *Lilly*, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. viij.

NOWMER. Number. *Prompt. Parv.*

NOW-NOW. Old Anthony Now-now, an itinerant fiddler frequently mentioned by our old writers. Anthony Munday is supposed to be ridiculed under this name, in *Chettle's Kindhart's Dresme*, 1592.

NOWP. A knock on the head. *Line.*

NOWRE. Nowhere. *Isambard*, 544. *Nowre-ware* occurs in *Hampole*.

NOW-RIGHT. Just now. *Esmoor.*

NOWSE. Nothing. *North.*

NOWUNDER. Surely; certainly.

NOY. To annoy; to hurt. *North.*

Corporal meet, when it fodeth e belly occupied with adveise and corrupt humours, doth both hurt the more, noy the more, and helpeth nothing at all.

Bacon's Works, p. 117.

Of wilke some are noyand tillie us kyndly,

And some ere profitabyle and esye.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 169.

Thus do ye reckon; but I feare ye come of clerus,

A very nigfull worrme, as Aristotle sheweth us.

Bale's Kyngs Johan, p. 86.

NOYNT. To anoint. *West.*

I axat a mayster of fysyke lore,

What wold hyme drye end drye away;

Elymouna ys en erbe ther-fure,

Oon of the best that ever I sey.

Noynte heme therwyth ay whene thou mey,

Thynk that Requiem shalle in the rente end ase,

And some after, withn e nyght and a day,

Thou shalt heve liscens to lyve lo case.

MS. Cantab. Ff. l. 6, f. 47.

NOYSAUNCE. Offence; trespass. (*A.-N.*)

NOZZLE. The nose. *Var. dial.*
NOJT. Not. Perceval, 98, 143, 515, &c.
 The lords said to hym anon,
 Joly Robyn let hym nojt gon
 Till he ha hare etyn.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 32.

NUB. (1) To push; to beckon. *North.*

(2) The nape of the neck. *East.*

(3) A husband. A cant term.

NUBBLE. To bruise with the fist.

NUBLINGS. Small coal. *Worc.*

NUBILATED. Clouded. (*Lat.*)

About the beginning of March, 1609, I bought accidentally a Turkey-stone ring; it was then wholly serene; toward the end of the month it began to be nubilated. *Aubrey's Wills, MS. Royal Soc. p. 106.*

NUCH. To tremble. *Northumb.*

NUCKLE. Trifling work; uncertrain and unprofitable employment. *North.*

NUDDLE. (1) The nape of the neck. *East.*

(2) To stoop in walking. *Var. dial.*

NUDGE. A gentle push. It is also a verb, to strike gently, to give a person a hint or signal by a private touch with the hand, elbow, or foot. *Var. dial.*

NUFFEN. Cooked sufficiently. *Lincol.*

NUG. (1) A rude unshapen piece of timber; a block. *Somerset.*

(2) A knob, or protuberance. *Deron.*

(3) A term of endearment.

NUGGING-HOUSE. A brothel.

NUG-HEAD. A blockhead. *Somerset.* Carr has *num-head*, Craven GL.

NULL. To beat severely.

NUM. Dull; stupid. *East.* Also a verb, to benumb or stupefy. "Nums all the contents that should comfort life," Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631, sig. K. iii.

NUMBLES. The entrails, or part of the inwards of a deer.

Brede and wyna they had ynough,
 And numbles of the dere. *Robin Hood, l. 8.*

NUMPOST. An imposthume. *East.*

NUMPS. A fool. *Deron.*

NUN. "A little titmouse, called a nunne, because his heade is filleted as it were nunlike," Nomenclator, p. 60.

NUNC. A large lump or thick piece of anything. *South.*

NUNCH. A luncheon. *Var. dial.*

NUNCHEON. A lump of food sufficient for a luncheon. *Kent.*

UNCLE. (1) An uncle. Still in use.

(2) To cheat; to deceive. *North.*

NUNMETE. "A luncheon. *Pr. Parv.*

NUNNERY. A brothel. A cant term.

NUNQUAM. One who never returns from an errand. (*Lat.*)

NUNRYE. A nunnery. *Isumbras*, 485.

NUNT. To make an effort. *North.*

NUNTING. Awkward looking. *Sussex.*

NUNTY. Stiff; formal; old-fashioned; shabby; mean; fussy. *Var. dial.*

NUP. A fool. *Nupson* occurs in this sense in Ben Jonson, and Grose has it in C. D. V. T.

NUR. The head. *Warw.*

NURCHY. To nourish. "Nutrio, to nurchy," Vocab. MS. xv. Cent. f. 72, in my possession. Said to be in use in Devon.

NURLY. Lampy; knotty. Hence, metaphorically, ill-tempered. *North.*

NURPIN. A little person. *Heref.* Possibly connected with *nyngyl* in *Pr. Parv.*

NURSE. To cheat. A cant term.

NURSE-CHILD. A child before weaning. "A nource childe, or babe that sucketh," Withals. ed. 1608, p. 271.

NURSE-GARDEN. (1) The crab-apple tree.

(2) A nursery-garden. "Settes of young trees, or nursegardaynes," Cooper, ed. 1559, in v. *Semen.* Still in use.

NURSES-VAILS. The nurse's clothes when penetrated by nepial indiscretions. *Oxon.*

NURSPELL. A boy's game in Lincolnshire, somewhat similar to trap-ball. It is played with a *kibble*, a *nur*, and a *spell*. By striking the end of the spell with the kibble, the nur of course rises into the air, and the art of the game is to strike it with the kibble before it reaches the ground. He who drives it to the greatest distance, wins the game.

NURT. To nurture; to bring up.

NUSENESS. A nuisance. *East.*

NUSHED. Starved; ill-fed. *East.*

NUT. (1) Sweet-bread. *East.*

(2) The stock of a wheel. *Var. dial.*

(3) The lump of fat called the pope's-eye. "*Muguette de mouton*, the nut of a leg of mutton," Cotgrave.

(4) A silly fellow. *Yorksh.* This word is not applied to an idiot, but to one who has been doing a foolish action.

(5) A kind of small urn.

Also oon litel standyng peece, with a gilt kover, which hath at the foot a crown, and another on the kover, wryng 22 ounces, also a standyng gilt nutt, and the best dosen of the second sort of my spones. *Test. Fetust, p. 365.*

NUTCRAKERS. The pillow.

NUT-CRACK-NIGHT. All Hallows' eve, when it is customary to crack nuts in large quantities. *North.*

NUTCROME. A crooked stick, used for lowering branches of hazels, in order to reach the fruit. *East.*

NUT-HOLE. The notch in a bow to receive the arrow.

NUT-HOOK. A nailiff.

NUTMEGS. The testes. *Var. dial.*

My precious nutmegs doe not wound,

For fear I should not live;

I'll pay thee downe one hundred pound,

If thou wilt me forgive.

History of Jack Horner, ed. 1607, p. 18.

NUTRE. A kind of worm.

NUTRITIVE. That which has nourished.

Yf ever God gave victorye to men fygthinge in a juste quarell, or yf he ever ayded such as made warra for the wealths and tulcion of their owne natural and nutritive cuntry.

Hell, Richard III. l. 31.

NUTTEN. A donkey. *I. Hight.*

NUT-TOPPER. The bird nut-pecker. Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 21.

NUVITOUS. Nutritious. *Salop.*

NUY. Annoyance; injury.

And there was so grete habundance of neiders and other venomous bestes, that thama byhoved nedea travella armed, and that was a grete nuy to thame, and an hege disce.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 27.

NUZZLE. To loiter; to idle. *North.*

NYE. (1) An eye. Nominale MS.

Fro nyse jappys and ribadry
Awy thou muste turne thi nye;
Turne thi nye, that thou not se
This wyecod worldis vanyte.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 1.

(2) Annoyance; injury; trouble.

The patryark sawe hys grete nye,
For Befye he wepyd, so thoyt hym rewly.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 30, f. 109.

(3) To neigh. *Palgrave.*

NYME. To name.

For every creature of God that man can nyme,
Is good of hymself after his first creatioun.

MS. Digby 181.

NYMPHAL. A short poem relating to nymphs. *Drayton.*

NYMPHIS. Young female bees.

NYMYOS. Excessive.

Now, gracious Lord, of your nympes charyté,
With hombyll harts to thi presens complayna.

Digby Mysteries, p. 118.

NYNON. Eyes.

And wash thou thi nynon with that water.

Chron. Filodun, p. 77.

NYTE. To deny. See *Nick.* Qu. nycyde?

Trewly in his entent,
In batelle he in tournament
Ha nycyde us never with naye.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130.

NYTTE. To require; to use. (*A.-S.*)

NYJE. Nigh; near. (*A.-S.*)

Fore those thou wyrke bothe dey [and] nyght,
Ha wyll not the, I sey the ryght;
He woune to nye the ale-wyffe,
And ha thought aver fore to thryffe.

MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

O. (1) Of. Still in use.

A! perles pryne, to the we pray.
Save our kyng both nyte and day
Fore he is ful yong, tender of age,
Semele to ae, a bold corsage,
Lovely and lofely of his lenage,
Both perles prince and kyng veray.

MS. Douce 302, f. 29.

The wrang to here a right is lath,
And prida wyt boxummes is wrath.

MS. Cotton. Fropas. A. iii. f. 2.

(2) **Onc.** Also, on. *Chaucer.*

Be-teche tham the provesse, in presens of lordes,
O payme and a pella that pendes there-bo.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.

Where that Merlin dede him se
In a day in thre ble.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 74.

(3) Anything circular; an hecalkic term for a kind of spangle. Shakespeare terms the stars "those fiery o's."

(4) A lamentation. *Shak.*

(5) The arithmetical cypher.

(6) All. Bran New Wark, 1785.

(7) The woof in weaving.

OAF. A fool. Still in use.

OAK. (1) To sport the oak, to close the outer door, a phrase used at Cambridge.

(2) The club at cards. *West.*

OAKEN-APPLE-DAY. The 29th of May, on which boys wear oaken apples in their hats in commemoration of King Charles's adventure in the oak tree. The apple, and a leaf or two, are sometimes gilt and exhibited for a week or more on the chimney piece, or in the window. This rustic commemoration is, however, getting into disuse. Sectarians have left it off, and in a few years it will probably be seldom seen. I can recollect when not a boy in a whole village let the day pass unobserv-

ant of the oaken apple. Fears were sometimes entertained in a backward season that the apples would not be forward enough for our loyal purpose. Moor's Suffolk MS.

OAK-WEB. The cockchafer. *West.*

OAMY. Light, porous, generally spoken of ploughed land. *Norf.*

OAR. "A busie-body, medler in others matters, one that hath an oare in others boates," Florio, p. 37.

OARS. Watermen.

Tarlton being one Sunday at court all day, caused a paire of oares to tend him, who at night called on him to be gone. Tarlton, being a carousing, drunk so long to the watermen, that one of them was bumsie; and so, indeede, were all three for the most part. *Tarlton's Jest, 1611.*

OAST. (1) Curd for cheese. *North.*

(2) A kiln for malt or hops. *Kent.*

OAT-FLIGHT. The chaff of oats. *East.*

OATMEALS. One of the many terms for the roaring-boys.

OATS. (1) To sow one's wild oats, i. e. to leave off wild habits.

(2) In the south of England, when a horse falls upon his back, and rolls from one side to the other, he is said to earn a gallon of oats.

OAVIS. The eaves of a house. *Essex.*

OBADIE. To abide. *Tristrem, p. 178.*

OBARNI. A preparation of mead.

OBEDD. A hairy caterpillar. *Derb.*

OBEISSANT. Obedient. *Palgrave.*

That were obeissant to his heste.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 54.

OBESE. "Play at obese, at biliers, and at cards." *Archæologia, xiv. 253.*

OBFUSCATE. Obscured. (*Lat.*)

Wherby the fame of all our estimacion shall now bee obfuscate, utterly extinguyshed, and nothing yet by.

Hall, Edward IV. f. 18.

OBIT. A funeral celebration.

These *obits* once past o're, which we desire,
Those eyes that now shed water shall speake fire.
Heywood's Iron Age, 1632, sig. H. iv.

OBITCH'S-COLT. "Forty sa ooc like Obitch's cowt," a Shropshire phrase.**OBITERS.** Small ornaments.**OBJECTION.** A subject or argument.**OBLATRATON.** A barking-at. (Lat.)**OBLAUNCHIERE.** Fine white meal?

With *oblaunchiere* or outhur flour,
To make hem whytter of colour.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 22.

OBLE. A kind of wafer cake, often sweetened with honey, and generally made of the finest wheat bread. The consecrated wafer distributed to communicants at mass was so termed. "*Oblata*, oble," *MS. Lansl.* 560, f. 45. *Oblete*, a thin cake. (Teut.) "*Nebula*, oblys." *Nominale MS.*

Mak peate, and bake it in *oble-pryme*, and etti growelle of porke, and after ette the *obletes*, and thou sal have deliverance bathe ebowne and bynethe.

MS. Line-In A. 17, f. 291.

Ne Jhesu was nat the *oble*
That reysed was at the sacre.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 66.

OBLIGATE. To oblige. *Var. dial.***OBLUCATION.** Interruption. (Lat.)**OBLYSCHIED.** Obligated; compelled.

It helpyth to paye owre dettes for synne,
In whych to God oblyschied ben wee.

MS. Cantab. FF. li. 38, f. 14.

Thei ben *oblyschied* and thei felle, but we roos, and we ben righted.

MS. Turner 10, p. 51.

The whole fellowship, marchantes, burgesses, and commonalte of the same towne, to be bounde and *oblyschied* by ther presencys unto the most excellent and most mighty prince Edward.

Hall, Edward IV. f. 57.

OBRAID. To upbraid. *Somerset.*

Now, thus accoutred and attended to,
In Court end cille there's no small eode
With this young strpling, that *obraid* the gods,
And thinkes, 'twixt them and him, there is no ood.

Young Gullants Whorligig, 1629.

OBRTUTED. Overthrown. (Lat.)

Verily, if ye seriously consider the misery wherewith ye were *obrtuted* end overwhelmed before, ye shall easily perceive that ye have an earnest cause to rejoice.

Bacon's Works, p. 57.

OBS-AND-SOLS. The words *objectiones* of *solutions* were frequently so contracted in the marginal notes to controversial divinity, and hence the phrase was jocularly used by more lively writers.**OBSCENOUS.** Obscene; indecent.**OBSCURED.** Disguised. *Shak.***OBSECRATIONS.** Entreaties. (Lat.)

Let us fly to God at all times with humble *obsecrations* and hearty requests.

Bacon's Works, p. 107.

OBSEQUIOUS. Funeral. *Shak.***OBSEQUIY.** Obsequiousness. *Jonson.***OBSERVANCE.** Respect. (*A.-N.*)**OBSERVE.** To obey; to respect; to erough.**OBSSESSION.** A besieging. (Lat.)**OBSTACLE.** Obstinate. A provincial word, very common in Shakespeare's time. It is ex-

plained "stubborne or wilfull" in *Bainan* upon *Bartholome*, 1582.

OBSTINATION. Obstnacy. *Palsgrave.***OBSTRICT.** Bonnden. (Lat.)

To whom he recogniseth himself to be so moche indebted and *obstrict*, that oon of these your difficulties shalbe the stop or let of this desired conjunction.

State Papers, l. 252.

OBSTROPOLOUS. Ohstreperous. A very common vulgarian. "I was going my rounds, and found this here gemman very *obstropolous*, whereof I comprehended him as an auspicious parson." This is genuine London dialect.**OBTRACT.** To slander. (Lat.)**OC.** But. (*A.-S.*)

Oe though the grace of God almight,
W. th the tronsome that he to praisou tok
A slough hem alle, so salth the bok.

Herod of Hamtoun, p. 61.

OCAPYE. To occupy; to employ.

Tho seyde Gye, so schalt thou not,
Io ydull thou *occupyat* thy thort.

MS. Cantab. FF. H. 38, f. 211.

OCCAMY. A compound metal, meant to imitate silver, a corruption of the word alchemy. See *Nares*.**OCCASIONS.** Necessities of nature.**OCCIDENT.** The West. (*A.-N.*)

Of Inglande, of Ireleode, and eile thei owit illes,
Thet Arthure to the *occidentis* occupyes et onces.

Morte Arthure, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 76.

OCCUPANT. A prostitute. From the old word *occupy*, futuo. "A bawdy, or occupying-house," Florio, p. 194.

I can swlle four times in a oight; but thee
Once in four years I cannot *occupie*.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 110.

OCCUPY. To use. *Occupier*, a tradesman.**OCCUR.** Oehre. *Palsgrave.***OCCURRE.** To go to. (Lat.)

Secondarily yf he should reyse an army so so-
dainly, he knewe not where to *occurr* and mete his
enemies, or whether too go or where to try.

Hall, Richard III. f. 14.

OCCURRENTS. Incidents; qualities. Meetings, Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 139.

Julius Cesar himselfe for his pleasure became an
actor, being in shape, state, voyce, judgement, and
all other *occurrents*, exterior end interior, excellent.

Heywood's Apology for Actors, 1612.

OCCYAN. The ocean.

In verré soth, as y remembre can,
A certeyne kynrede towards the *occyan*.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 22.

OCEAN-SEA. This phrase is often used by Sir Thomas More. "The greate hrode botomlesse ocean-sea," *Supplicacyon of Soulys*, sig. C. ii. It occurs likewise in Hall.**OCHEN.** To break; to destroy. (*A.-N.*)**OCIVITY.** Sloth. *Hooper.***OCKSECTOTIA.** Tipsy. A cant term.**OCUB.** The cockchafer. *Somerset.***OCY.** The nightingale's note.**ODAME.** A brother-in-law. (Germ.)**O-DAWE.** Down. See *Adawce* (2).

Loke ye blenke for oo bronde, ne for no bryghts
wayne,

Bot beris downe of the beste, end bryng theise o-dawe
Morte Arthure, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 99

ODD. (1) Only; single; alone. (2) Lonely; out of the way. *Line.*

(3) *Odd and even*, a game at marbles. *Odd come shortly*, a chance time, not far off. *Odd-come-shortly*, odds and ends, fragments.

ODD-FISH. A strange fellow. *Var. dial.*

ODD-MARK. That portion of the arable land of a farm which, in the customary cultivation of the farm, is applied to a particular crop. *Heref.*

ODDMENTS. Trifles; remnants. *North.*

ODDS. (1) To fit; to make even. Also, occasionally, to alter. *West.*

(2) Consequence; difference. *Var. dial.*

ODDY. (1) A snail. *Oxon.*

(2) Active; brisk. Generally applied to old people. *Oxon.*

ODDY-DODDY. A river-snail. *Oxon.*

ODE. Woad for dyeing.

ODER. Other. Still in use.

And beryd the cors with bothe her rede,
As she sodenly hade be dede,
That no man oður wiste.

M.S. Cantab. FF. v. 48, f. 44.

ODERWORT. The herb dragnage.

ODIBLE. Hateful. (Lat.)

And thou shalt be melster of that worme odible,
And appresse hym in his owne stalle.

M.S. Laud. 416, f. 56.

All suche othis be to our Lord odible

That be made end promysyd to an evill entencion.

M.S. Laud. 416, f. 60.

ODIFFERAUNT. Odoriferous.

ODIOUS. Ill-tasted; ill-scented. *East.*

ODORAUNT. Sweet-smelling. (*A.-N.*)

The thrid day next my sone went dounne
To erthe, whiche was disposed pletiously
Of engelz bright and hevenly sounne
With odoraunt odours ful copiously.

M.S. Bodl. 483, f. 204.

ODSNIGGERS. An exclamation of rebuke.
An immense number of oaths and exclamations may be found commencing with *ode*, a corruption of *God's*.

OEN. Owe; are indebted.

I telle it the in priveté,
The kynges men oen to me
A m^e. pounde and mere.

M.S. Cantab. FL. v. 48, f. 47.

O'ERLAY. A girth; a cloak. *North.*

OERTH-IVI. The *hedera nigra*.

OERTS. In comparison of. *West.*

OES. Eyes. *Nominale MS.*

And notwithstandinge your manly hart,
Frome your oes the tereis wald starte

To shew your hevynesse.

Com hithere Josphe and stande ner this rood,
Loo, this lame spard not in sheid his blude,
With most paynfull distresse.

M.S. Bodl. e Mus. 160.

OF. In; out of; from; at; on; off; by.
Many of these meanings are still current in the provinces.

OFCORN. Offal corn. *Finchale Chart.* The term occurs in *Tusser*. *East.*

OF-DAWE. To recover. *Weber.*

OF-DRAD. Afraid; frightened. (*A.-S.*)

O-FERRE. Afar off.

Beholde also how his modire and alle his frenðes
stande alle o-ferre lokande and folowande theise
with the kyllie murning and hertly sorwe.

M.S. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 181.

OFF. (1) Upon; out of. *Off at hooks*, out of temper, or unwell. *Off and on*, changeable. *Off nor on*, neither one thing nor another.

(2) The line from which boys shoot in commencing a game of marbles.

(3) Provided; furnished. *Var. dial.*

OFF-AT-SIDE. Mad. *North.*

OFFENCIOUS. Offensive. *Marlowe*, ii. 303.

OFFENDED. Hurt. *Chaucer.*

OFFENSIOUN. Office; damage. (*A.-N.*)

OFF-HAND. A man holding a second farm on which he does not reside is said to farm it *off-hand*. *Suffolk.*

OFFICE. The eaves of a house. *West.*

OFFICES. The rooms in a large house, appropriated to the use of the upper servants. The term is still in common use, applied to the menial apartments generally.

OFFRENDE. An offering. (*A.-N.*)

And sche bigen to biide and prey
Upon the bare grounde knelende,
And asfir thet made hir offrende.

Gower, M.S. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 44.

OFF-SPRING. Origin. *Fairfax.*

OFF-TOOK. Took by aim; hit.

OF-LONG. For a long period.

OF-SIGH. Saw; perceived. (*A.-S.*)

OF-TAKE. Taken. *St. Brandan*, p. 19.

OFTER. Oftener. *North.*

Ofter bryngeth an day,
That elle the yere ant may.

M.S. Douce 52, f. 13

OFTE-SITHES. Often-times. (*A.-S.*)

For thou end other that levev your thyng,
Wel ofte-sithes ye banne the kyng.

M.S. Cantab. FF. v. 48, f. 48.

OF-WALKED. Fatigued with walking. (*A.-S.*)

OGAIN. Again. Still in use.

Fortiger nam gode coure

That he no might again hem dnure.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 16.

And dede hem again thre thousande,
And scontred that carroy.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 17b.

OGAINSAGHIES. Contradictions. It occurs in *MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.*

OGÉ. Again. "Come now son ogé," *Gy of Warwike*, p. 110.

OGHE. Ought. *Gawayne.*

OGLES. Eyes. A cant term.

OGNE. Own.

And thought ther was resone ynoe,
And syh hys agne lyf to wynoe.

Gower, M.S. Cantab. FF. i. 6, f. 38.

OGOS. Caves along the shore. *Cornw.*

OIL. To oil his old wig, i. e. to make him tipsy. *North.*

OIL-OF-BARLEY. Strong beer.

OIL-OF-HAZEL. A severe beating.

OILY. Smooth; adulatory. *Var. dial.*

OINEMENT. Ointment. (*A.-N.*)

Now of the seveneth sacrament,
These clerkys kalle hyt oinement.

M.S. Har. 1701, f. 74

OINT. To anoint. *Palgrave*.

OKE. Aked. Pret. pl. (*A.-S.*)

OKE-CORNE. An acorn. *Ortus Voc.*

OKERE. To put money out to usury. Also, usury. *Okere*, an usurer.

Anyyt, when men hadde here rest,
He okered pens yn hys cheste.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 18.

Okur hyt ys for the outrage

To take thy catel and have avauntage.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 16.

One nycte qweue mene had ryste,

He okeryste panyes unio hys kyste.

Robert de Brunne, MS. Boece, p. 5.
An okerer, or elles a lechoure, sayd Robyn,
With wronge hast thou icde thy lyfe.

Robin Hood, l. 10.

OKERS. "Bootes for ploughmeo called okers,"
Huloet, 1552. "*Carpatina*, plowmens booties
mado of untanned leather, they may be called
okers," Elyot, ed. 1559.

OKY. Moist; sappy. *North*.

OLD. (1) Famous; great; abundant. *Warre*.
Shakespeare uses the word in this sense
"There will be no old abusing of God's pa-
tience, and the king's English." It sometimes
is used to denote approbation, fondness, or
endearment; as, in Virginia and Maryland,
the most endearing appellation by which a
fond husband could address a beloved wife,
used to be his calling her his *dear old woman*.

On Sunday, at masse, there was *olde* ringling of
bells, and old and young came to church to see the new
roode, which was so ill favourite, that al the parish
mislikt it, and the children they cryed, and were
afraid of it. *Tarleton's Newses out of Purgatorie, 1590.*

(2) Cross; angry. *Suffolk*.

(3) *Old Bendy, Old Harry, Old Scratch*, terms
for the devil. *Old Christmas*, Christmas
reckoned by the old style. *Old coat and
jerkin*, a game at cards. *Old dog, old hand*,
a knowing or expert person. *Old stager*, one
well initiated in anything. *Old lad*, a sturdy
old fellow. *Old stick*, a complimentary mode
of address to an old man, signifying he is a
capital fellow. *Old file*, an old miser.

OLDHAMES. A kind of cloth.

OLD-HOB. A Cheshire enstom. It consists
of a man carrying a dead horse's head, covered
with a sheet, to frighten people.

OLD-KILLED. Sneamish and listless. *North*.

OLD-LAND. Ground that has been untilled a
long while, and is newly broken up. *Essex*.

OLD-LING. Urine. *Yorksh*.

OLD-MAID. The lapwing. *Worc*.

OLD-MAN. Southernwood. *Far. dial.*

OLD-MAN'S-GAME. The game of astragals.
MS. Ashmole 788, f. 162.

OLD-MILK. Skimmed milk. *North*.

OLD-SARAH. A hare. *Suffolk*.

OLD-SHEWE. A game mentioned in the
Nomenclator, p. 298. It is apparently the
same as King-by-your-Leave, q. v.

OLD-SHOCK. A goblin said to appear in the
shape of a great dog or calf. *East*.

OLD-SONG. A tribe. *Far. dial.*

OLD-SOW. A wood-louse. *East*

OLD-TROT. An old woman who is greatly
addicted to gossiping.

OLD-WITCH. The cockchafer. *East*.

OLD-WIVES-TALE. "This is an *old wives tale*,
or a fashion of speech cleane out of fashion,"
Cotgrave, in v. *Langage*.

OLIFAUNT. An elephant. (*A.-N.*)

Felled was king Rion standard,
And the four olifauces y slawe.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 344.

The scarlet cloth doth make the bull to feare;

The culiour white the olifant doth shunne.

Deloney's Strange Histories, 1607.

OLIVER. (1) A young eel. *Devon*.

(2) To give a Rowland for an Oliver, a phrase
still in use, derived from two well-known
characters in ancient romance.

Soche strokys were never seen yn londe,
Syth *Olyvere* dyed and Rowlonde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 36, f. 109.

OLIVERE. The olive-tree. (*A.-N.*)

OLIVER'S-SCULL. A chamber-pot.

OLLET. Fuel. Ray inserts this in his South
and East-Country Words. Aubrey, in his
MS. Nat. Hist. of Wilts, tells us that cow dung
and straw was used for fuel at Highworth, and
called by that name.

OLODDE.

For-thi thou gyffe, whils thou may lyfe,

Or alle gase that thou may gete,

Thi gaste fra Godd, thi gudes olodde,

Thi flesche folde undir fete.

With I, and E. fulle schire thou be,

That thynne executors

Of the ne wille rekke, bot skikk end skekke

Fulle baldely in thi boures.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 213.

O-LONKE. Along. *MS. Harl. 2253.*

OLY. Oil. Nominale *MS.*

OLYET. A little hole in anything, such as cloth,
&c. Forby has *oylet-hole*, a perforation in a
garment to admit a lace. The small openings
in ancient fortifications were called *olyets*, or
oylets. "Oylet hole, *ollet*," *Palsgrave*.

OLYPRAUNCE. Gaiety? Holloway has, "*Oly-
prauce*, rude, boisterous merriment, a romping
match, *Northampton*."

Of rich stire es ther avauce,

Prikkan ther hors with *olyprauce*.

R. de Brunne, MS. Boece, p. 64.

OLYTE.

For whan thou doust yn longe respyte

Hyt ys forgyte that long ys *olyte*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 73.

OMAN. A woman. *Far. dial.*

OMAST. Almost. *Cumb*. Several of the
glossaries have *ommoast*.

OMBER. (1) The shade. *Lanc*. Kennett has
osmer, *MS. Lansd. 1033*.

(2) A hammer. *Salop. Antiq. p. 523*.

OMBRE. A game at cards, of Spanish origin.

It appears to be merely an alteration or im-
provement of *primero*. It is thus described
in the *Compleat Gamester*, ed. 1721, p. 12—

"There are several sorts of this game called
L'Ombre, but that which is the chief is called
Renegade, at which three only can play, to
whom are dealt nine cards apiece; so that

discarding the eights, nines and tens, there will remain thirteen cards in the stock; there is no trump but what the player pleases; the first hand has always the liberty to play or pass, after him the second, &c."

OME. The steam or vapour arising from hot liquids. *Dunelm.*

OMELL. Among; between. See Ywaine and Gawin, 119; and *Amell* (2).

OMFRIY-FLOOR. At Wednesbury, co. Staff., in the nether coal, as it lies in the mine, the fourth parting or laming is called the omfry-floor, two feet and a half thick. Kennett, MS.

OMNIUM-GATHERUM. A miscellaneous collection of persons or things.

OMPURLODY. To contradict. *Beds.*

ON. (1) In. It is a prefix to verbs, similar to a. "The kinge of Israel on-huntyng wente," MS. Douce 261, f. 40.

(2) One. *After on*, alike. *At on*, agreed. *Euer in on*, continually. *I mine on*, I singly, I by myself. *On one*, together, MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. of the thirteenth century.

(3) Of; onwards. *I ar. dial.* To be a little on, i. e. to be approaching intoxication. A female of any kind, when maris appetens, is said to be on. It is sometimes an expletive, as *cheated on*, cheated, &c.

ONANE. Anon. *Ritsun.*

Hys hors fet wald he noht spare,
To he cam that the robbour were;
He yed unto thayr loge onane.

Gy of Warswike, Middlehill MS.

ONARMED. Took off his armour.

Tryamowre wened to have had pise,
And onarmed hym also tyte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 76.

ONBEAR. To uncover, applied to the opening of a quarry. *West.*

ON-BOLDE. Cowardly; not fierce.

A macoon he ys holde,
Febulle he wexeth and on-bolde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 93.

ONBRAID. Tonphraid; to reproach. *Palgrave.*

ONCE. Once for all. A common sense of the word in old plays.

ONDE. (1) Zeal; envy; malice; hate; hatred; breath. (*A.-S.*)

Aschamid with a pitous ende,
Sche tolde unto him husbunde
The sothe of alle the hole tale.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 44.

(2) Ordained. *Yorksh.*

ONDEDELY. Immortal. (*A.-S.*)

ONDINE. To breathe. *Prompt. Pare.*

ONDOAR. One who expounds.

ON-DREGHE. Back; at a distance.

ONE. (1) A; an individual; a person. *I ar. dial.*

(2) Singular. *Leic.*

(3) Alone; singly. (*A.-S.*) "By yourselfe one," MS. Morie Arthure, f. 62.

And ther y gan my woo compleyne,
Wisechying and wepyng alle myn one.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 39.

ONE-AND-THIRTY. An ancient and very favourite game at cards, much resembling vingt-un. It could be played by two persons,

as appears from Taylor's *Workes*, 1630, ii. 181. It is mentioned in the *Interlude of Yonth*, ap. Collier, ii. 314; Earle's *Microcosmography*, p. 62; Taylor's *Motto*, 1622, sig. D. iv; Florio, p. 378; Upton's MS. Adds. to Jmius.

ONED. (1) Made one; united. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Dwelt; remained.

Than axed anon sir G',

To the barouns that oned him hi.

G. of Warswike, p. 27.

ONEDER. Behind. *Chesh.* According to Ray, this is the Cheshire pronunciation of *aunder*, the afternoon.

ONEHEEDE. Unity. (*A.-S.*)

For Gode walde ay with the Fader and the Soone,
And wythe the Holy Gost in oneheede wonne.

Hampole, MS. Beves, p. 13.

And stere them all that ever they may,

To oneheede and to charyte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 3.

ONELOTE. An ohlation.

ONEMENTE. A reconciliation. (*A.-S.*)

Bot anemente thar hym nevyr weoe,
Or eyther other herte have sought.

MS. Harl. 2262, f. 118.

ONENCE. Against. *Seyn Sages*, 2872.

ONE-O'CLOCK. Like one o'clock, i. e. very rapidly, said of a horse's movement, &c.

ONE-OF-US. A whore.

ONE-PENNY. "*Basilinda*, the playe called, one penie, one penie, come after me," *Nomenclator*, p. 298.

ONERATE. To load. (*Lat.*)

ONERLY. Lonely; solitary. *North.*

ONES. Once. (*A.-S.*)

Evyr oo hys maystys grave he lay,
Ther myght oo man gete hym away
For ought that they coude do,
But yf hyt were ooys on the day,
He wolde forth to geite hys praye,
And sythen ageyne he wolde goo.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 74.

ONE-SHEAR-SHEEP. A sheep between one and two years old. *Var. dial.*

ONFANG. Received. (*A.-S.*)

ON-FERROME. Afar off. (*A.-S.*)

Bot Alexander went bi hym aue uppon an heghe cragge,
whare he myghte see on-ferrrome fra hym,
and thane he saw this pestellencius beste the basilisc.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 20.

ONGOINGS. Proceedings; goings on. *North.*

ONIANDE. In the hand; to the will. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. the Egerton MS. reading *wiht wille*.

ON-HELD. Bowed down.

ON-HENELY. Ungently; uncourteously.

ONICLE. The onyx. *Onycle*, Wright's *Lyrical Poetry*, p. 25. (*A.-N.*)

ONID. Mixed and joined. Batman upon Bartholome, 1582.

ONIMENT. Ointment. *Vocab. MS.*

ONING. The only one. (*A.-S.*)

And lo the teuthe men myhte se
The onyng and the unyde.

MS. Cott. Viell. C. xiii. f. 10.

ONION-PENNIES. "At Silehester in Hamp shire they find great plenty of Roman coins, which they call *onion-pennies* from one Onion,

whom they foolishly fancy to have been a giant, and an inhabitant of this city," Kennett, *MS. Lansd.* 1033.

ON-LENTHE. Afar. *Gawayne*.

ONLEPL. The same as *Aulepi*, q. v. *Onlepilliche* occurs in *MS. Arund.* 57, f. 28.

Ich leve ioa God, Vader Almtigl, makere of hevene and of erthe; and ine Jessu Crist, his sone onlepi, oure Lord. *MS. Arundel.* 57, f. 94.

ONLIEST. Only. *Chesh.* It is singularly used as a superlative.

ONLIGHT. To alight, or get down. *West.*

ONLIKE. Alone; only. (*A.-S.*)

Blissed Laverd God of Israel
That doo wonderes onlike weis.

MS. Egerton 614, f. 48.

Of thi bapteme and of thi dedes,
Of onlepi lif that thou hera ledes.

Cursor Mundii, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 79.

ON-LOFT. Aloft.

Aod gat up into the tre esely and soft,
And hyog hymself upon a bough on-loft.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 61.

ONNETHE. Scarcely. (*A.-S.*)

Him thougta that he was onnetha alive,
For he was al overcome.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 117.

ONNISH. Somewhat tipsy. *North.*

ONONE. Anon; immediately. (*A.-S.*)

And as [they] satt at the supere, they knewe hym
In brekyng of brede, and onone He vaoyste awaye
fro hem. *MS. Lincoln A. 1.* 17, f. 188.

ON-O-NENA. Always. *Lanc.*

ON-RYGHTE. Wrong.

Hys own lyfe for hur he lees
Wyth mekulle on-ryghie.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 98.

ONSAY. An onset.

ONSET. A dwelling-house and out-buildings. *North.* A single farmhouse is called an *onslead*.

ONSETTEN. Small; dwarfish. *North.*

ON-STAND. The rent paid by the out-going to the in-going tenant of a farm for such land as the other has rightfully cropped before leaving it. *North.*

ONSTE. Once. *Chester Plays*, ii. 103.

ON-STRAYE. Apart.

The steds strak over the force,
And strayed on-straye.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 137.

ONSWERID. Answered.

Kyng Edward onswerid agayne,
I wil go to these erles twaoe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

ONT. Will not; w'ont. *West.*

ON-THENDE. Abject; out-cast.

ONTHER. Under. *Octavian*, 609.

ON-TYE. To untie.

And yede Arondell all to oye,
Aod wolde have hym on-tye.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 190.

ONWILLI. Unwillingly. *Pr. Parv.*

ONYOLBUN. A herb mentioned in *MS. Bibl.* Reg. 12 B. i. f. 14.

OO. (1) One. See O.

And et oo worde sche platly gan him leils
The childis myn his power dide ecceils.

Ladgate, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 16.

(2) Aye; ever. *Tundale's Visions*, p. 48.

OOBIT. The larvæ of the tiger-moth.

OON. An oven. *North.*

OONABLE. Awkward; unskillful.

OONE. Alone, only. (*A.-S.*)

Alla oakid but here schertle come,
They wepte and made moche mone.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 52.

OON-EGG. A soft-egg, one laid before the shell is formed. *West.*

OONRYGHTTWYSLYE. Unrighteously.

Ha was in Tuskeyne that tyme, and tuke of oure
koyghtles.

Areste theme onryghttwyslye, and raunsound thame
astyre. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln.* f. 36.

OONT. A want, or mole. *West.*

OONTY. Empty. *Devon.*

OOR. Hoary; aged.

OOSER. A mask with opening jaws along with a cow's skin, put on for frightening people. *Dorset.*

OOST. An host, or army. (*A.-N.*)

OOTH. Wood; mad. *Pr. Parv.*

OOZLING. Hairy. *North.*

OP. To get up. *Somerset.* Also *appy*.

OPE. An opening. *West.*

OPE-LAND. Land in constant till, ploughed up every year. *Suffolk.*

OPEN. (1) A large cavern. When a vein is worked open to the day, it is said to be *open-cast*. A miner's term.

(2) Not spayed, said of a sow, &c. *East.*

(3) Mild, said of the weather. *I'or. dial.*

OPEN-ERS. The medlar. (*A.-S.*) "Opners, medlar," *MS. Sloane* 5, f. 6; *openarces*, *MS. Bodl.* 30. *Palgrave* has *opgnars*.

OPEN-HEDED. Bare-headed. *Chaucer.*

OPEN-HOUSE. To keep open-house, i. e. to be exceedingly hospitable.

OPEN-TIDE. The time between Epiphany and Ash-Wednesday, wherein marriages were publicly solemnized, was on that account formerly called open-tide; but now in Oxfordshire and several other parts, the time after harvest, while the common fields are free and open to all manner of stock, is called open-tide. Kennett, *MS. Lansd.* 1033.

OPER. A bumper of wine. *North.*

OPERANCE. Operation; effect.

OPERANT. Operative; fit for action. Heywood's *Royall King*, sig. A. iv.

OPIE. Opium. (*A.-N.*)

OPINION. (1) Credit; reputation.

(2) To opine; to think. *Suffolk.*

OPPILATIONS. Obstructions. (*Lat.*)

This Crocus is used very successfully for the green-sickness stopping of the Terms, Dropsy and other diseases, that proceed from *Oppilations*; the Dose is from 15 grains to a Drachm.

Aubrey's Wills, MS. Royal Soc. p. 114.

OPPORTUNITY. Character; habit.

OPPOSE. To question; to argue with.

Problems and demandes eke
Hys wysdom was to finde and seke,
Wherof he wolde in sondry wyse
Oppose hem that weren wyse.

Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 10.

OPPRESSE. To ravish. (*A.-N.*) Hence *oppression*, rape.

OPTIC. A magnifying-glass. "Not legible but through an optick," *Nabhes' Bride*, 1640, sig. G. i. Coles has the term.

OPUNCTLY. Opportunely. *Greene*.

OQWERE. Anywhere?

If his howsholds be oqwere,
Thi parishen is he there.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 5.

OR. (1) Ere; before. *North*.

Fuysche patiently the transgressiones
Of menne dressed redressing thaire errour.
Mercy preferring or thou do rigour.

MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 129.

(2) Lest. *Perceval*, 911.

(3) Than. "Rather or that," an idiom still current in the midland counties.

He wolde ageyn for youre love blede
Rather or that ye dampned were.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 30, f. 48.

(4) Their. *Wright's Seven Sages*, p. 47.

ORANGE-TAWNEY. A dull orange colour.

OR-A-ONE. Ever a one. *South*.

ORATION. Noise; uproar. *Var. dial.*

ORATORIE. A private chapel; a closet for the purposes of prayer. (*A.-N.*)

ORBELL.

In the lowest border of the garden, I might see a curious orbell, all of touch, wherinn the Syracusan tyrants were no lesse artfully portrayed, than their severall cruelties to life displayed.

Braithwaite's Arcadian Princess, 1635, ii. 148.

ORBS. Panels. *Nominale MS.*

ORCEL. A small vase. (*A.-N.*)

ORD. A point, or edge. (*A.-S.*) *Ord* and *ende*, the beginning and end, *Gy of Warlike*, p. 33, a common phrase. In Suffolk, a promontory is called an *ord*.

And touchede him with the speres ord,
That never eft ha ne spak word.

Romance of Otuel, p. 74.

Ha hit him with the speres ord,
Thurch and thurch scheides bord.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 276.

Saul himself drowye his sword,
And ran even upon the ord.

Curser Mundil, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 49.

ORDAIN. To order; to intend. *Devon*.

ORDENARIE. An ordinance. (*A.-N.*)

ORDER. Disorder; riot. *West*.

ORDERED. Ordained; in holy orders.

ORDERS. A North-country custom at schools.

In September or October the master is locked out of the school by the scholars, who, previous to his admittance, give an account of the different holidays for the ensuing year, which he promises to observe, and signs his name to the *orders*, as they are called, with two bondsmen. The return of these *signed orders* is the signal of capitulation; the doors are immediately opened; beef, beer, and wine deck the festive board; and the day is spent in mirth.

ORDERS-FOUR. The four orders of mendicant friars. *Chaucer*.

ORDINAL. The ritual.

ORDINANCE. (1) Fate. *Shak.*

(2) Orderly disposition. (*A.-N.*)

(3) Apparel. *Palsgrave*, 1530.

ORDINATE. Regular; orderly. (*Lat.*)

For he that stondeth clere and ordinate,
And proude happie suffreth undervside.

Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 700.

ORDONING. Ordinance. *Palsgrave*.

ORE. (1) Over. *Var. dial.*

(2) Grace; favour; mércy. (*A.-S.*)

Syr, ha seyde, for Crystys ore,
Lawa, and bete me no mora.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 30, f. 86.

(3) Sea-weed, used for manure. *South. Holinshed, Chron. Ireland*, p. 183, mentions *orewade*.

(4) A kind of fine wool.

ORP. Cattle. (*A.-S.*)

Into the brevis they forth kaeche
Here orf, for that they wolden lacche.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 33.

ORFRAYS. Embroidery. (*A.-N.*) The term is perhaps most generally applied to the borders of embroidery or needle-work, down the cope on each side in front. See *Cotgrave*. "Orphrey of red velvet," *Dugdale's Monast. iii.* 283. It occurs in *Chaucer*.

Provens of orfrayes feste appone scheides.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.

ORGAMENT. Wild marjoram.

The blood of harts burned together with herbe-dragon, orchance, *orgement*, and mastick have the same power to draw serpents out of their holes, which the harts have been alive.

Topasie's Four Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 130.

ORGAN. The herb pennyroyal.

ORGANAL. An organ of the body.

ORGLES. Organs. *Weber*.

Our gentyl *ser* *Jone*, *Joy hym* *not* *bet* *dyde*,

He is a *meré* *mon* of *mony* among *compain*,

He *con* *harpe*, he *con* *syng*, his *orgyls* *ben* *herd* *ful* *wyd*,

He *wyl* *noyt* *sparé* *his* *prese* *to* *spend* *his* *seclré*

MS. Douce 302, f. 3.

ORGULOUS. Proud. (*A.-N.*) *Orgulist*, proud-est, *Morte d'Arthure*, ii. 432. *Orgulyte*, pride, *ibid.* ii. 111.

ORIEL. This term is stated by Mr. Hamper to have been formerly used in various senses, viz. a penthouse; a porch attached to any edifice; a detached gate-house; an upper-story; a loft; a gallery for minstrels. See a long dissertation in the *Archæologia*, xxiii. 106-116. Perhaps, however, authority for an interpretation may be found which will compress these meanings, few words having really so comprehensive and varied an use. It may generally be described as a recess within a building. Blount has *oriol*, "the little waste room next the hall in some houses and monasteries, where particular persons dined;" and this is clearly an authorised and correct explanation. *Nisi in refectorio vel oriolo pranderet*, *Mat. Paris*; *in introitu, quod porticus vel oriolum appellatur*, *ibid.* The *oriol* was sometimes of considerable dimensions. See a note in *Warton*, i. 176.

ORIENT. The east. (*A.-N.*)

ORIGINAL. Dear; beloved. *Line*.

ORISE. To plane, or make smooth. *West*.

ORISON. A prayer.

When thal hade made theire *oryson*.
A voyce came fro heven down,
Thet alle men mygt here;
And seide, The soule of this synfulle wyjt
Is wommen into heven bright,
To Jhesu lefe and dere.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 47.

ORISONT. The horizon. (*A.-N.*)

ORISSE. To prepare, or make ready.

ORL. The alder-tree. *West.*

ORLIAUNCE. Orleans. (*A.-N.*)

Rede wyn, the claret, and the white,
With Teynt and Alycaunt, in whom I delite;
Wyn ryvers and wyn sake also,
Wyn of Langdoke and of Orleans therto,
Kenge here, and othir that is dwoblie,
Which causith the brayn of man to trouble.

MS. Rawl. C. 86.

ORLING. An ill-grown child. *North.*

ORLINGS. The teeth of a comb.

ORLOGE. A clock, or dial. (*A.-N.*)

Gelosye salla kepe the *orloges*, and salla wakkyne
the other ladyse, and make thame arly to ryse and
go the wyllylere to thaire servyse.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 275.

ORLOGER. A man who keeps clocks.

ORN. (1) Either. *Somerset.*

(2) To run; to flow. (*A.-S.*)

He orn ayein him with grette jole,
And bicleupte him end easte.

MS. Laud. 106, f. 2.

ORNACY. Cultivated language.

ORNARY. Ordinary. *Var. dial.*

ORNATE. Adorned. (*Lat.*)

The milke white swannes then strain'd in stille
sublime,
Of ornate verse, rich prose, end nervous rime,
In short, to telle all, doth not behove,
Whaere wellicome, sai weare pow'r'd in cuppe of love.

MS. Bibl. Reg. 17. B. xv.

ORNATELY. Regularly; orderly.

ORNDERN. Same as *Aandorn*, q. v.

ORNIFIED. Adorned. *Ozon.*

ORPED. Bold; stout. The term is used by late writers. It occurs in Golding's Ovid, and in the Herrings Tale, 1598.

Houndes ther be the whiche beth bolde end
orpede, and beth cleped bolde, for thei be bolde and
goode for the hert.

MS. Bodl. 546.

Orpedith thou the histera,
And thi lond thou fon't to were.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 65.

Doukes, kinges and barouns,
O *ped* squiers and garouns.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 81.

That they wolle gete of here acorde
Sum *orpid* knyght to sle this lorde.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 85.

ORPHARION. A kind of musical instrument in the form of a lute.

ORPINE. Yellow arsenic. "Orpine or arsenike," Hollyband's Dict. 1593.

ORRL. A globular piece of wood used in playing at doddart.

ORRI. A name for a dog. See MS. Bibl. Reg. 7 E. iv. f. 163.

ORMOWER. Horror. *Pr. Parv.*

OKSADY. Tinsel. See *Areedine*.

ORTS. Scraps; fragments. *Var. dial.* It is a common archaism.

ORUALE. The herh orpin.

ORUL. To have a longing for. *West.*

ORYBULLY. Terribly.

He apperyd fulle *orbully*, but not as he dud before.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 32.

ORYELLE. The alder-tree. *Pr. Parv.*

ORYNALLE. An urinal.

Anon he askud an *orynal* schene,
And sawe theryn of kyng and qurne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 138.

ORYONS. The orient, or east.

Stonys of *oryons* gret plentie,
Hir here aboute hir hed hit hong;
She roda out over that lovely le,
A-while she blew, a-while she song.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 116.

ORYTIE. Aright. Arch. xxx. 357.

OSCHIVES. Bone-handled knives.

OSEY. A kind of wine, mentioned in the Squyr of Lowe Degré, 762; Harrison, p. 167; Nugge Poetice, p. 10; MS. Morte Arthure, f. 55.

Hir land hath wine, *osey*, waxe, and graine,
Figges, reysins, honey end cordoweyne.

Hakluyt's Navigations, 1590, l. 180.

OSIARD. An osier-bed. *Palgrave.*

OSKIN. An oxgang of land, which varies in quantity in different places.

O-SLANTE. Aslant; slanting.

Hir hand steppid and slode a-slante one the mayles.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 23.

OSMOND. A kind of iron. Manners and Household Expences, p. 301.

OSNY. To forbode; to predict. *West.*

OSPREY. The sea-eagle. Palgrave calls it the *ospryn*.

OSPRYNG. Offspring.

I wolde that Bradmonde the kyng

Were here with all his *osprynge*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 109.

OSS. To offer, begin, attempt, or set about anything; to be setting out; to recommend a person to assist you. *Chesh.* Ray gives the Cheshire proverb, "ossing comes to bossing." Edgeworth, temp. Hen. VIII., uses to *oss* for to prophesy.

OSSELL. Perhaps. *Yorksh.*

OSTAYLE. An inn, or lodging.

And in her place he take his *ostayle*,
Supposyng e lytill while ther to dwell.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 66.

Men taughte hym some to hem weyl,
He come and toke ther his *osteyl*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 13.

O-STEDE. Instead.

The whyche, as the custom was,
Songe e balad o-*stede* of the mase.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 42.

OSTENTS. Appearances; prodigies.

When ambitious Fyles, th' *ostents* of pride
To dust shall fall, and in their ruins lide.

Randolph's Poems, 1643.

OSTERY. An inn. This word occurs in MS. Addit. 11812, f. 12. The term *osthouse* is used in Yorkshire. Palgrave has *ostry*.

OSTILLER. An ostler. *Vocab. MS.*

OSTRECE. Austria. *Hearne.*

OSTREGIER. A falconer. This term was generally limited to a keeper of goshawks and terrels. *Ostringer* occurs in Blount's Gloss. p. 459, and Shakespeare has *astringer*.

OSTRICH-BORDE. Wainscoting.

OSTYLMENT. Furniture. *Quitbet utensile in domo, Anglice, ostylment of howse, MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i, f. 13.*

OSTYRE. An oyster. *Nomiale MS.*

OTE. Knows. *(A.-S.)*

OTEN. Often. *Somersel.*

OTHE. To swear. Still in use, according to Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 258. "*Adjurare, to othe,*" *MS. Egerton 829, f. 17.*

OTHER. Or; either; or else. *(A.-S.)*

OTHER-GATES. Otherways. *North.*

OTHER-SOME. Some other. A quaint but pretty phrase of frequent occurrence. *Otherwhere, in some other place.*

Some blasfemede hym and said, fy one hym that distroyes; end otherosome saide, othire mene saved ha, bot hymselfe he may nott helpe.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 183.

How she doth play the wether-cocke,
That turne with every winde;
To some she will be foolishe stout,
To otherosome as kinde.

Gaulfrido and Barnardo, 1570.

OTHER-WHILE. Sometimes. *Far. dial.*

Than dwelld they togedur same,
Wyth mekyll yoye and game,
Therof they wantyd ryght noght;
They went on hawkyng be the river,
And other-whyle to take the dere,
Where that they gode thought.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 36, f. 80.

OTTOMITES. The Ottomans. *Shak.*

OTTRE. To utter. *Lydgate, p. 150.*

OTWO. In two; asunder. *(A.-S.)*

Al hem thoughte they wulde here slo,
For they clove here mouthe evryn otwe.

MS. Harl. 1201, f. 11.

OTYRE. An otter. It is the translation of *lutricus* in *Nomiale MS.*

OU. How. *MS. Digby 86.*

OUCH. A jewel. "*Ouche* a jowell, *bague,*" *Palsgrave*; "*ouche* for a bonnet, *affiquet, affichet,*" *ibid.* The term seems to have been sometimes applied to various ornaments.

Of gyrdils and browche, of oockle and ryngis,
Pottys and pema and bolles for the fest of Nowell.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 97.

OUGHEN. To owe; to possess, or own. *(A.-S.)*

A certaln king, which, when he called his servants to accompts, had one brought to him which oughe him ten thousand talents.

Becon's Works, p. 154.

Amaris he hight, that many a tounce oughe,
Prince was of Portingall, proudest in thought.

Roland, MS. Lans. 308, f. 383.

OUGHIT. Something suitable. *Sussex.*

OULE.

But oule on stok and stok on oule,
The more that e man defoule.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 83.

OUMER. The grayling fish. *North.*

OUNDE. (1) A kind of lace. (2) A curl. *OUNdy*, waving, curly, said of hair laid in rolls. *(A.-N.)*

Cloth of gold of tissue entered *ounde* the one with the other, the *ounde* is warke wayvinge up and doune, and all the borders as well trapper as other was garded with letters of fine gold.

Hall, Henry VIII. t. 79.

The hynder of hym was lyk purpure, and the tayle was *ouunded* overthwert with a colour reende as rose.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 39.

OUNFERD. Displeasure?

To thi neyghour fore love of me,
To make debate my dyscorde,
And thou dust me more *ounferd*,
Then thaj thou wentust barefoote in the strete.

MS. Douce 309, xv. Cent.

OUNGOD. Bad; wicked. *(A.-S.)*

OUNIN. A weak spoilt boy. *North.*

OUNSEL. The devil. From the old word *ounself*, wicked. "*Ich were ounseli,*" *MS. Digby 86. (A.-S.)*

OUPI. A fairy, or sprite. *Shak.*

OUR. (1) Hour. Still in use.

There may areste me no pleassunce,
And our be our 1 fele grevance.

MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 117.

(2) Anywhere. *Weber.*

(3) Over. Still in use. This would generally be printed *oere*.

Hit was leid oure a broke,
Therto oo man hede toke;
Oure a streme of watur elene,
Hit arwyd as a brygge 1 wone.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 46, f. 30.

(4) A term implying relationship. *Our Thomas*, Thomas belonging to our family. *Far. dial.*

OURN. Ours. *Far. dial.*

OURY. Dirty; ill-looking; untidy. *Line.*

OUSE. The liquor in a tanner's vat.

OUSEL. The blackbird.

House-doves are white, and *ousels* blackebirds bee,
Yet what a difference in the taste we see?

The Affectionate Shepherd, 1694.

OUSEN. Oxen. *North.*

OUSET. A few small cottages together, like a Highland clachan. The word is originally *oustead*, one-stead, i.e. one farmhouse and its appurtenances standing *solus*, all alone by itself, and no other one near it. *North.*

OUT. To turn out. *Far. dial.*

OUT. (1) Away! It is often an exclamation of disappointment. *(A.-S.)* *Out, alas!* occurs in Shakespeare.

The gentill prynce and his pepull to London did passe,
Into the cite he enteryd with e company of men end trew,

For the wiche his emmys cryed, *Oute* and alas!
Thayre red colowrus chaungld to pale hewe;
Thanne the nobyll prynce began werkys new,
He toke prisoners e kyng and e clerke, loo,
How the will of God in every thyng is doo!

MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.

(2) Full; completely. *Tempest, i. 2.* Still in use, *lleref. Gl. p. 76.*

(3) An exension of pleasure.

(4) *Out o'cry*, out of measure. See the Comedy of Patient Grissel, p. 20. *Out of heart*, worn out, applied to land; down-hearted, to a man,

Out at heels, out at the elbows, very shabbily dressed. *Out at ley*, said of cattle feeding in hired pastures. *Out of hand*, immediately, without delay. *Out of temper*, too hot or too cold. *Out of the way*, extravagant, uncommon. *To be at outs*, to quarrel. *To make no outs of a person*, not to understand him.

OUTAMY. To injure, or hurt?

*As the helm was so hard y-wrogt,
That he myght outamy him noyt
Wyth no dynt of swerde.*

MS. Ashmole, 33, f. 49.

OUT-AND-OUT. Throughout; entirely; completely. *Out-and-outer*, a slang phrase implying anything supremely excellent.

*The kyng was good alle abouts,
And she was wykyd oute and oute,
For she was of suchs comforte,
Sha lovyd mene ondir her lordes.*

MS. Rawlinson C. 86.

OUTAS. (1) The octaves of a feast.

(2) A tumult, or uproar. *Nominal MS.*

OUT-ASKED. On the third time of publication, the couple are said to be out-asked, that is, the asking is out or over. Used in the South-East of England.

OUT-BEAR. To bear one out; to support one in anything. *Palgrave.*

OUT-BORN. Removed. (*A.-S.*)

OUT-BY. A short distance from home.

OUT-CAST. The refuse of corn. *Pr. Parv.* It is explained in *Salop. Antiq. p. 524*, "the overplus gained by maltsters between a hushel of barley, and the same when converted into malt."

OUT-CATCH. To overtake. *North.*

OUT-CEPT. To except. *Palgrave.*

OUTCOME. A going out. It occurs in *MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.*

OUT-COMING. A stranger. *Lanc.*

OUT-CORNER. A secret or obscure corner. "An out-nooke in a towne where poore folkes dwell," *Florio, p. 97.* *Out-place*, *Palgrave.*

OUT-CRY. An auction. An auctioneer was called an *out-crier*.

OUT-DONE. Undone.

*A supper was drest, the king was a guest,
But he thought 'twould have outdone him.*

Robin Hood, li. 169.

OUT-DOOR-WORK. Field-work. *West.* Also called *outen-work*.

OUTELICHE. Utterly; entirely.

OUTEN. Strange; foreign. *Outener*, a non-resident, a foreigner. *Line.*

OUTENIME. To deliver. (*A.-S.*)

OUT-FALL. A quarrel. *North.*

OUT-FARING. Lying without. *Somerset.*

OUTGANG. A road. *North.*

OUT-GO. To go faster, or beat any one in walking or riding.

OUT-HAWL. To clean out. *Suffolk.*

OUTHERS. Outcry. (*Med. Lat.*)

OUTHER. Either. Still in use.

*And gyf y were da yn outhur weride,
Mys preyer shulds for me be heride.*

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 70.

For outhur it wille falle on the umbre toward or on the umbre froward. *MS. Sloane 213.*

OUTHOLD. To hold out; to resist.

OUT-HORNE. An outlaw.

OUTING. (1) A feast given to his friends by an apprentice, at the end of his apprenticeship: when he is *out* of his time. In some parts of the kingdom, this ceremony is termed by an apprentice and his friends *burying his wife*. *Line.*

(2) An airing. *Var. dial.*

(3) An evacuation, or letting-out. *North.*

OUTLAY. Expenditure. *Var. dial.*

OUTLER. An animal not housed. *North.*

OUTLERS. Out-standing debts. *Yorksh.*

OUT-LESE. The privilege of turning cattle out to feed on commons. *North.*

OUT-LESS. Unless. *Yorksh.*

OUTNER. A stranger. *North.*

OUT-OF. Without.

Neither can anything please God that we do, if it be done out-of charity. *Bacon's Works, p. 154.*

OUTPARTERS. Thieves.

OUT-PUT. To cast out. (*A.-S.*)

OUTRAGE. Violence. (*A.-N.*)

OUTRAIE. To injure; to ruin; to destroy. (*A.-N.*) *Palgrave* explains it, to "do some outrage or extreme hurt."

*Sir Arthure, thyne enemy, has outrayed the thil lordes,
That robs for the rescow of yone riche knyghtes.*

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 74.

OUTRAKE. An out-ride or expedition. To *raik*, in Scottish, is to go fast. *Outrake* is a common term among shepherds. When their sheep have a free passage from inclosed pastures into open and airy grounds they call it a good *outrake*. *Percy.*

OUTRANCE. Confusion. (*A.-N.*)

OUTRE-CUIDANCE. Pride. (*Fr.*)

OUT-REDE. To surpass in counsel. (*A.-S.*)

OUTRELY. Utterly. (*A.-N.*)

OUT-RIDERS. (1) Bailiffs errant, employed by the sheriffs to summon persons to the courts. See *Blount's Law Dictionary*, in v.

(2) Highwaymen. *Somerset.*

OUT-ROP. A public auction. *North.* "An out-cry or outrope," *Howell, 1660.*

OUTSCHETHE. To draw out a sword.

OUTSCHONNE. To pluck out. (*A.-S.*)

OUTSETTER. An emigrant. *Yorksh.*

OUT-SHIFTS. The outskirts. *East.*

And poore schollers and souldiers wander in backe lanes, and the out-shiftes of the cite, with never a rag to their backs. *Nash's Pierce Penniless, 1502.*

OUTSHOT. A projection of the upper stories in an old house. *North.* Hence *outshot-window*.

OUTSIDE. (1) At the most. *Var. dial.*

(2) Lonely; solitary; retired. *North.* In *Dorsetshire* it is *outstep*.

OUTSTEP. Unless.

My son's in Dybell here, in Caperdochy, fith gaol, for peeping into another man's purse; and, outstep the king be miserable, he's like to totter.

Heywood's Edward IV. p. 73.

OUT-TAKE. To deliver. (*A.-S.*)

OUT-TAKEN. Taken out; excepted. *Out-take*, except, is also common. It occurs several times in *Lydgate*.

Bot he mytte softe wyne over, the water was so depe and so brade, bot if it had bene in the moneth of July and Auguste; and also it was fulle of ypotaynes and scorpyones, and coendrilles, *out-taken* in the forsaide monethes. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 31.*

Alle that y have y graut che
Outtake my wyfe.

MS. Contab. Ff. II. 38, f. 96.

OUTWALE. Refuse. *North.*

OUTWARD. An outside. *Shak.*

OUTWERINGNES. Abuse. (*A.-S.*)

OUT-WINDERS. Bow-windows. *South.*

OUT-WRIGHE. To discover. (*A.-S.*)

OUZE. Mud. Still in use.

To voyage his large empire, as secure
As to the safest ouze, where they assure
Themselves at rest.

Heywood's Marriage Triumphe, 1613.

OUJTE. Aught; anything.

But that thyngs may y not embrace
For oujte that y can speke or doo.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 46.

Hou faryth that ooble clerk,

That mekyl eas on Goddys werk,

Knowest thou oujt hys state?

Aod come thou oujt be the eeri off Stane,

That wurthy lord in hys wane,

Wente thou oujt that gate?

Romance of Athelston.

OVEN. (1) The following proverb is given by Ray, and is still in use.

A suspicious ill liver, for the wife would never have sought her daughter in the oven unless she herself had been there in former times.

The Man in the Moon, 1609, sig. F. III.

(2) A great mouth. *Var. dial.*

OVEN-BIRD. The long-tailed titmouse. Its nest is called an *oven's-nest*.

OVENED. Sickly; shrivelled. *Line.*

OVEN-RUBBER. A pole used for stirring the fire in a large oven.

OVER. (1) Compared with. *West.*

(2) Upper. Still in use.

(3) Above; besides; beyond. (*A.-S.*)

(4) To recover; to get over. *North.*

(5) Important; material. *Exmoor.*

(6) Too. Sir Perceval, 1956.

(7) To put one over the door, to turn him out. Over the left, disappointed.

OVERAIGNES. Gutters.

OVER-ALL. Everywhere.

OVERANENT. Opposite. *Var. dial.*

OVERBLOW. To blow hard. *Chesh.*

OVERBOD. Remained or lived after. (*A.-S.*)

OVER-BODIED. When a oew upper part is put to an old gow. *Lanc.*

OVER-BUY. To give more for anything than it is really worth.

OVER-CLOVER. A boy's game, so called in Oxfordshire, the same as *Warner*, q. v. They have a song used in the game, commencing,

"Over clover,
Nine times over."

OVER-CRAPPID. Surfeited. *Devon.*

OVERCROW. To triumph over; to sustain. "Laboured with tooth and nail to *overcrow*" *Holinshed, Chroo. Ireland, p. 82.*

OVER-DREEP. To overshadow.

The aspiring nettles, with their shade tops, shall no longer *over-dreep* the best herbs, or keep them from the smiling aspect of the sunne, that live and thrive by comfortable beams.

Nash's Pierce Penniless, 1592.

OVERE. Shore. (*A.-S.*) Jennings has *overa*, the perpendicular edge, usually covered with grass, on the sides of salt-water rivers.

For michulle hongur, I undurston-le,

She come out of Sexlonds,

And rived hre at Dovero,

That stondes upon the sees *overe*.

MS. Contab. Ff. v. 46, f. 96.

OVERESTE. Uppermost. (*A.-S.*)

An appille *overeste* lay on loftie,

There the poyson was in dighe.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 90.

OVERFACE. To cheat. *Somerset.*

OVER-FARE. To go over. It occurs in *MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.*

OVER-FLOWN. Intoxicated.

OVER-FLUSH. An overplus. *East.*

OVER-FRET. Made into fretwork.

Scho come in a velvet,

Whih white perle *overfret*.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 133.

OVERGANGER. One who escapes.

By Jacob in haly writt es undristande ane *over-ganger* of syones. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 224.*

OVERGET. To overtake. *Var. dial.* It occurs in *Palsgrave, 1530.*

OVERGETH. Passed over.

The tyme of peris *overgeth*

That he was a man of brede and lengthe.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 97.

OVERGIVE. (1) To ferment. (2) To thaw. *East.*

OVER-GO. To pass over. (*A.-S.*) It is here used for the part. pa.

As I went this undyre tyde,

To play me be myn orchard syde,

I fell on slepe all-be-dene,

Under an ympe upon the grene;

My meydens durat me not wake,

Bot lete me lyge and slepe take,

Tyll that the tyme *over-passyd* so,

That the undyrne was *over-go*.

MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

OVER-HAND. The upper-hand. *North.*

Thurgh the helpe of our goddis, he schalle have the *over-hande* of alle youre nightebours, and your name schalle spred over alle the worlde.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 3.

He sent us never no schame ne schewchipe to erthe,
Bot ever jil the *over-hande* of alle other kynges.

Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 66.

OVERHED. A cut given over the head in fencing. Kyng Alisaunder, 7396.

OVERHIERRE. Superior. (*A.-S.*)

Speynardis also that withoute doute bothe lo nombre of peple and strengthe of bodies of olde tyme have ben oure *overhere*.

Vespasian, MS. Douce 291, f. 3.

OVERHEW. To overgrow and overpower, as strong plants do weak ones. *East.*

OVERHIE. To overtake. *North.*

OVER-HILT. Covered over. (*A.-S.*)

OVER-HIP. To hop, or pass over.

OVER-HOPE. Sanguineness. (*A.-S.*)

On ys presumption of herte bold,
That ys overhope on Yagliche told.

MS. B. 1. 48, f. 123.

OVER-HOUSE-MEN. Small wire drawers.

OVERING. Passing over. *Var. dial.*

OVERIST-WERKE. The clerestory.

He beheld the werke full wele,
The overist-werke above the walle
Gane schyne as doth the crystallie.
A hundreth tyrotes he saw full stout,
So goodly they wer haterley aboute.

MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

OVER-KEEP. Good living. *Var. dial.*

OVERLAND. A roofless tenement. *Overland-farm*, a parcel of land without a house to it. *Devon.*

OVERLAYER. A piece of wood used to place the sieve on, after washing the ore in a vat. *Derb.* A mining term.

OVER-LEDE. To oppress. *Lydgate.*

OVERLIGHT. To alight, or descend. *West.*

OVERLING. Ruler; master.

I have made a kepare, a knyghte of iþyn swene,
Overlyng of Ynglande undyre thyselfene.

Morte Arturus, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.

OVER-LIVE. To outlive. (*A.-S.*)

OVERLOOKED. Bewitched. *West.* The term occurs in Shakespeare.

OVERLY. (1) Slight; superficial. Sometimes an adverb. "I will doe it, but it shal be overly done, or to be ridden of it," *Hollyband's Dictionarie*, 1593. "Thou doest this overlie, or onely for an onward shewe," *Baret*, 1580. He prayeth but with en overly desire, and not from the deep of his heart, that will not bend his endeavours withal to obtain what he desireth; or rather indeed he prayeth not at all.

Sanderson's Sermons, 1629, p. 51.

(2) To oppress. *Overlie*, oppressively, *Stanishurst's Ireland*, p. 22.

OVERMASTE. Overgreat. (*A.-S.*)

Gye was oon of the twelve,
Overmaсте he saie be hymselfe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 215.

OVERMASTER. To overcome one.

OVER-MEASURE. One in twenty given over and above in the sale of corn.

OVERNONE. Overtaken. (*A.-S.*)

OVER-PEER. To overhang. *Shak.* It occurs in *Cotgrave*, in v. *Nageoire*.

OVER-QUALLE. Be destroyed. (*A.-S.*)

That yere whete shalbe over elle;
Ther shalbe mony childur over-qualle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 46, f. 77.

OVER-RINNE. To overtake. (*A.-S.*)

OVER-RUN. To leave unfinished. *West.*

OVER-SAIL. To project over, a term used by bricklayers. *North.* "Ere I my malice cloake or oversile," *Du Bartas*, p. 357, which seems to be used in a similar sense.

OVERSCAPE. To escape.

Whiche for to counte is but a jape,
As thynghe whiche thou myste overscape.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 53.

OVER-SCUTCHED-HUSWIVES. Whores.

Shak. "An overswitcht housewife, a loose wanton slut, a whore," *Kennett*, MS.

OVERSE. To overlook. *Palgrave.*

That he should rule, over-*d*, and correct the manners and conditions of the people.

Holl, 1546, Hen. F. f. 1.

OVERSEEN. (1) Mistaken; deceived. *West.* It occurs in *Palgrave*.

(2) Tipsy. "Well nigh whittled, almost drunke, somewhat overzealous," *Cotgrave*. See *Thomas' Aneid*, and *Trad.* p. 54.

OVERSEER. (1) An overlooker frequently appointed in old wills. Sometimes the executor was so called. According to *MS. Harl. 3038*, "too secutors and an overseer make thre theves."

(2) A man in the pillory.

OVERSET. To overcome. Still in use.

OVERSHOOT. To get intoxicated.

OVERSLEY. The lintel of a door.

OVER-STOCKS. Upper-stockings. *Baret.*

OVER-STORY. The clerestory.

OVERTAKE.

Summe of hem began to strife,

Gret overtake for to dryfe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 13.

OVERTAKEN. Intoxicated.

OVERTE. Open. (*A.-N.*)

OVERTHROWE. To fall down. (*A.-S.*)

OVERTHWART. Across; over against. (*A.-S.*)

As an adjective, cross, contrary, contradictory, perverse, opposite. It is sometimes a verb, to wrangle.

That strokes the nekes out eis the hart,
And eis ene hors of prys that lokes overhert.

MS. Harl. 2260.

He thawght his hart so overthwart,

His wysdom was so suer-a,

That nature could not frame by art

A dewty hym to lure-a. *MS. Ashmole 46, f. 120.*

OVER-TIMELICHE. Too early. (*A.-S.*)

OVER-WELTED. Overturned. *North.* We have over-wall, overcome, in *Syr Gawayne*.

OVERWEMBLE. To overturn. *Beda.*

OVER-WHILE. Sometimes; at length.

OVER-WORN. Quite worn out. *Easf.*

OVER-YEAR. Bullocks which are not finished at three years old, if home-bred, or the first winter after buying, if purchased, but are kept through the ensuing summer to be fattened the next winter, are said to be kept over-year, and are termed over-year bullocks. *Norfolk.*

OVVIS. The eaves of a house. *Devon.*

OW. You. Still in use in *Yorkshire*.

OWE. To own; to possess.

Ah, good young daughter, I may call thee so,
For thou art like a daughter I did owe.

Chron. Hist. of King Leir, 1606.

When Charles the fifth went with his armye into Affrique and arrived at Lagherna, a noble city of Sardinia, there happened an exceeding great wonder, for an ox brought forth a calfe with two hendes, and the woman that did owe the ox, presented the calfe to the Emperour.

Topwell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 96.

OWENNE. Own. (*A.-S.*)

To lese myne owenne lyfe therfore.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 116.

OWERE. An ewer. "Basyne and owere,"
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 135.

OWIERE. Anywhere. (*A.-S.*)

The hegest hille that ys owerher,
The flood overpassed seven ellen and more.

Cur-er Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 12.

Ajen langoure the beste medecyne
In alle this world that owerher may be founde.

Leigate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 21.

For thogh y be bryghte of blee,
The fayrest man that ys owerherware.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 19.

Wist ich owerher and bachelere,
Vigrous and of might cleve.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 244.

OWL. (1) A moth. *Sussex.*

(2) To take owl, to be offended, to take amiss.
I lise too near a wood to be frightened by an owl, I understand matters too well to be alarmed by you. To walk by owl-light, to skulk for fear of being arrested.

(3) A kind of game so called is mentioned by
Howell, *Lex. Tet.* 1660, sect. 28.

(4) Wool. *North.*

(5) To go prying about. *West.*

OWLER. (1) The alder-tree. *North.*

(2) A smuggler. *South.* Kennett says, "those who transport wool into France contrary to the prohibition are called owlers."

OWLERT. An owl. *Salop.*

OWLGULLER. To pry about. *Suffolk.*

OWLISTHEDE. Idleness.

OWL'S-CROWN. Wood cudweed. *Norf.*

OWLY. Half stupid; tired. *Suffolk.*

OWMAWTINE. To swoon.

OWMLIS. The umbles of a deer. This occurs
in *Nominale MS.*

OWN. To acknowledge. *Var. dial.*

OWRE. An hour. *North.*

Aftur mete a longe sure

Gye went with the emperowre.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 173.

OWRISH. Soft; wet; marshy. *Line.*

OWSE. Anything. *North.*

OWTED. Put away.

Thre night with brightnes is owted.

Stanhurst's Virgil, 1583, p. 20.

OWTTANE. Taken out. (*A.-S.*)

Sex cases there are owtthane,

That name assioles bot the pipe allane.

Hampole, MS. Bowers, p. 5.

OWTJETTEDE. Scattered out. "Oyle owt-jettede es thi name," MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 192. (*A.-S.*)

OWUNE. An oven. *Devon.*

Tak this a hate life as it comes owt of the owerne,
and suak soppes of the crommes in gude rede wyne.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 202.

OWYTH. Ought. (*A.-S.*)

We was bothe meke and mylde, as a gode chyld
owyth to owe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 51.

OX-BOW. The bow of wood that goes around
the neck of an ox. Still in use.

OXENFORDE. Oxford.

Away rode the abbot all sad at that word,
And he rode to Cambridge, and *Queenford*;
But never a doctor there was so wise,
That could with his learning an answer devise.

King John and the Abbot of Canterbury.

OXEY. Of mature age. *Glouc.*

OX-EYE. The larger titmouse. *North.*

OX-FEET, (in a horse) is when the horn of the
hind-foot cleaves just in the very middle of
the fore part of the hoof from the coronet
to the shoe: they are not common, but very
troublesome, and often make a horse halt.

OX-HOUSE. An ox-stall. *Ermoor.* It occurs
in *Nominale MS.*

OXLIP. The greater cowslip. *Var. dial.*

OX-SKIN. A hide of land.

Fabian, a chronographer, writing of the Con-
querour, sets downe in the history thereof another
kinde of measure, very necessary for all men to un-
derstand: foure akers (saith he) make a yard of
land, five yards of land contain a hide, and 8 hides
make a knights fee, which by his conjecture is so
much as one plough can well till in a yeare; in
Yorkeshire and other countries they call a hide an
axe-skinne. *Hopton's Brevium Geodeticum, 4to. 1614.*

OXT. Perplexed. *Warw.*

OXTER. The armpit. *North.*

OXY. Wet; soft; spongy. It is generally ap-
plied to land. *South.*

OYAN. Again. (*A.-S.*)

Thai seghen all the wounded man,
And leved hem wel, and went awa.

The Seign Sages, 1346.

OYE. A grandchild. *North.*

O-YES. For oyes, the usual exclamation of a
crier. *Shak.*

OYINGE. Yawning; gaping. *Weber.*

OYNEJONES. Onions. This occurs in a receipt
in MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 295. *Oymone.*
Nominale MS.

OYS. Use; nature.

Alsua here es forbodena alle maner of wilfulle
polluoyone procured one any maner agsynes
kyndly oys, or other gages.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 196.

OYSE. To use.

For a man excuses noht hys unconnyng,
Thai hys wytte oyses noht in leccenyng.

Hampole, MS. Bowers, p. 16.

And therefore, sene Godd hymselfe made it, than
awe it maste of alle othre oyses to be oysed in
alle haly kyrke.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 209.

OYSTER. An oyster of veal is the blade-bone
dressed with the meat on.

OYSTERLY. A kind of green plum, ripening
in August. MS. Ashmole 1461.

O5T. Out; completely.

And when the halie was rayed ope,
The scheparde lokid al aboute.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 46, f. 54.

P To mind one's P's and Q's, i. e. to be very careful in behaviour.

PACADILE. A kind of collar put about a man or woman's neck to support and bear up the hand or gorget. See *Piccadil*.

PACE. (1) To parse verba. *Lilly*.

(2) A herd or company of asses.

(3) To pass away; to surpass. (*A.-N.*)

(4) In architecture, a broad step or any slightly raised stone above a level. See *Britton*.

PACE-EGGS. Eggs boiled hard and dyed or stained various colours, given to children about the time of Easter. A custom of great antiquity among various nations, and still in vogue in the North of England.

PACEGARDES. Part of ancient armour, mentioned in Hall's Union, 1548, Hen. IV. f. 12.

PACEMENT. Peace; quietness.

PACK. (1) A dairy of cows. *Chesh.* Properly, a flock of any animals.

(2) A heap, or quantity. *Var. dial.*

He lefte slayne in a slake

Tene score in a pake.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 181.

(3) A term of reproach, generally applied to a woman. "A whore, queane, punke, drab, flurt, strumpet, harlot, cockatrice, naughty pack, light hnswife, common hackney," *Cotgrave*. See *Naughty-pack*.

(4) A measure of coals, containing about three Winchester bushels.

(5) A pedlar's bundle. *Var. dial.*

(6) To collect together, to combine, especially for an unlawful or seditious purpose. *Packs*, agreements, combinations, Harrison's England, p. 216.

(7) *Pack and Penny Day*, the last day of a fair, when bargains are usually sold.

(8) To truss, or fill up. *North*.

PACKERS. Persons employed in barrelling or packing up herrings.

PACKET. (1) A false report. *Var. dial.*

(2) Any horse-pannel to carry packs or bundles upon. *Chesh.*

PACK-GATE. A gate on a *pack-way*, q. v.

PACKING. To go *packing*, to go away about one's business. *Var. dial.* "Make speede to flee, be packing and awaie," Baret's *Alvearie*, 1580.

PACKING-WHITES. A kind of cloth.

PACKMAN. A pedlar. *Var. dial.*

PACK-MONDAY. The first Monday after the 10th of October.

PACK-PAPER. Paper used for packing tradesmen's wares in, &c.

PACK-RAG-DAY. Old May-day; so called because servants being hired in this county from Old May-day to Old May-day, pack up their rags or clothes on this day preparatory to leaving their then servitudes for home or fresh places. *Line.* Forby gives the term to Old Michaelmas-day.

PACK-STAFF. A pedlar's staff, on which he carried his pack. "As plain as a *pack-staff*" was a proverbial simile. We now say *pike-*

staff. It was also a term of contempt. Thus *arvuna* is translated "a *pack-staff* misery" in Welde's *Janua Linguarum*, 1615.

PACK-THREAD. To talk *pack-thread*, to use indecent language well wrapped up.

PACK-THREAD-GANG. A gang that would not hold long together, some of whom might be induced by a reward to split upon the others. *Line.*

PACK-WAY. A narrow way by which goods could be conveyed only on pack-horses. *East.*

PACKY. Heavy with clouds packed together: thus they say before a thunderstorm, "It looks *packy*." *Line.*

PACOB. A kind of wine, so called from some sort of Brazilian fruit.

PACOLET'S-HORSE. An enchanted steed belonging to Pacolet, in the old romance of Valentine and Orson. He is frequently alluded to by early writers.

PACTION. Combination; contract.

Since with the soule we in soft *paction* bee,
These sounds, sights, smells, or tastes, can nere please mee;

My soule is fled, no more in me't can move,

Alas! my soule is only where I love.

Tyracinius Pacaeus, Basel. MS.

PAD. (1) A path. *Line.* In canting language, the highway was and is so called.

(2) A quire of blotting-paper, used in offices for clerks to write on. *Var. dial.*

(3) A pannier. *Norw.*

(4) A *pad* in the *straw*, something wrong, a screw loose. "Here lyes in dede the padder within the strawe," Collier's *Old Ballads*, p. 108. Still in use.

(5) A kind of brewing tub. *Devon.*

(6) To make a path by walking on an untracked surface. *East.*

(7) To go; to walk. *Var. dial.* Especially spoken of a child's toddling.

(8) The foot of a fox. *Var. dial.*

(9) A sort of saddle on which country-market women commonly ride, different both from the pack-saddle and side-saddle, of a clumsy make, and as it were padded and quilted; used likewise by millers and maltsters.

(10) "A burthen fit either for a person on foot, or to carry behind upon a *pad-nag*; item a pad of yarn, a certain quantity of skains made in a bundle; a pad of wool, a small pack such as clothiers and serge-makers carry to a spinning-house," *MS. Devon Gl.*

PADDER. A footpad.

PADDINGTON-FAIR. An execution. Tyburn is in the parish of Paddington.

PADDLE. (1) A small spade to clean a plough with. *West.*

(2) To lead a child. *North.*

(3) To abuse any one. *Es Moor.*

(4) To toddle; to trample. *East.*

(5) "To *paddle*, proprie aqum manibus pedibusque agitare, metaphorice adhibere plus paulum; to have *paddled*, to have made a little too free with strong liquor; to *paddle* etiam designat mollior manibus tractare aliquid et

agitate, as to paddle to a ladies neck or bosom," MS. Devon Glossary.

PADDLE-STAFF. A long staff, with an iron spike at the end of it, like a small spade, much used by mole-catchers.

PADDLING-STRINGS. Leading strings. *North.*

PADDOCK. A toad. In the provinces the term is also applied to a frog. "In Keot we say to a child, your hands are as cold as a paddock," MS. Lansd. 1033. To bring paddock to paddock, i. e. to outrun one's expenses. It is used as a term of contempt in the following passage:

Boys now blaberyn bostyng of a baron bad,
In Bedlem is born be bestys, suche best is blowe;
I sai prync that paddok and prevyn hym as a pad,
Scheldys and sperys shalle I there sowe.

Coventry M. stertev, p. 164.

PADDOCK-CHESE. The asparagus. This name occurs in an ancient list of plants in MS. Bib. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 89.

PADDOCK-RUD. The spawn of frogs. *Cumb.*

PADDOCK-STOOL. A toadstool. *North.*

PADDY. Wormeaten. *Kent.*

PADDY-NODDY. Embarrassment. *North.*

PAD-FOOIT. A kind of goblin. *Yorksh.*

PAD-LAND. A parish pound. *Devon.*

PAD-NAG. "I immediately form'd a resolution of following the fashion of taking the air early next morning; and fix'd upon this young ass for a pad-nag," Life of Mrs. Charke.

PADOWE. Padua. Warkworth, p. 5.
He set hym up and sawe their bialde
A sad man, in whom is no pride,
Right a discrete confessor, as I trow,
His name was called ar John Doelow;
He had commensed in many a worthier place
Then ever was Padua, or Bolcyn de Grace.

MS. Rancil. C. 86.

PADSTOOL. A toadstool. *North.*

Hermolus also writeth this of the Lycium, that it groweth in a certayne stone, and that it is a kind of mu-hron, or padstool, which is cut off yearly, and that another growth is the roome of it, a part of the roote or foot being left in the stone, growth as hard as a flint, and thus doth the stone increase with a naturall fecundity; which admirable thing (saith he) I could never be brought to believe, until I did cate thereof in myne owne house.
Tugwell's Beasts, 1607, p. 494.

PAD-THE-HOOF. To walk. *North.*

PAE. A peacock. *Ritson.*

PAFFELDEN. Baggage. *Cumb.*

PAFFLING. Trifling; idle; silly. *North.*

PAG. To carry pick-a-back. *Line.*

PAGAMENT. A kind of frieze cloth.

PAGE. The commoo and almost only name of a shepherd's servant, whether boy or man. It is, I believe, extensively used through Suffolk, and probably farther. As an appendage of royalty or nobility, a page is now chiefly known to us. In old English, the term is applied to a boy-child, or boy-servant.

PAGENCY. A scaffold. The term pagant was originally so used, and metaphorically applied to a part to the stage of life. *Pagion*, a pageant, Misfortunes of Arthur, p. 61.

PAGETPOOS. Efts; lizards; frogs. *Cornw.*

PAGYIN. Writing?

This boke of alle haly writen as mast usede in haly kirke servyse, forthi that it es perfectuous of divyne pagyin. *MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 1.*

PAID. (1) A sore. *Staff.*

(2) Drunk; intoxicated.

PAIDE. Pleased; satisfied. (*A.-N.*)

So excusyd he hym tho,
The lady wende hyt had hyn soo
As Syr Marrokk sayde.
He goth forthe and holdyth hys pese,
More he thenkyth theu he saya,
He was fulle erylle payde.

MS. Cantab. Fl. li. 36, f. 72.

PAIGLE. The cowslip. *East.*

The yellow marigold, the sunnes owne flower,
Pagle, and pinke, that decke faire Floras bower.
Heywoods Marriage Triumph, 1613.

PAIK. To beat severely. *North.*

PAILLET. A couch. (*A.-N.*)

PAIL-STAKE. A bough with branches, fixed in the ground in the dairy-yard for hanging pails on. *Glouc.*

PAIN-BALK. An instrument of torture, probably the same as the *brake*.

PAINCHES. Tripe. *North.*

PAINCHES-WAGGON. A north-country phrase implying incessant labour.

PAINE-MAINE. A fine bread. "Payne mayne, *pain de bouche*," Palsgrave.

Paindemaynes prevaily
Scho fett fra the pantry. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 138.*

PAINFULLY. Laboriously. The French Alphabet, 8vo. Lond. 1615, was, as we are told on the title-page, "*painfully* gathered and set to order."

Most happy we were, during our continuance here, in the weekly sermons and almost frequent converse of Mr. Edward Calanie, that was the preacher of that parish; and this indeed was one of the chief motives that drew us thither to partake of his painful and pious preaching. *MS. Harl. 646.*

PAINING. Pain; torture. (*A.-S.*)

Then he saw many a sore torment,
How sorrow was put in gret paying;
He saw his fadur how he brent,
And be the members how he byng.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 67.

PAINT. To blush.

PAINTED-CLOTH. Cloth or canvass painted in oil, a cheap substitute for tapestry. It was frequently the receptacle of verses or mottoes.

PAINTER. The rope that lies in the ship's longboat or barge, always ready to fasten her or hale her on the shore. Whence we have the sea-proverb, *I'll cut your painter*, meaning I will prevent your doing me any hurt, injury, or mischief. See *Groase*, in v.

PAINTICE. Penhouse. The shed where blacksmiths shoe horses. *Derby.*

PAIR. (1) A number. *Cornw.*

(2) A pack of cards.

(3) To grow mouldy, as cheese. *West.*

(4) Only a pair of shears between them, i. e. little or no difference.

And some report that both these fowles have seen
Their like, that's but a *payre* of sheeres between.
Taylor's Works, 1630, l. 104.

PAIRE. To impair. (*A.-N.*)

Hit was wel t-wroughte and faire,
Non egge-to! mighte it nought pale.

Beves of Hampton, p. 40.

PAIRING. The name of a marriage feast in Devon, when the friends of the happy couple present them with various things, and sometimes money. *MS. Devon Glossary*, p. 172. It is now obsolete.

PAIR-OF-STAIRS. A flight of stairs.

PAIR-OF-WINGS. Oars. *Grose*.

PAIR-OF-WOOD. Timber supporting the broken roof of a mine.

PAIR-ROYAL. A term at cards, meaning three of a sort. See *Prial*.

PAISE. (1) To weigh. (*A.-N.*)

Paise thy materes or thou deme or decerne,
Let ryght in causes hokke thy lasterne.

MS. Cantab. FF. 1. 6, f. 129.

(2) To open a bolt or lock by shoving as with a knife point. *Northumb.*

PAISFULIK. Peacefully. It occurs in *MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 34.*

PAISTER. "I comber, I payster with over many clothes wearyng aboute one, *jemmonye*," *Palsgrave*. *Pester*?

PAIT. The rut of a wheel. "*Orbita, Anglice* a paytt," *Nominale MS.*

PAITRICK. A partridge. *North.*

PAITRURE. Part of a horse's armour, for defending the neck.

PAIWURT. The herb saxifrage.

PAJOCK. This word occurs in *Hamlet*, iii. 2, altered by modern editors to peacock, a substitution by no means satisfactory, nor are far-fetched etymological conjectures more so. The nearest approach to the term I have met with in old English is to be found in the word *papawkes* in the *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 179. Both are used as terms of contempt.

PAKE. To peep at. "What are you *paking* at?" Perhaps it would be better spelt *peak*. *Suffolk.*

PALABRAS. Words. (*Span.*)

PALACE. A storehouse. *Devon.* "At Dartmouth I am told there are some of these storehouses called *palacea* cut out of the rock still retaining the name," *MS. Devon Gloss.*

PALASINS. Belonging to the court.

PALATE. A thin oval plate or board with a hole at one end for admittance of the thumb, which a painter holds to spread and mix his colours while he is drawing.

PALAVEIR. To flatter. *Var. dial.*

PALCH. To walk slowly. *Devon.*

PALCHIN. This word is of very unusual occurrence. It seems to mean a kind of short spear such as is used for spearing large fish. "Pawlehyne for fyssche, lynchus," *Nominale MS.* Ducange explains *lunchus* as *lancea*, *haata*, from the Greek *λογχος*. It does not occur in the *Prompt. Parv.* nor in the *Medulla*.

PALCHING. Mending clothes. *Exmoor.*

PALE. (1) To beat barley. *Cheas.*

(2) To ornament; to stripe.

*Palaisca prouddiche pyghte, that palyd ware ryche
Of pale and of purpore, wyth precyous stones.*

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

(3) A ditch, or trench. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in *MS. Egerton 829, f. 5.*

(4) A small fortress.

(5) An inclosure for cattle. *Line.*

(6) A stripe in heraldry.

(7) To make pale. (*A.-N.*)

(8) A limit or boundary. *Shak.*

(9) To leap the pale, i. e. to be extravagant, to exceed one's expenses.

If you procede as you have begunne, your full feeding wil make you leane, your drinking too many healtles will take all healtl from you, your leaping the pale will cause you looke pale, your too close following the fashion will bring you out of all forme and fashion.

The Man in the Moone, 1609, sig. C. iv.

PALEIS. A palace. (*A.-N.*)

PALERON. Part of the armour. "A pece of harness, *espalleron*," *Palsgrave*.

PALESTRALL. Athletic. It occurs in *Chaucer's Troilus and Creseide*, v. 304.

PALET. Scull; head. "Knok thi palet," *Minot's Poems*, p. 31. There was a kind of armour for the head also so called, as appears from *Pr. Parv.*, probably lined with fur.

PALEW. Pale. It occurs in the *Optick Glasse of Humours*, 1639, p. 108.

It is somewhat fatty, in colour *palese*, reddish, high coloured, and without other signes of concoction.

Fletcher's Differences, 1623

PALFREIS. Saddle-horses. *Chaucer.*

And wel a *palefrey* blistrde,

And wel upon a stede ride. *Hasekirk*, 1600.

PALING. Imitating pales. (*A.-N.*)

PALINGMAN. A fishmonger. *Skinner.*

PALL. "I palle as drinke or bloode dothe by longe standing in a thyng, *je appallys*,"

Palsgrave. Still in use.

PALLADE. Palle, or rich cloth. "He dyd of his surcote of pallade," *Iscnhras*, 124.

PALL-COAT. A short garment, somewhat like a short cloak with sleeves.

PALLIE. A kind of fine cloth. It was used at a very early period to cover corpses, and the term is still retained for the cloth which covers the coffin; but this was by no means its most general use, for the robes of persons of rank are constantly mentioned as made of "purple palle;" and in a passage in *Launfal* tapestry of that material is mentioned. An archbishop's pall is thus described by *Stanisburst*, p. 31—"A pall is an indowment appropriated to archbishops, made of white silke the breadth of a stole, hut it is of another fashion." *Descr. of Ireland*, 1586.

So fere he went lery i-rys,
That he wist not where he was.
He that sate in boure and halle,
And on hym were the purpull palle,
Now in herd heil he lyet,
With lerys and gress he body leryth.

MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

For also wel to him hit fallis
As a dongehulle sprad with palle.

MS. Addit. 10036, f. 62.

This twaylle y bordryd about was
With palle, the mounceynesse of han hondredre

Chron. Firdun, p. 64.

PALLED. (1) Turned pale. *Devon.*

(2) Senseless, death-like, as one is from excessive drinking. In use in Yorkshire.

PALLEE. Broad; used only in conjunction with another word, as *pallee-foot*, a large broad foot, *pallee-paw*, a large broad hand. *Somerset.*

PALLEN. To knock. (*A.-S.*)

PALLESTRE. A child's ball. (*A.-N.*)

PALL-HORSE. A horse bearing a pannier. "*Sagmarius, Anglice a palhorsk.*" Nominale MS. f. 4. Ducange explains *sagmarius* by *equus clitellarius*.

PALLIAMENT. A robe; the white gown of a Roman candidate. *Sæd.*

PALLIARD. A born beggar. According to the *Fraternite of Vacabondes*, 1575, "is he that goeth in a patched cloke, and hys doxy goeth in like apparell." *Paliardize*, dirtiness and shabbiness, *Hamlet*, 1608, p. 181; Downfall of Robert, Earl of Huntington, p. 36. The following account of them is given by a writer of the last century:—"A cant name for a wretched set of men and women, whose whole delight is to live by hugging, thieving, &c. or any thing but honest industry, and who to move compassion in the spectators, the women go about with one, two, or more small children, in a dirty, ragged condition, who are continually crying or making wry faces, as though starved with hunger, and the women making a lamentable cry, or doleful tale, of being a distressed widow, and almost starved, &c. at the same time her male companion lies begging in the fields, streets, &c. with cleymes or artificial sores, made with spearwort or arsenick, which draws them into blisters, or by unslacked lime and soap, tempered with the rust of old iron, which being spread upon leather, and bound very hard to the leg, presently so frets the skin, that the flesh appears raw, and shocking to the sight; the impostor at the same time making a hideous noise, and pretending great pain, deceives the compassionate, charitable, and well-disposed passengers, whom, when opportunity presents, he can recover his limbs to rob, and even murder, if resisted."

PALLING. Languishing; turning pale.

PALLIONES. Tents. *Northumb.*

PALL-MALL. A game, thus described by Cotgrave, "A game wherein a round box bowle is with a mallet strucke through a high arch of yron (standing at either end of an ally one) which he that can do at the fewest blowes, or at the number agreed on, winnes." See *Mall* (4). James I. mentions *palle maille* among the exercises to be used moderately by Prince Henry. "Pale maille a game wherein a round bowle is with a mallet struck through a high arch of iron, standing at either end of an ally, which he that can do at the fewest blows, or at the number agreed on, wins. This game is used at the long ally near St. James's, and vulgarly called Pell-Mell," Blount's Gloss. ed. 1681, p. 463.

PALL-WORK. Rich or fine cloth, work made of *palle*, q. v. See Degrevant, 629.

PALM. (1) Properly exotic trees of the tribe *palmaceæ*; but among our rustics, it means the catkins of a delicate species of willow gathered by them on Palm Sunday. "Palme, the yelowethat groweth on wyllowes, *chaffon*," Palsgrave, 1530.

(2) The broad part of a deer's horn, when full grown. (Gent. Rec.) *Palmed-deer*, a stag of full growth.

PALM-BARLEY. A kind of barley fuller and broader than common barley.

PALMER. (1) Properly, a pilgrim who had visited the Holy Land, from the palm or cross which he bore as a sign of such visitation; but Chancer seems to consider all pilgrims to foreign parts as palmers, and the distinction was never much attended to in this country.

Says John, if I must a begging go,

I will have a *palmer's* weed,

With a staff and a coat, and bage of all sort,

The better then I may speed.

Robin Hood, li. 129.

(2) A wood-louse. "A worme having a great many feete," *Hollyband's Dictionary*, 1593.

(3) A stick or rod.

PALMING-DICE. A method of cheating at dice, formerly in vogue, by secreting one of the dice in the palm of the hand instead of putting in the box, and then causing it to fall with the other, the number of the former of course being guided by the hand. Hence the expression to palm anything upon one.

PALM-PLAY. Tennis. (*Fr.*)

PALPABLE. "Apte or mete to be felte, *palpable*," Palsgrave. See *Macbeth*, ii. 1.

PALPED. Obscured; darkened.

PALSTER. A pilgrim's staff.

PALTER. To hesitate; to prevaricate. *Line.*

"To haggle, hucke, dodge, or *paulter* long in the buying of a commoditie," Cotgrave. "Most of them are fixed, and *palter* not their place of standing," Harrison's England, p. 182.

PALTERLY. Paltry. *North.*

PALTOCK. A kind of doublet or cloak which descended to the middle of the thigh. (*A.-N.*) Cotgrave explains *palletoc*, "a long and thicke pelt or cascocke; a garment like a short cloake with sleeves, or such a one as the most of our moderne pages are attired in." The paltock was worn by priests, *Piers Ploughman*, p. 438; and in the *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 149, Gawayne says he attended Arthur "to poynte his *paltocks* that longen to hymself." Palsgrave has, "paltocke of lether, *pellice*; pultocke a garment, *haleret*; paltocke a patche, *palletau*." The second meaning apparently refers to some defensive garment. Paltock seems also to have been applied to some ornament or ornamental cap worn on the head of a person high in authority.

PALTRING. A worthless trifle. "Tridings, *paltrings* not worth an old shoe," Florio, p. 100. Forby has *paltry*, rubbish, refuse.

PALVEISE. A shield. See Florio, p. 353.

PALY. A roll of bran such as is given to hounds.
 "Paly of hryn, *canlabrum*," Pr. Parv. "*Canlabrum, fufur caninum, quo canes pascuntur*," Papias. See Ducange.

PALYNGE. Turning pale. (*A.-N.*)
 For in hera face alwy was the blode,
 Withoute *palynge* or eny drawynge doune.
Legend, MS Ashmole 39, l. 47.
 For in hire face alwy was the blode,
 Without *palynge* or any drawynge down.
Ibid. MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, l. 6.

PAM. The knave of clubs.

PAME. (1) The mantle thrown over an infant who is going to be christened. *West.*

(2) The palm of the hand. *West.*

PAMENT. A pavement. *Palsgrave.* Square paving bricks are called *paments* in Norf.

PAMFLET. A pamphlet. (*A.-N.*)

PAMMY. Thick and gummy; applied to the legs of such individuals as are at times said to have beef down to the hocks. *Linc.*

PAMPE. To pamper; to coddle.

PAMPERING. "The craft of pampering or setting out saleable things," Howell, 1660.

PAMPESTRIE. Palmistry.

PAMPILION. A coat of different colours, formerly worn by servants. It occurs with this explanation in Hollyband's Dictionary, 1593. There was a kind of fur so called.

PAMPINATION. Pulling leaves that grow too thick. List of old words prefixed to Batman upon Bartholome, 1582.

PAMPLE. (1) To indulge. *North.*

(2) To toddle, or pad about. *East.*

PAMPRED. Pampered; made plump.

PAN. (1) To unite; to fit; to agree. *North.*
 Donce gives the following proverb in his MS.
 Additions to Ray—

West and women cannot *pan*,
 But wo and women can.

(2) Hard earth, because, like a pan, it holds water and prevents it from sinking deeper. *East.* Is this the meaning in Ben Jonson, v. 43?

(3) The skull; the head. (*A.-S.*)
 That he se smot his hed of thanne,
 Whereof he tok away the *panne*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, l. 54.

(4) In houses, the pan is that piece of timber which lies upon the top of the posts, and upon which the beams rest.

(5) Money. A cant term.

(6) A tadpole, or frog. *Somerset.*

PANABLE. Likely to agree. *North.*

PANACHE. The plume of feathers on the top of a helmet. (*A.-N.*)

PANADE. A kind of two-edged knife. (*A.-N.*)
 Misread *parade* by Tyrrwhitt. See Wright's Anecdota Literaria, p. 24.

PANADO. A caudle of bread, Florio, p. 353.
 Currants, mace, cinnamon, sack, and sugar, with eggs, were added to complete the caudle. There were different ways of making it.

To make a *Panado*.

The quantity you will make set on in a posnet of fair water; when it boils put a mace in and a litle piece of cinnamon, and a handfull of currans, and so much bread as you think meet; so boll it,

and season it with salt, sugar and rose-water, and so serve it.

A True Gentlewoman's Delight, 1678, p. 74.
 Another receipt, which differs somewhat from this, may be worth giving.

To make *Panado* after the best fashion.

Take a quart of spring-water, which, being hot on the fire, put into it slices of fine bread, as thio as may be; then add half a pound of currans, a quarter of an ounce of mace; boll them well, and then season them with rose-water and fine sugar, and serve them up.

The Accomplish'd Ladies Rich Closet, 1706, p. 74.

PANARY. A storehouse for bread.

PANCAKE-TUESDAY. Shrove-Tuesday, which is a pancake feast day in all England. At Ilip, co. Oxon, the children of the cottagers go round the village on that day to the different houses to collect pence, singing these lines—

Pit-a-pat, the pan is hot,
 We are come a-Shroving.
 A little bit of bread and cheese
 Is better than nothing.

The pan is hot, the pan is cold!
 Is the fat in the pan nine days old?

PANCHEON. A large broad pan. *East.*
PANCRIDGE. A common corruption of St. Pancras. *Pancridge parson*, a term of contempt, Woman is a Weathercock, p. 30.

Great Jacke-a-Lent, clad in a robe of ayre,
 Threw mountaines higher then Alcides beard;
 Whilst *Pancridge* church, arm'd with a samphier blade,
 Began to reason of the business thus.

Taylor's Works, 1630, l. 130.

PANCROCK. An earthen pan. *Decon.*

PANDEL. A shrimp. *Kent.*

PANDEWAFF. Water and oatmeal boiled together, sometimes with fat. *North.*

PANDORE. A kind of lute. It is probably the same as *Bandore*, q. v.

PANDOULDE. A custard. *Somerset.*

PANE. (1) A division; a side; a piece. "A pane, piece, or pannell of a wall, of waincoat, of a glasse window," Cotgrave. "Pane of a wall, *pan de mur*," Palsgrave. The term is still in use, applied to a division in husbandry work.

In the West part of the same gate and the way into the college, on the North *pane* eight chambers for the poore men, and in the West *pane* 6 chambers.

Nichols' Heralds' Will, p. 300.

(2) A hide or side of fur; fur. (*A.-N.*) "*Pane* of furre, *panne*; pane of gray furre, *panne de gris*," Palsgrave. "A pane of ermines," Ord. and Reg. p. 122. See Eglamour, 858; Gy of Warwike, p. 421. *Pane* has our first meaning in a pane or piece of cloth. "A pane of cloth, *panniculus*," Baret, 1580, an insertion of a coloured cloth in a garment. It seems to mean the skirt of a garment in Ywaine and Gawin, 204, and also in the following passage:

She drouge his mantel bi the *pane*.

Curcer Mundell, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. l. 20.

Saying, him whom I last left, all repute,
 For his device, in handsoning a suit,
 To judge of lace, pick, *panes*, print, cut, and pleit,
 Of all the court to have the best conceit.

Donne's Poems, p. 121.

PANED-MOSE. Breeches formed of stripes, with small panes or squares of silk or velvet,

Paned, striped, Thynne's Debate, p. 10. Forby, H. 243, mentions *paned curtains*, made of long and narrow stripes of different patterns or colours sewed together.

PANEL. An immodest woman. *Line*.

Panels march by two and three,
Saying, Sweetheart, come with me.

Old Lincolnshire Ballad.

PANES. Parapets. *Cornue*.

PANG. To fill; to stuff. *North*.

PANHIN. A small pan. *East*.

PANICK. A kind of coarse grain like millet. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

PANK. To pant. *Devon*.

PANNAGE. The mast of the oak and beech which swine feed on in the woods.

Besides that a man shall read in the histories of Casterburie and Rochester, sundrie donations, in which there is mention onely of *pannage* for hogges in Andred, and of none other thing.

Lambard's Perambulation, 1596, p. 211.

PANNAM. Bread. A cant term. The following is a curious old canting song:

The ruffin cly the nab of the harman-beck,
If we mawne! pannon, lap or ruff-peck,
Or poplars of yarum; he cuts bing to the ruffmans,
Or els he sweates by the light-moos
To put our stamps in the harman.
The ruffas cly the ghost of the herman-beck,
If we heave a booth, we cly the jerke.

Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-Light, 1600.

PANNEL. The treeless pad, or pallet, without cantle, with which an ass is usually rode. "Pannell to ryde on, *batz, panneau*," Palsgrave. See Tusser, p. 11.

PANNICLE. A membrane. (*Lat.*)

The headach either cometh of some inward causes, as of some choleric humor, bred in the *pannicles* of the braine, or else of som outward cause, as of extrem heat or cold, of some blow, or of some violent savour. Kumesius saith, that it cometh of raw digestion; but Martio saith most commonly of cold. *Topseil's Boate*, 1607, p. 348.

PANNIER-MAN. A servant belonging to an inn of court, whose office is to announce the dinner. See Grose.

PANNIERS. To fill a woman's panniers, i. e. to get her with child. "*Enplir une femelle*, to fill her panniers, get her with yong," Cotgrave. The phrase is still in use.

PANNIKELL. The skull, or brain-pan. *Spenser*.

PANNIKIN. Fretting; *taking on*, as a sickly or wearisome child. *Suffolk*.

PANNY. A house. A cant term.

PAN-PUDDING. A mention of the *pan puddings* of Shropshire occurs in Taylor's *Workes*, 1630, i. 146.

PANSHARD. A piece or fragment of a broken pan. *Dorset*.

PANSHON. An earthenware vessel, wider at the top than at the bottom, used for milk when it has to be skimmed; also for other purposes. *Line*.

PANSY. The heartsease. *l'ar. dial.*

PANT. (1) A public fountain; a cistern; a reservoir. *North*.

(2) A hollow declivity. *West*.

PANTABLES. Slippers. "To stand upon one's

gantables," to stand upon one's honour. Baret, 1580, spells it *gantaple*.

Is now, forsooth, so proud, what else I
And stands so on her *gantables*.

Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 85.

Pintarche with a caveat keepeth them out, not so much as admitting the little crack-haler that carrieth his master's *gantables*, to set foote within those doores. *Gosson's Schoole of Abuse*, 1579.

Hee standeth upon his *gantables*, and regardeth greatly his reputation.

Saunders's Narbonus, 1590, 2d part, p. 96.

PANTALONE. A zany, or fool. (*Ital.*) In early plays, he generally appeared as a lean old man wearing spectacles. "A pantaloone or Venetian magnifico," Howell, 1660.

PANTALOONS. Garments made for merry-andrews, &c., that have the breeches and stockings of the same stuff, and joined together as one garment.

Bring out his malled, and oft-soons
Besoke his shaggy *pantaloons*.

Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 13.

PANTAS. A dangerous disease in hawks, whereof few escape that are afflicted therewith; it proceeds from the lungs being, as it were, baked by excessive heat, that the hawk cannot draw his breath, and when drawn cannot emit it again; and you may judge of the beginning of this evil by the hawk's labouring much in the pannel, moving her train often up and down at each motion of her pannel, and many times she cannot mute nor slice off; if she does, she drops it fast by her. The same distemper is also perceived by the hawk's frequent opening her clasp and beak. *Markham*.

PANTER. A net, or snare. (*A.-N.*) "Panter, snare for hyrds," Pr. Parv. "The hirld was trapped and kaute with a pantere," Lydgate, p. 182. See Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.* 1652, p. 215; Apol. Loll. p. 93; Hartshorne's *Anc. Met. Tales*, pp. 122, 123, 124, 126. "Panther to catch hyrdes with, *panneau*," Palsgrave.

PANTERER. The keeper of the pantry. Grose has *panter*, a hutler.

Panterer yche the prey, quod the kynge.

Chron. Filodan, p. 15.

PANTILE-SHOP. A meeting-house. *l'ar. dial.*

PANTO. To set seriously about any business or undertaking. *North*.

PANTOFLE. A slipper, or patten. "A wooden pantofole or patin," Elorio, p. 71. "*Se tenir sur le haut bout*, to stand upon his pantofoles, or on high tearmes," Cotgrave, in *v. Bout*. See *Pantables*. "The papall panton herle," Lithgow's *Pilgrimes Farewell*, 1618.

PANTON. An idle fellow. *Somerset*.

PANTON-GATES. "As old as Panton Gates," a very common proverb. There is a gate called Panton Gate at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

PANTRON. A small earthen pan. *Line*.

PANYM. A heathen. *Palsgrave*. Hardyng, f. 91, has *panymerge*, idolatry.

PAP. "To give pap with a hatchet," a proverbial phrase, meaning to do any kind action in an unkind manner.

PAPALIN. A papist.

PAPAT. The papacy. (*A.-N.*)

A cardinale was thikke tide,
Whiche the *papat* longe hath desirid.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 79.

PAPDELE. A kind of sauce. "Hares in papdele," *Forme of Cury*, p. 21.

PAPELARD. A hypocrite. (*A.-N.*) In the following passage, subtle, cunning.

I se the aungels bere the soule of that womane to hevyne, the which so longe I have kepte in synne. He, this *paplarde* preste, hath herde oure counsaylle, ande hath delyvered here frome synne, ande alle oure powere.

Gesta Romanorum, p. 455.

PAPELOTE. A kind of candle.

PAPER. To set down in a paper, or list. See an obscure passage in Henry VIII. i. 1.

PAPER. Made of paper. *West.*

PAPER-SKULLED. Silly; foolish. *Far. dial.*

PAPER-WHITE. White as paper.

PAPEY. A fraternity of priests in Aldgate ward, suppressed by Edward VI.

PAP-HEAD. A woman's nipple. *Palegrave.*

PAPISHES. Papists. *Devon.*

PAPLER. Milk-pottage. *Somerset.*

PAP-METE. Pappy food such as is given to children. *Pr. Parv.*

PAPMOUTH. An effeminate man. *North.*

PAPPE. (1) The female breast. (*Lat.*)

O woman, loke to me agayn,
That playes and kisses your chylde *pappys*;
To se my son I have gret payn,
In his breast so gret gapis,
And on his body so many *sweppys*

MS. Cantab. FL. v. 48, f. 72.

(2) To pamper; to coddle.

PAP-WORT. The herb mereury.

PAPYNES. A dish in cookery, described in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 50.

PAPYNGAY. A parrot. Maundevile, p. 238.

PAP. (1) A young salmon; also, the young coal-fish. *North.*

(2) A pen for animals. *East.*

PARABOLES. Parables; proverbs. (*A.-N.*)

PARADISE. A garden, library, or study. See Britton's Arch. Dict. in v.

PARADISE-APPLE. "Is a curious fruit, produced by grafting a permain on a quince," Worlidge's Treatise of Cider, 1678, p. 207.

PARAFFYS. Paragraphs. "Paraffys grete and stonte," Reliq. Antiq. i. 63. It occurs in Pr. Parv. and Nominale MS.

PARAGE. Parentage; kindred. (*A.-N.*) See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 26.

Persones grete, and of his parage.

Lydgate, Rowlandson MS

PARAGON. To excel greatly. *Shak.*

PARAILLE. (1) Apparel; arms. (2) Nobility; men of rank. (*A.-N.*)

PARAMARROW. A sow-gelder. *North.*

PARAMENTS. Furniture; ornaments; hangings of a room. (*A.-N.*)

PAR-AMOUR. Love; gallantry. (*A.-N.*)

PARAMOUR. A lover of either sex. (*A.-N.*)

PARAQUITO. A paroquet. (*Ital.*) Sometimes used as a term of endearment.

PARASANGUE. A measure of the roads among

the ancient Persians, varying from thirty to sixty furlongs, according to time and place.

Whatever instructions he might have [had] from his master Johnson, be certainly by his own natural parts improved to a great height, and at last became not many *paravans* inferior to him in fame by divers noted comedies.

Philips Theatrum Poetarum, ed. 1675, li. 157.

PARAVANT. Beforehand; first. (*Fr.*)

PARAVENTURE. Happily; by chance. (*A.-N.*)

PARAYS. Paradise. (*A.-N.*)

Blessed be thou, levedy, ful of hevene bliss,
Sute flur of *paraye*, moder of mildenesse.

MS. Harl. 2153, f. 81.

PARBREAK. To vomit.

Oh, said Scogin's wife, my husband *parbraked* two crows. Jesus, said the woman, I never heard of such a thing.

Scogin's Jest.

PARBREAKING. Pretful. *Exmoor.*

PARCAS. Perhaps. MS. Sloane 213.

PARCEIT. Perception. (*A.-N.*)

PARCEL. (1) Much; a great deal. *Devon.*

(2) Part, or portion. *Parcel-gilt*, partly gilt, Dugdale's Monast. ii. 207.

Thou wilt not leave me in the middle street,
Though some more spruce companion thou dost meet,
Not though a captain do come in thy way,
Bright *parcell* guilt, with forty dead mens pay;
Not though a brisk perfum'd pert courtier
Deign with e uod thy curtesie to answer.

Donne's Poems, p. 118.

(3) Paralel. *North.*

PARCEL-MAKERS. Two officers in the Exchequer, who make out the parcels of escheators' accounts, and deliver them to one of the auditors of that court.

PARCEL-MELE. By parcels, or parts. (*A.-S.*)

PARCENER. One who has an equal share in the inheritance of an ancestor, as a daughter or sister.

So nevertheless that the youngest make reasonable friends to his *parceners* for the part which to them belongeth, by the award of good men.

Lambard's Perambulation, 1806, p. 575.

PARCHEMINE. Parchment. (*Fr.*)

By a charter to have and to hold,
Under my seale of lede made the mold,
And writen in the skyne of swyne,
What that it is made in *parchemyn*,
Because it shuld perpetually endure,
And unto them be both stable and sure.

MS. Rauri. C. 86.

PARCHIMENT. A kind of lace.

PARCHMENTER. A parchment-maker.

PARCLOSE. A parlour. In earlier writers, the term is applied to a kind of screen or railing. "Parelos to parte two roumes, *separation*," *Palgrave*. See the Oxf. Gloss. Arch.

I pray you, what is there writen upon your *parclose* door?

Becon's Works, p. 63.

The fader loggid hem of sly purpos
in a chambre nexte to his joyynge,
For bitwixe hem was but a *perclose*.

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 275.

That the roof of that chapel be raised, the walls enhanced, the windows made with strong iron work, with a quire and *perclose*, and two alars without the quire.

Test. Westm. p. 336.

PARCYAND. The character &. *North.*
PARDAL. A leopard.

The souldiers of the moores weare garments made of lyons, *pardals*, and beares skinnnes, and sleepe uppon them; and so is it reported of Herodotus Megarensis the musitian, who in the day-time wore a lyons skin, and in the night lay in a beares skin.

Tupail's Beasts, 1607, p. 39.

PARDE. *Par Dieu*, a common oath. *Par dy* is used by Elizabethan writers.

And for that licour is so prelusous
 That oft hath made [me] dronke as any mous,
 Therfor I will that they it beryd be
 My wreechid body afore this god *pardé*,
 Mighti Bachus that is myn owen lorde,
 Without varlaunce to sura hym or discorde.

MS. Rael. C. 86.

PARDONER. A dealer or seller of pardons and indulgences. (*A.-N.*)

PARDURABLE. Everlasting. (*A.-N.*)

But th' Erle, whether he in maner dispaired of any good *pardurable* continuance of good accord betwixt the Kyng and hym, for tyme to come, consyderinge so great attempts by hym consydyt agaynst the Kyng.

Arrival of King Edward IV. p. 12.

PARE. To injure; to impair.

PARELE. To apparel. *Lydgale.*

But I am a lady of another contré,
 If I be *parellid* moost of price,
 I ride aftur the wilde fee,
 My raches rannen at my devyse.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 46, f. 117.

PARELL. Whites of eggs, bay salt, milk, and pump water, heat together, and poured into a vessel of wine to prevent its fretting.

PARELS. Perilous. *Parell*, peril.

Ha knewe the markys of that place,
 Then he was in a *parels* case.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 36, f. 221.

How marvelous to man, how dowfull to drede,
 How fer pasta manny reson and mynde hath it bee!
 The comyng of Kyng Edward and his good spede,
 Owe of Dochalonde into Englonde over the salte see.
 In what *parell* and trowbill, in what payna was hee,
 Whanne the salte watur and tempest wrought hym
 gret woo,

But in adversitee and ever, Lorde, thy wille be doo!

MS. B. N. Reg. 17 D. xv.

PAREMENTS. (1) Pavements. *North.*

(2) Ornamental furniture, or clothes.

(3) The skin of deer, &c.

PARENTELE. Kindred. (*A.-N.*)

PARENTRELYNARIE. Interlineal. (*A.-N.*)

PARFAITNESS. Perfection; integrity. *Par-fait*, perfect, is common both as an archaism and provincialism. (*A.-N.*)

PARFOURME. To perform. (*A.-N.*)

PARFURNISH. To furnish properly.

PARGARNWYNE. A reel for winding yarn.

PARGET. To roughcast a wall. It is the translation of *crépîr* in Hollyband's Dictionary, 1593, and is explained in Mr. Norris's MS. Glossary, "to plaster the inside of a chimney with mortar made of cow dung and lime." Ben Jonson uses the term metaphorically. It is also a substantive, as in Harrison's England, p. 187; *parjetings*, ib. p. 236.

Thus having where they stood in vaine complained
 of their wo,
 When night drew neare they had adue, and ech gava
 klases sweets

Unto the *parget* on their alds, the which did never
 meete.

Golding's Ovid, 1567.

To the Trinity Gild of Linton, for the mending
 of the cwey, and *pergeting* of the Gild Hall, xj. s.
 viij. d. *Test. Vetust.* p. 618.

PARIETARY. The herb called pellitory. This form of the word occurs in Hollyband's Dictionary, 1593.

PARINGAL. Equal. (*A.-N.*)

For he wolda not *pa* were

Paringal to him nor pere.

Curseur Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 5.

PARING-AND-BURNING. Burnbeating; den-shering; sodburning. *Yorksh.*

PARING-IRON. An iron to pare a horse's hoofs with. *Palgrave.*

PARING-SPADE. A breast-plough. *Yorksh.*

PARIS-BALL. "Lytell *Parcs* ballie, *esteuf*,"
Palgrave.

PARIS-CANDLE. A large wax candle. *Peris-candelle*, Wardrobe Acc. Edw. IV. p. 121.

PARIS-GARDEN. "Paris Garden is the place on the Thames bank-side at London, where the bears are kept and baited; and was anciently so called from Robert de Paris, who had a house and garden there in Richard the Second's time; who by proclamation ordained that the hutchers of London should buy that garden for receipt of their garbage and entrails of beasts; to the end the city might not be annoyed thereby," Blount's Glossographia, 1681, p. 473. Paris Garden seems to have been first employed as a place for baiting wild beasts as early as Henry VIII.'s time. See Collier's Annals of the Stage, i. 251. A dreadful accident which occurred there on January 13th, 1582-3, by the fall of some scaffolding, is alluded to by several contemporary writers. Dr. Dee, Diary, p. 18, thus mentions it,—"On Sunday the stage at Paris Garden fell down all at ones, being full of people beholding the hearbayting, many being killed thereby, more hart, and allamased. The godly expownd it as a due plague of God for the wickednes ther usid, and the Sabbath day so profanely spent." Allusions to Paris Garden are very common; to its loud drum, to the apes, &c.

PARISIENS. Parishioners. (*A.-N.*)

The first principala parte lungus to your levying;

The ij. part to hole church to hold his honestie;

The iij. part to your *parichenges* that all to youe bryng,

To hom that saylun the fode, and fallun in povertie.

Blind Anticleric's Poeme, p. 33.

The prest wote never what he munes

That for lytyl caruth hys *parichanes*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 72.

PARISHING. A hamlet or small village adjoining and belonging to a parish.

PARISH-LANTERN. The moon.

PARISH-TOP. A large top formerly kept in a village for the amusement of the inhabitants. *Shak.*

PARIS-WORK. A kind of jewellery.

PARITOR. An apparitor. *Hall.*

Common Glossary - Yorkshire

PARK. (1) A farm, field, or close. *Devon*.

(2) Slang term for a prison. *York*.

(3) A kind of fishing net. This word occurs in Hollyband's Dictionary, 1593.

PARKEN. A cake made chiefly of treacle and oatmeal. *North*.

PARKER. "Parcar, *verdir*," Palsgrave.

PARKLEWYS. The herb *agnus castris*.

PARLE. To speak; to confer with. (*A.-N.*)

A president that any man, being a member thereof, might without cause be excluded, and so leited to *parle* there his mynd to publique matters for the wealth of the realme, and such other private causes as doo occur. *Kyerton Papers*, p. 26.

PARLEMENT. A consultation; an assembly for consultation. (*A.-N.*)

PARLEY. To argue. *Yorksh.*

PARLISH. Perilous; dangerous. Also, clever, acute, shrewd. *North*. *Parlous* is very common in old plays. In MS. Ashmole 59, f. 132, is a receipt "for heme that hath a *parelles* coche," i. e. perilous cough.

Bestrew you for it, you have put it in me;

The *parloest* old men that ere I heard.

Chron. Hist. of King Leir, 1605.

PARLOUR. In the cottages of poor people, if there are two rooms on the ground floor, the best room they live in is called the house; the other is called a *parlour*, though used as a bedroom. *Line*. In ancient times, the parlour was a room for private conversation or retirement. Kennett explains it, "the common-room in religious houses into which after dinner the religious withdrew for discourse and conversation."

PARMACITY. Spermaceti. *Shak*. Still in use, according to Craven Gl. ii. 32.

PARMASANT. Parmesan cheese. It would seem from Dekker that there was a liquor so called, but see Ford, i. 148.

PAROCII. A parish. *Leland*.

PAROCK. "When the bayliff or beadle of the Lord held a meeting to take an account of rents and pannage in the weilds of Kent, such meeting was callid a *parock*," Kennett, MS.

PARODE. An adage, or proverb. (*Gr.*)

PAROLIST. A person given to talking much or bombastically. See Wright's *Passions of the Minde*, 1621, p. 112.

PAROS. A parish. *Pr. Parv.*

PAROSYNNE. Gum. MS. Med. Rec.

PAROW. The rind of fruit.

PARPLICT. Perplexity.

PARRE. (1) To inclose. (*A.-S.*) "Ful straitly *parred*," Ywaine and Gawin, 3228. Forhy has *par*, an inclosed place for domestic animals.

Bot also we say *ye are parred* in, and no fetters may passe; therefore *ye magnifye* your manere of lyfynge, and supposes that *ye are blyssed* because that *ye are so spered* in. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 37.

(2) A young leveret. *Devon*.

PARRELL. A chimney-piece. (*A.-N.*)

PARRICK. "Parrocke a lytell *parke*, *parquet*," Palsgrave. Still in use. *Parroken*, to inclose or thrust in, occurs in Piers Ploughman, and Pr. Parv. The term was also applied to a cattle-stall.

PARROT'S-BILL. A surgeon's pincers.

PARSAGE. An old game at cards, mentioned in "Games most in Use," 12mo. Lond. n. d.

PARSE. To pierce. Pilkington's Works, p. 273.

PARSEN. Personal charms. *Cumb.*

PARSEYVE. To perceive.

Thoghe a man *parseyve* hyt noghte,

Thou stelyst hyt and thefte hast wroughte.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 16.

PARSIL. Parsley. *North*.

PART. (1) Some; little. *North*.

(2) To partake; to share. (*A.-N.*)

(3) "Idye, I *parte* my lyfe," Palsgrave. "Timely-parted ghost," Shakespeare.

PARTABLE. Partaker. Lydgate, p. 86.

Thoghe hyt were outhir meynys synne,

ÿtert thou *partable* therynne.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 20.

PARTAKER. An assistant.

Yet thou must have more *partakers* in store,

Before thou make me to stand.

Robin Hood, II. 31.

PARTED. Endowed with abilities.

PARTEL. A part, or portion.

So this *plyloge* hath thre *partelle*, the firste is that we beholden in how many thingis God hath gyven us his grace *passynge* our neyheboris, and in so myche more thanke we hym, fulfylling his wil, and more trysting to hym *syn* alle maner reprovyn of owre enemyes. *Reliq. Antig.* ii. 67.

PARTENELLE. Partner; partaker. MS. Harl. 1701 reads *partable*.

Yf it were other mens synne,

ÿt ert thou *partenelle* therin.

Robert de Brunne, MS. Bezae, p. 13.

PARTIAL. Impartial. See Nares.

PARTICULARS. Great friends. *North*.

PARTIE. (1) A part. (2) A party. (*A.-N.*)

PARTISAN. A kind of short pike. See Harrison's *Britaine*, p. 2. It was used in places where the long pike would have been inconvenient. "A *partison*, a javeline to skirmish with," Baret, 1580.

PARTISE. Parts; hits. (*A.-N.*)

And as clerkes say that ere was,

He wroughte hit not bi *parties*.

Curser Mundt, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 3.

PARTLESS. In part; partly. *East*. In Durham, *partlings* is similarly used.

PARTLET. A ruff or band formerly much worn about the neck by both sexes, but more latterly it seems to have been worn exclusively by women. "A maydens neckerchefe or linnen *parlette*," Elyot, ed. 1559, in v. *Strophium*. The term was sometimes applied to the habit-shirt. "Wyth gay gownys and gay kyrtels, and mych waste in apparel, rynges, and owchis, wyth *partelletes* and *pastis* garneshed wyth perle," More's *Supplicacyon of Soulys*, sig. L. ii. "A neckerchiefe or *partlet*," Baret, 1580.

PARTNERS. The two thick pieces of wood at the bottom of a mast.

PARTNIT. "Partnyt that bredeth under ones arme, *mort pou*," Palsgrave.

PARTOURIE. Portion.

PATRICH. A partridge. *Jonson*.

PARTURB. To pervert, or confound.

Mery, therefore, the more knave art thou, I say,
That *parturbest* the worde of God, I say.

The Pardoner and the Friar, 1533.

PARTY-CLOTIL. Cloth made of different colours. *Pr. Parv.* Shakespeare has *party-coated* and *party-coloured*.

Whose *party-coloured* garment Nature dy'd
In more eye-pleasing hewes with richer graine
Then Iris bow attending Aprils talow.

Brown's Britannia's Pastoral, p. 115.

PARTY-FELLOW. A copartner. *Palgrave*.

PARURES. Ornaments. "Parowr of a vestment, *parure*," *Pr. Parv.* Ducange has *parare*, ornare.

I bequethe to the said chyrche ane hole sute of
vestmyntes of russet velvet. One coope, chesible
discones, for decoues; with the ewbes and *parures*.

Test. Vetust. p. 267.

PARVENKE. A pick. (*A.-N.*)

Hire rode is ase rose that red is on rys;

With lilywhite lres kosum he is.

The primerole he passeth, the *parvenke* of pris,

With eliasundre thare-to, ache and enys.

MS. Harl. 2253, f. 63.

PARVIS. A church porch. The parvis at London was the portico of St. Paul's, where the lawyers met for consultation.

And at the *parvis* I will be

A Pawl's betwix y, ende yj.

Mind, Will, and Understanding, p. 8.

PARWHOBLE. To talk quickly. *West.* "A parwhobble, a parley or conference between two or three persons," *MS. Devon. Gloss.*

PARYARD. The farmyard. *Suffolk.*

PARYLE. Peril. (*A.-N.*)

That he wolde wende in exyle,

And put hym in soche *paryle*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 30, f. 194.

PARYST. Perished.

So that oo here sail wante in no stede,

For thare sail no here be *paryst*.

Hampole, MS. Bower, p. 149.

PAS. A foot-pace. (*A.-N.*)

He thort more then he seide,

Twarde the court he gaf e broyde,

And jede e welte gode *pas*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 51.

I stalked be the streym, be the strond,

For I be the fiod fond

A bot dnuo be a lond,

So passed I the *pas*. *Reliq. Antig.* II. 7.

PASCHAL. A large candlestick used by the Roman Catholics at Easter.

PASCH-EGGS. See *Pace-Eggs*.

PASE. (1) To ooze out. *Dorset.*

(2) To raise; to lift up. *North.*

PASE-DAY. Easter-day. The following proverbial lines refer to the Sundays in Lent:

Tid, mid, misera,

Cerl, Paum, good *Pase-day*.

PASH. (1) To strike with violence so as to break to pieces. *Palgrave*.

Commung to the bridge, I found it built of glasse
so cunningly end so curiously, as if nature herself
had sought to purchase credit by framing so curious
a peece of workmanship; but yet so slenderly, as
the least waight was able to *push* it into innum-
erable peeces, *Greene's Guydenius*, 1593.

Shall *push* his cor combe such a knocke,
As that his soule his course shall take.

How to Choose a Good Wife, 1634

(2) A heavy fall of rain or snow.

(3) Anything decayed. *North.*

(4) A great oomber. *North.*

PASKE. The passover; Easter. (*A.-S.*)

To Myones oure Lorie tho tolde

What wise thei shulde *Paske* holde.

Carcer Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 30.

PASKEY. Short-breathed; asthmatic. *West.*

PASMETS. Parsnips. *Willa.*

PASS. (1) A whipping or beating. *Cornw.*

(2) To die. *Palgrave*.

(3) To surpass; to excel. (*A.-N.*) Hence, to be very extraordinary.

(4) To judge; to pass sentence. (*A. N.*)

(5) To report; to tell. *Devon.*

(6) To care for, or regard. *Shak.*

(7) A frame on which stones pass or rest in forming an arch.

(8) To toll the bell for the purpose of announcing a death. In general use.

(9) To go. Also, let it go, or pass. It was also a term used at primero and other games. The knight *passed* as he came.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 244.

(10) *Well to pass*, well off, rich; equivalent to *well to do*, which is in very common use.

His mothers husband, who reputed was

His fether, being rich and *well to pass*,

A wealthy merchant and an alderman,

On forraigne shores did travel oow and than.

Scott's Philomathy, 1616.

PASSADO. A term in fenciog, meaning a pass or motion forwards.

PASSAGE. (1) A ferry. *Devon.*

(2) An old game at dice, thus described in the Compleat Gamester, ed. 1721, p. 67:—"Passage is a game at dice to be play'd at but by two, and it is performed with three dice. The caster throws continually till he has thrown dooblets under ten, and then he is out and loses, or dooblets above ten, and theo he passes and wins; high runners are most requisite for this game, such as will rarely run any other ehaoce than four, five, or six, by which means, if the caster throws doublets, he scarcely can throw out."

PASSAMEN. A kind of lace. (*Fr.*) In a parliamentary scheme, dated 1549, printed in the Egertoo Papers, p. 11, it was proposed that no man under the degree of an earl be allowed to wear *passamen* lace.

PASSAMEZZO. A slow dance, very often corrupted to *passa-measure*, or *passing-measure*, and by Shakespeare to *passy-measure*. The long-disputed phrase *passy-measures parin* has thus been explained, but it is in fact the name of an ancient dance, thus described in a MS. quoted by Mr. Collier in the Shak. Soc. Papers, i. 25, "two singles and a double forward, and two singles syde, repynce back." It is only necessary to read this, and have seen a drunken man, to be well aware why Dick is called a "passy-measures pavin."

PASSANCE. A journey.

Thus passed they their *passance*, and wore out
the weerie way with these pleasant discourses and
pettite posies.

Sake's Narbonne, 1st part, 1550, p. 131.

PASS-BANK. The bank or fund at the old
game of passage. See *Groce*, in v.

PASSE. Extent; district.

All the *pass* of Lancashire,

He went both *ferre* and *nerre*. *Robin Hood*, l. 63.

PASSEL. Parcel; a great quantity.

PASSEN. Surpass; exceed.

Hys toschys passen a fote longe.

M.S. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 63.

PASSENGER. A passage-bout.

PASSER. A gimlet. *Leic.*

PASSING. Exceeding; excessive.

In sooth, he tould a *passing*, *passing* jest.

How to Choose a Good Wife, 1634.

An elder brother was commending his younger
brother's green cloak which he wore, and said it be-
came him *passing* well. Falth, brother, says he,
but a black mourning cloak from you will become
me better. *Oxford Jests*, 1706, p. 83.

PASSING-MEASURE. An outrage.

PASSION. Sorrow; emotion.

PASSIONAR. A book containing the lives and
martyrdoms of saints. (*Lat.*) It occurs in
the *Nominal* MS. in my possession.

PASSIONATE. Pathetic; sorrowful. Also a
verb to express passion, or sorrow.

PASS-ON. To adjudicate. *Shak.*

PAST-ALL. Uncontrollable. *Var. dial.*

PASTANCE. Pastime. It occurs in *Holinshed*,
Chron. Ireland, p. 19.

Though I sumtime be in England for my *pastimes*,
Yet was I neyther borne here, nor in Speyne, nor in
Fraunce. *Bale's Kynges Johan*, p. 8.

PASTE. A term in old confectionary for hard
preserves of fruit.

PASTELS. Pasties. (*A.-N.*)

There is a wel fair abbe
Of white monkes and of grol.
Ther beth bowls and helles;
Al of *pastels* beth the walles.

Cocaigne, ap. *Wright's Purgatory*, p. 35.

PASTELER. A maker of pastry. See *Rutland
Papers*, p. 42. More usually *panterer*. *Pals-
grave* has *pastler*.

PASTE-ROYAL. Is mentioned in *Ord.* and
Reg. p. 455. The ancient manner of making
paste-royal is thus described:

How to make Paste-royal in Sauces.

Take sugar, the quantity of four ounces, very
finely beaten and seared, and put it into an ounce
of cinnamon and ginger, and a grain of musk, and
so beat it into paste with a little gum dragon steep'd
in rose-water; and when you have beaten it into
paste in a stone mortar, then roul it thin, and print
it with your moulders; then dry it before the fire,
and when it is dry, box it up and keep it all the
year. *True Gentilwoman's Delight*, 1678, pp. 53-54.

PASTETHE. A perfuming-ball.

PASTICUMP. A shoemaker's ball. *Line.*

PASTOREL. A shepherd. (*A.-N.*)

Poveralle and *pastorelles* *passede* one eftyre
With porkes to pasture at the price ptes.

Maria Arthure, M.S. Lincoln, f. 86.

PASTRON. Fetters for unruly horses, affixed to

that part of the animal's leg called the *pastern*. See *Archæologia*, xxvi. 401. "Pastron
of an horse, *pasturon*," *Palsgrave*.

PASTS. "Pyre of pastes, *uses passes*," *Pals-
grave*. See *Partlet*.

PASTURE. To feed. *Gesta Rom.* p. 85.

PAT. (1) Pert; brisk; lively. *Yorksh.*

(2) A hog-trough. *Sussex.*

PATACCON. A Spanish coin, worth 4s. 8d.

PATAND. The lowest sill of timber in a par-
tition. (*A.-N.*)

PAT-BALL. To play at ball. *Oxon.*

PATCH. (1) A fool. The domestic fool was
formerly so called.

Why doost thou *patch*, didst thou not come with me
this morning from the ship? *Menachmi*, 1693.

(2) A cherry-stone. *Devon.*

(3) A child's clout. *West.*

(4) To patch upon, to blame. *East.*

PATCHES. Black patches were formerly worn
on the face, and considered ornamental. This
curious fashion is alluded to in a rare work
entitled *Several Discourses and Characters*.
8vo. 1689, p. 175.

PATCH-PANNEL. Shabby; worn out.

PATE. (1) A badger. *North.*

(2) Weak and sickly. *Exmoor.*

PATENE-CUT. Tobacco cut up and tied, pre-
pared for smoking. *North.*

PATEREROS. Chambered pieces of ordnance.
See the *Archæologia*, xxviii. 376.

PATERONE. A workman's model, a pattern.
More usually spelt *patron*.

Disfigurid pateroneys and quaynte,

And as a dede kyng thay wren paynte.

Archæologia, xxii. 361.

PATES. Boats; vessels. *Weber.*

PATIL. To go in a path; to trace or follow in
a path. *Shak.*

PATHERISIL. Silly, applied to sheep that
have the disease called "water on the brain."
Sussex.

PATHEtical. Affected. *Shak.*

PATIENCE. Patient. *West.*

PATIENCE-DOCK. Snakeweed. *North.*

PATIENT. To tranquillize. *Shak.*

PATIENTABLE. Patient. *Devon.*

PATINE. The cover of a chalice.

PATISING. (1) "Patisyng, a treatie of peace, as
frontier townes take one of another, *pasti-
saige*," *Palsgrave*. "I patysse as one frontier
towne dothe with another in tyme of warre to
save them bothe harmlesse, *je patysse*," *ih.*

(2) Splashing in water. *Devon.*

PATLET. The same as *Partlet*, q. v.

PATREN. To pray; properly, to repeat the
paternoster; to mutter. *Chaucer.*

PATRICK'S-PURGATORY. A celebrated ca-
vern in Ireland, an eminent object of pilgrim-
ages and superstitions. Its entire history is
to be found in Mr. Wright's work so called,
8vo. 1844.

They that repaire to this place for devotion his
sake use to continue therein foure and twentie
houres, which doinge otherwhile with hostile me-

ditations, and otherwhile a dread for the conscience of their deserts, they say they see a plaine resemblance of their owne faults and vertues, with the horror and comfort thereunto belonging, the one so terrible, the other so iolous, that they verelie deeme themselves for the time to have sight of hell and heaven. The revelations of men that went thither (S. Patrike yet living) are kept written within the abbey there adjoining. When any person is disposed to enter (for the doore is ever spard) he repairth first for devise to the archbishop, who casteth all pericles and dissuadeth the pilgrime from the attempt because it is known that diverse entering into that cave, never were seme to turne backe againe. But if the partie be fullie resolved, he recommendeth him to the prior, who in like maner favourable exhorteth him to choose some other kind of penance and not to haazard such a danger. If notwithstanding he find the partie fullie bent, he conducteth him to the church, injoineth him to begin with prayer and fast of fifteene daies, so long together as in discretion can be indured. This time expired, if yet he persevere in his former purpose the whole convent accompanieth him with solemne procession and benediction to the mouth of the cave, where they let him in, and so bar up the doore untill the next morning. And then with like ceremonies they await his returne and reduce him to the church. If he be seme no more they fast and praye fifteene daies after. Touching the credit of these matters, I see no cause, but a Christian being perswaded that there is both hell and heaven, may without vanitie upon sufficient information be resolved, that it might please God, at sometime, for considerations to His wisdom known, to reveale by miracle the vision of joies and pines eternall. But that altogether in such sort and by such maner, and so ordinallie, and to such persons, as the common face dooth utter, I neither beleve nor wish to be regarded. I have conferrd with diverse that had gone this pilgrimage, who affirmed the order of the premises to be true; but that they saw no sight, save onlie fearefull dreams when they chanced to nod, and those they said were exceeding horrible. Further they added, that the fast is rated more or lesse, according to the qualitie of the penitent.

Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, ed. 1586, pp. 28-29.

PATRICO. A cant term among beggars for their orator or hedge priest. This character is termed *patriarke-co* in the *Fraternitie of Vacabondes*, 1575, "a patriarke-co doth make marriages, and that is untill death depart the married folke, which is after this sort: when they come to a dead horse or any dead catell, then they shake hands, and so depart every one of them a severall way."

PATRON. A sea-captain. "Patrone of a gally, *patron de galee*," Palsgrave. Generally, any superior person, and sometimes a king.

PATTEN. A plaister. This is given as a Wiltshire word in *MS. Lansd.* 1033, f. 2.

PATTENS. Stilts. *Norw.*

PATTEK. To mutter. *Palsgrave.*

His herte was full of payne and wo,
To kepe theyr names and shewe them ryght,
That he rested but lytell that nyght.
Ever he patred on theyr names faste;
That he had them in ordre at the laste.

How the Ploughman learned his Paternoster.

PATTERN. A pittance. *Norw.*

PATTICK. A simpleton; a fool, one that talks nonsense; a little jug. *West.*

PAUK. To pant for breath. *West.*

PAUKY. Sly; mischievous; pettish; proud; insolent. *Norw.*

PAUKY-BAG. A bag for collecting fragments from a wreck. *Norw.*

PAUL. To puzzle. *Norw.*

PAULING. A covering for a cart or waggon. *Line.* Qu. from *palle*?

PAUL'S. As old as St. Paul's, a common proverbial saying in Devon, and is found in old writers. The weathercock of Paul's is frequently referred to in early books. "I am as very a turncote as the weathercocke of Poles," *Marriage of Witt and Wisdom*, p. 24. A chronicle in *MS. Vespas. A. xxv.* under the reign of Henry VII. thus mentions it—

M. Knetsworth, mayr. Then came in dewke Phillip, of Burgoon, agaynst his wille with tempest of wethir, as he was going into Spayne, whiche afterward was kyng of Castelle. Then was Polles wethir-cok blown down.

Old St. Paul's was in former times a favorite resort for purposes of business, amusement, lounging, or assignations; bills were fixed up there, servants hired, and a variety of matters performed wholly inconsistent with the sacred nature of the edifice. "A poore signis, such as forlorne foreriners use to have in Pauls Church," Hopton's *Baculum Geodeticum*, 4to. Lond. 1614.

In *Poetie* hea walketh like a gallant courtier, where if hee meet some rich chuffis worth the gulling, at every word he speaketh hee makes a mouse of an elephant; he telleth them of wonders done in Spaine by his ancestors; where, if the matter were well examined, his father was but swabber in the ship where Civill oranges were the best merchandise; draw him into the line of history, you shall heare as many lies at a breath as would breed scruple in a good conscience for an age. *Wits Miserie*, 1596.

PAULTRING. Pilfering stranded ships. *Kenf.*

PAUL-WINDLAS. A small windlass used for raising or lowering the mast of a vessel.

PAUME. (1) The palm of the hand. (*A.-N.*)

With everyche a pawe as a poste, and paumes fulle huge.

Morte Arthure, MS. Arthure, f. 61.

A bryd hynged mervellously,

With *paumes* streynynge mortally.

MS. Cant. Tibb. A. vii. f. 77.

His smale *paumes* on thy chakis leyne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 19.

(2) A ball. (*A.-N.*) "Paume to play at tennis with, *paume*," Palsgrave.

PAUMISH. Handling anything in an awkward manner, like one who has no fingers and is obliged to do everything with his palms, or hands. *Somerset.*

PAUNCE. (1) The viola tricolor.

The purple violet, *paunce*, and heart's-ease,

And every flower that smell or sight can please.

Heywood's Marriage Triumph, 1613.

(2) A coat of mail.

Thurgh *paunce* and platee he percede the myssles,

That the proude panselle is his pawneche lenger.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 78.

PAUNCH. To wound a man in the paunch.

Also, to gut an animal. *Palgrave.*

PAUNCH-CLOUT. (1) Tripe. (2) A belly-hand.

PAUNCH-GUTS. A person with a large stomach. *South.*

PAUNED. Striped; ornamented.

After the banquet ended with noise of minstrelles, entered into the chamber eight makers with white berdes, and long and large garments of blew satyn pouned with stripes. *Hall, Henry VIII. f. 69.*

PAUNSONE. A coat of mail?

A pessaue and a paunson, and a pris girdille.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 89.

PAUP. To walk awkwardly. *North.*

PAUPUSSES. Paupers. *Suffolk.*

PAUSATION. A pause. *Depon.*

PAUSE. To kick. *North.*

PAUSER. Calmer; more temperate.

The expedition of my violent love
Outran the pauser reason. *Macbeth, II. 3.*

PAUT. To paw; to walk heavily; to kick; to beat. *North.* Cotgrave has *Expantrer*, to

paut, pelt, thrash, beat, &c.

PAUTCH. To walk in deep mud. *Somerset.*

"Sossing and possing in the durt," Gammer Gurton, p. 178.

PAVAGE. A toll or duty payable for the liberty of passing over the soil or territory of another.

Allibis thre yer, and mor, potter, heseyde,

Thow hast hantyd this wey,

Yet wer tow never so cortys a man

Ona peny of pavage to pay. *Robin Hood, l. 83.*

PAVED. Turned hard. *Suffolk.*

PAVELOUNES. Pavilions; tents. (*A.-N.*)

PAVES. The stall of a shop.

PAVIN. A grave and stately dance.

PAVISE. A large kind of shield.

And at the nether ende of the pavise he gart
naye a burde, the leithe of a cubit, for to covere
with his legges and his fete, so that no party of hym
myghte be seene. *MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 36.*

And after that the shotte was done, whiche they
defended wyth pavises, they came to handestrokes,
and were encounterd severally, as you shall here.

Hall, Henry VIII. f. 42.

Them to help and to avace,

With many a proud payse. *Reliq. Antiq. II. 22.*

PAVISER. A soldier armed with a pavise, or buckler. (*A.-N.*)

Theire prayes and theire presoneres passes one aftyre,
With pylours and payseures and pryse men of armes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 83.

PAYONE. A peacock. *Spenser.*

PAYY. The hard peack.

PAVYLERS. Pavilioners; the men who pitched the tents. (*A.-N.*)

PAWK. To throw about awkwardly. *Suff.*
Hence *paucky*, an awkward fellow.

PAWMENT. A pavement. *Pr. Parv.*

PAWN. (1) A peacock. *Drayton.*

(2) The palm of the hand.

PAWNCOCK. A scarecrow. *Somerset.*

PAWN-GROPER. A dirty miserly fellow.

PAW-PAW. Naughty. *Var. dial.*

PAWT. A similar word to *potter*. A servant is said to *pawt* about wheo she does her work in an idle slovenly way, when she makes a

tt.

show only of working, putting out her hands and doing in fact nothing. *Line.*

PAWTENERE. (1) A purse; a net-bag. "*Mer-
cipium*, a pawtner, "Nominal MS. probably
for *marcipium*. Palgrave has "pantner, ma-
lette." "Pence in thy pawkner," Ashmole's
Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 192.

I toke hyt owi and have hyt here,

Lo I hyt ya here in my pawtnerre.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 36, f. 244.

Clement xl. pownde can telle

Into a pawtnerre. *MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 36, f. 87.*

Alas ha ner a parson or a vecory,

Be Jhesu! he is a genilylmon and jolyly arayd;

His gurdils harnesschit with sliver, his buslard hongus
bye,

Apon his parté pawtnerer wehe mon ya apayd.

MS. Douce 362, f. 3.

(2) Wickedness. (*A.-N.*)

Then answeryd the messengere,

Fulle false was hye pawtnerre,

And to that lady seyde;

Madame, yf y ever dyskever the,

I graunt that ye taka me,

And smyte of my hedde.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 36, f. 90.

(3) A vagabond; a libertine. (*A.-N.*)

For themperour me seyde tho,

And trowelich me bihete theerto,

That ha me wold grat worthschipe,

And now ha me will sle with schenscheipe,

For the speche of a losanger,

And of a feloun pawtner. *Gyef Warweke, p. 113.*

(4) Cruel? Ellis, i. 197, has *partener* in the
following passage, where the editor (Mr.
Turnbull) reads *pawtner*!

Gode knight hardi, and pawtner,

Y nam noither your douke no king.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 8.

PAX-BREAD. A small tablet with a representa-
tion of the crucifixion upon it, presented in
the ceremony of the mass to be kissed by the
faithful. Coles erroneously explains it by
paxis osculatorius. "Paxe to kyase, *pax*,"
Palgrave, 1530.

PAX-WAX. See *Fareax*. This term occurs
in the Prompt. Parv.

PAY. (1) To beat. Still in use.

If they uncase a sloven and not unty their points,
I so pay their armes that they cannot sometimes un-
tye them, if they would. *Robin Goodfellow, 1620.*

When he had well din'd and had filled his panche,
Then to the winecellar they had him straight way,
Where they with brave elaret and brave old Canary,
They with a foxe tale him soundly did pay.

The King and a poore Northernne Man, 1640.

(2) To make amends. Also a substantive,
satisfaction. (*A.-S.*)

Than can the maydyn up-stande,

And askyd watir to hur hande;

The maydens wyache withowten lett,

And to ther mete they ben sett.

Gye eutendyd alia that daye

To serve that lady to hur paye.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 36, f. 148.

(3) To please; to satisfy. (*A.-N.*)

PAYEN. A pagan, or heathen. (*A.-N.*)

The poismen and king Saphiran

Defolled our Cristen men.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 220

And this was the first passage,
That the apostles in party
Made among folk that were *poeny*.
Cursor Mundii, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 122.

PAYL. (1) To beat, or thrash. *Salop.*

(2) The hand of a tub or harrel.

PAYLOUNS. Pavilions; tents. *Weber.*

PAYMAN. A kind of cheese-cake.

PAYMENT. (1) Impairment. They say, "He'll take no *payment*," meaning, He'll take no injury, he'll be none the worse. *Line.*

(2) To give a woman her payment, i. e. to get her with child.

PAYNE. (1) A coat of mail.

The knight rase, and his paynes sett.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 143.

(2) Bread. *Piers Ploughman, p. 529.*

(3) Field; plain. "I sallie dy in the *payne*,"
MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 132.

PAYNES. Pence. *R. de Brunne, MS.*

PAYS. (1) Country. (2) Pitch. (*A.-N.*)

PAYSANCE. Pausing or stopping. *Chauc.*

PAY-THPEPPERIDGE. A schoolboy having on a new suit of elinthes is subjected to have a button pulled off unless he "pay the pepperidge," by giving a douceur to his playfellows. *Suffolk.*

PEA. (1) A peaben. See Nares.

(2) To look with one eye. *North.*

(3) A weight used in weighing anything with the steelyard. *South.*

PEA-BLUFF. A tube, one, two, or three feet long, usually of tin, through which boys blow a pea with considerable force and precision. *Suffolk.*

PEACH. To tell, or inform against. *Far. dial.*

PEA-ESH. Pease-stubble. *West.*

PEA-GOOSE. A silly fellow. Perhaps more properly peak-goose. Cotgrave has the term, in *v. Benet, Niais*. Forby explains it, "one who has an aspect both sickly and silly."

PEA-JACKET. A loose rough coat, with conical buttons of a small size. *North.*

PEAK. Lace. *Far. dial.*

PEAKISH. Simple; rude.

Once hunted he untill the chace,

Long fasting, and the heat

Did house him in a peakish graunge

Within a forest great. *Warner's Albions England.*

PEAKRELS. A name given to the inhabitants of the Peak in Derbyshire.

PEAL. (1) A noise, or uproar. *North.*

(2) To pour out a liquid. *Glouc.*

(3) A batch of bread. *Devon.*

PEALE. To cool. *Yorksh.*

PEALING. A lasting apple that makes admirable cider, and agrees well with this climate, the tree being a good bearer.

PEA-MAKE. See *Make* (2).

PEAN. To strike or beat. *Cumb.*

PEAR-COLOURED. Red.

PEARK. To peep. *Far. dial.*

PEARL. (1) This term was metaphorically applied to anything exceedingly valuable.

(2) White spots in the eyes were called pearls. See Harrison's England, p. 234. According

to the *Dictionarium Rusticum*, pearl, pin, and web, or any unnatural spot or thick film over a horse's eye, comes from some stroke or blow given him, or from descent of the sire, or dam; the pearl being known by a little round, thick, white spot, like a pearl, from which it had its name, growing on the sight of the eye. Among hunters, pearl is that part of a deer's horn which is about the hurr.

PEARL-COATED. A sheep with a curled fleece is said to be pearl-coated. *North.*

PEARLINS. Coarse bone-lace.

PEART. Brisk; lively. *Far. dial.*

Give your play-gull a stoode, and my lady her foole,

And her usher potatoes and marrow,

But your poet were he dead, set a poi on his head,

And he rises as *poor* as a sparrow.

Britt. BM. II. 167.

Then, as a nimble squirrell from the wood,

Ranging the hedges for his filberd food,

Sits *pearly* on a bough his browne nuts cracking.

Brown's Britannia's Pastoral, p. 135.

PEAS-AND-SPORT. See *Seadding-of-Peas*.

PEAS-BLOSSOM-DAMP. A damp in coal-pits less noisome than ordinary damps.

PEASCOD. "I remember the wooing of a *peascod* instead of her," &c. Shakespeare. "The efficacy of *peascods* in the affairs of sweethearts is not yet forgotten among our rustic vulgar. The kitchen maid, when she shells green *pease*, never omits, if she finds one having *nine* *pease*, to lay it on the lintel of the kitchen door, and the first clown who enters it, is infallibly to be her husband, or at least her sweetheart," Mr. Davy's MS. *Suffolk Gloss*. Anderson mentions a custom in the North, of a nature somewhat similar. A Cumbrian girl, when her lover proves unfaithful to her, is, by way of consolation, rubbed with *pease-straw* by the neighbouring lads; and when a Cumbrian youth loses his sweetheart, by her marriage with a rival, the same sort of comfort is administered to him by the lasses of the village. "Winter time for shoeing, *peas-cod* time for wooing," old proverb in MS. Devon Gl. The divination by *peascods* alluded to by Mr. Davy is thus mentioned by Gay,—

As *peascods* once I pluck'd, I shan't'd to see

One that was closely fil'd with three times three;

Which, when I crop'd, I safely home convey'd,

And o'er the door the spell in secret laid;

The latch mov'd up, when who should first come in,

But, in his proper person,—Lubberkin!

But perhaps the allusion in Shakespeare is best illustrated by the following passage, which seems to have escaped the notice of all writers on this subject,—

The *peascod* greene oft with an little toyle

Hee'd seeke for in the fittest fertill'st soile,

And rend it from the stalk to bring it to her,

And in her bosome for acceptance wooe her.

Brown's Britannia's Pastoral, p. 71.

PEASE. (1) To issue from a puncture in gingles resembling *peas*. *Somerset.*

(2) To appease.

The ten commandments bring no men to perfeo-

tion, and are nothing less than able to *pease* the divine wrath.

Bacon's Works, p. 49.

(3) A single pea. *Spenser*.

PEASE-BOLT. Pease-straw. *East*. It occurs in Tusser, ed. 1812, p. 28.

PEASE-BRUSH. Pease-stubble. *Heref*.

PEASE-PORRIDGE-TAWNY. A dingy yellow.

PEASHAM. Pea-straw. *South*.

PEASIPOUSE. Peas and beans grown together as a crop. *Glouc*.

PEA-SWAD. A peascod. *North*.

PEAT. A delicate person.

A chitren and his wife the other day
Both riding on one horse, upon the way
I overtook, the wench a pretty peat,
And (by hereye) well fitting for the seat.

Daniel's Poems, p. 90.

PEAWCH-WAL. A sort of coal, which reflects various colours. *Staff*.

PEBBLE-BOSTER. A stone-breaker; a man who breaks stones for mending the roads. *Staff*.

PECCAVI. A familiar use of this Latin phrase is common among schoolboys, equivalent to a confession of being in the wrong. It occurs in the *Historie of Promos and Cassandra*, p. 32, and in Hall.

PECE. A drinking-cup. *Palegrave*. "Cateria, Anglice a pece," *Nominales MS*.

They take away the silver vessel,
And all that they myght get,
Peces, massars, and spones,
Wolde they noon forgoe.

Robin Hood, l. 32.

PECH. To pant; to breathe heavily. *Cumb*.
PECK. (1) Meat; victuals. Dekker uses it in this sense. *Linc*. To eat. *Oxon*. "We must scrat before we peck."

(2) A pickaxe. *West*.

(3) To peck upon, to domineer over.

(4) To stumble. *Yorksh*.

(5) A large quantity. *Var. dial*.

(6) To pitch. Still in use.

PECKHAM. "It's all holiday at Peckham with me," i. e. it is all up with me.

PECKISH. Hungry. *Var. dial*.

PECKLED. Speckled. Still in use.

PECTOLL.

Nobles the rolled holes stuffed with fockes,
The new broched doublettes open at the brestes,
Stuffed with *petroll* of theyr laves smokes.

A Treatise of a Gaiant, n. d.

PECTORAL. Armour for the breast. The term was also applied to a priest's stole. The second meaning of *pectoralis* given by Ducauge is *rationale*, *stola pontificalis*.

PECULIAR. A mistress. *Grose*.

PECUNIALL. Belonging to money.

It came into hys hed that the Englyshmen did
pitt passe upon the observacion and keypyng of
pitt lawes or *pecuniall* statutes, made and enacted
for the preservacion of the common utilltye and
wealth.

Hall, *Henry VII. f. 37*.

PECUNIOUS. Money-loving.

PECURIOUS. Very precise. *East*.

PED. A species of hamper without a lid, in which mackerel are hawked about the streets.

East. Moor tells us, in Norwich an assemblage whither women bring their small wares of eggs, chickens, &c. to sell, is called the *Ped-market*. Ray says, "Dorseters are *ped*s or panniers carried on the backs of horses, on which higgiers used to ride and carry their commodities. It seems this homely but most useful instrument was either first found out, or is the most generally used, in this county (Dorset), where fish-jobbers bring up their fish in such contrivances, above an hundred miles, from Lime to London." In his North-country words he has "a whistek, a basket, a skuttle, or shallow *ped*." Tusser uses *ped*, ed. 1812, p. 11. Holme, 1688, has explained it an angler's basket.

PEDAILE. Footmen. *Hearne*.

PEDANT. A teacher of languages.

PED-BELLY. A round protuberant belly, like a ped, q. v. *East*.

PEDDER. (1) A pedlar. *Var. dial*. Forby explains it, one who carries wares in a ped, pitches it in open market, and sells from it.

(2) A basket. *Nominales MS*.

PEDDLE. Employment. *North*.

PEDDLE-BACKED. Said of a man carrying a ped or pack like a pedlar.

PEDDLING. Trifling; worthless.

PEDELION. Helleborus niger. *Gerard*.

PEDER. A small farmer. *Linc*.

PEDESAY. A kind of cloth.

PEDISSEQUANTS. Followers. (*Lat*.)

Yet still he striveth unill wearied and breathlesse,
he be forced to offer up his blood and flesh to the
rage of al the observat *pedisequants* of the hunting
goddess Diana.

Topell's Four-Footed Bea, 1617, p. 136.

PEDLAR'S-BASKET. Ivy-leaved snap-dragon.

PEDLAR'S-FRENCH. The cant language. The term was also applied to any unintelligible jargon. Still in use.

PEDLAR'S-PAD. A walking-stick. *North*.

PEDNAMENE. Head to feet; as in many Cornish huts large families lie, husband, wife, and children (even grown up) of both sexes, all in one bed. *Polshele*.

PEDNPALY. A tomtit. *Corne*.

PEED. Half-blind. *See Pea*.

PEE-DEE. A young lad in a keel, who takes charge of the rudder. *North*.

PEEK. A grudge. *Simulas*, Upton's MS. additions to Junius.

PEEKED. Thin. *Dorset*.

PEEKING. "A peeking fellow, one that carries favour by low flattery and carrying tales, and picks holes in the character of others by lies or ill-natur'd stories," MS. Devon Gl.

PEEL. (1) A pillow; a bolster; a cushion for lace-making. *West*.

(2) A square tower; a fortress. *North*.

(3) Stir; noise; uproar. *Yorksh*.

(4) To peel ground, i. e. to impoverish it, Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

(5) To strip. *Var. dial*. Peel'd priest, stripped or bald priest. There is an early receipt for "a man *pefyd* or scallyd," in Lincoln MS.

(6) The long-handled shovel with which bread, &c. is thrust into a hot oven, or taken out. "Also put into an oven with a *peele*," Florio, p. 237. "Pele for an ovyne, *pelle a four*," Pala-grave. "Pele, *pala*," Nominale MS. Thus described by an anonymous lexicographer: a wooden instrument of about a yard and a half long, and three quarters broad, on which pastry-cooks put many pies and tarts, &c. at once, either to carry them from gentlemen's houses to be baked, or from the oven to where they are to be used at feasts or great entertainments; also the name of the instrument that bakers, &c. use to put into the oven to draw their bread, pies, &c. with; also an instrument that printers hang up their sheets with, upon lines or wooden rails, as they come from the press, that they may dry.

PEEL-BEARS. Pillow-cases. *Devon*.

PEEL-CLOTH. A pillow-case. *Devon*.

PEELER. An iron crow-bar. *Kent*.

PEELING. A paring. *Var. dial.*

PEENGING. Fretful; whining. *North*.

PEEP. (1) An eye. *Somerset*. Grose has *peepers*, eyes, Class. Dict. Vulg. Tong.

(2) A flock of chickens. Also, to chirp. "*Pipio*, to peep like a chickie," Elyot.

PEEP-BO. A nursery pastime, in which a child is amused by the alternate hiding and exposure of the face; "suiting the word to the action." The term is extended to the occasional obscuration of a debtor, or of one accused of anything rendering his visibility inconvenient.

PEEPER. An egg-pie. *Devon*.

PEEPING-TOM. A nickname for a curious prying fellow, derived from an old legendary tale, told of a tailor of Coventry, who, when Godiva Countess of Chester, rode at noon quite naked through that town, in order to procure certain immunities for the inhabitants (notwithstanding the rest of the people shut up their houses) slyly peeped out of his window, for which he was miraculously struck blind. His figure, peeping out of a window, is still kept up in remembrance of the transaction, and there is an annual procession yet held at Coventry, in which the feat of Lady Godiva is attempted to be represented, without violating the principles of public decency. A newspaper of last year tells us that,—

The Godiva procession at Coventry was celebrated with much pomp last week. The lady selected for the occasion (who was a handsome-looking woman, and conducted herself with great propriety) was very differently habited from the great original she personated, being clad, from shoulder to feet, in close-fitting woven silk lights. Over this was placed an elegant pointed satin tunic, fastened by an ornamental girdle. Two handsome lace scarfs formed the body, and was fastened underneath each arm to a blonde Polka edged with gold. A saphyr's wing, in folds, descended from the shoulders, and was fastened on the bosom by a rich brooch, attached to which was a white cord and gold tassels. The head gear consisted of a pearl coronet, surmounted by a

large plume of white ostrich feathers.—The procession was obliged, by a heavy shower of rain, to beat a premature retreat.

PEEPY. Sleepy; drowsy. Go to peepy-by, i. e. to sleep. *Var. dial.*

PEER. (1) To peep. *Shak*.

(2) To pour out liquid. *Oxon*.

(3) Tender; thin; delicate. *Lincol.*

(4) The minnow. *Somerset*.

PEERELLE. A pearl. See *Abounde*.

PEERK. To walk consequentially. *North*.

PEERY. Inquisitive; suspicious. It occurs in 'A Narrative of the Life of Mrs. Charlotte Charke,' 8vo. 1755, p. 155.

PEES. Peace. (*A.-N.*)

Wyth grete howoure under hys bonds
He made peas as he holds.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 30, f. 147.

Gladys more than gladys us alle,

This is begynnyng of oure gla,

Gret sorow than shall faile,

Wher rest and peas were wont to be.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 46, f. 123.

PEESE. To ooze out. *South*.

PEET. A pit. *Somerset*.

And bad with that goo make a peet,

Wherelene he hath his doopster set.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 160.

PEEVISH. (1) Piercing cold. *North*.

(2) Foolish; trifling; silly. Ray gives it the meanings, witty, subtle.

PEE-WEE. To peak; to whine. *East*.

PEE-WIT. The lapwing. *Var. dial.*

PEFF. To cough faintly. *North*. In Lincolnshire, a short, dry, hacking cough is often called a peffing cough.

PEG. (1) To move briskly. *Var. dial.* To peg away, to do anything very quickly.

(2) To beat. To take down a peg or two, i. e. to humble a person.

(3) A diminutive of Margaret.

(4) A leg, or foot. (5) A tooth.

PEG-FICHD. A West country game. The performers in this game are each furnished with a sharp-pointed stake. One of them then strikes it into the ground, and the others throwing theirs across it endeavour to dislodge it. When a stick falls, the owner has to run to a prescribed distance and back, while the rest, placing the stick upright, endeavour to beat it into the ground up to the very top.

PEGGY. A sort of slender poker, with a small portion of the end bent at right angles for the purpose of raking the fire together. Davy's MS. Suffolk Gl.

PEG-IN-THE-RING. At top, is to spin the top within a certain circle marked out, and in which the top is to exhaust itself, without once overstepping the bounds prescribed.

PEGNIS. Machines; erections. (*Lat.*)

PEGO. The penis. *Grose*.

PEGS. Small pieces of dough rolled up, and crammed down the throats of young ducks and geese.

PEG-TRANTUM. A wild romping girl. *East*. Gone to Peg Trantum's, i. e. dead.

PEIGH. To pant; to breathe hardly.
PEINE. Penalty; grief; torment; labour.

Also, to put to pain. (*A.-N.*)

PEIREN. To diminish, injure. (*A.-N.*)

PEISE. A weight. (*Fr.*)

PEITRELL. The breastplate; the strap that crosses the breast of a horse. This word occurs in Chaucer, and in an old vocabulary in MS. Jes. Coll. Oxon. 28.

In the sacrifices of the goddess Vacuna, an ass was feasted with bread, and crowned with flowers, hung with rich jewels and *paytrele*, because (as they say) when Priapus would have ravished Vesta asleep, she was suddenly awaked by the braying of an ass, and so escaped that infamy: and the Lampascent in the diagraph of Priapus did offer him an ass.

Topell's Beasts, 1607, p. 53.

His *paytrele* was of a rialle fyne,

His cropur was of arafe,

His bridulle was of golde fyne,

On every side hong bellis thre.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 46, f. 116.

PEIZE. To weigh down; to oppress.

PEJON. A pigeon. *Lydgate*.

PEKE. To pry about. *Palsgrave*. Also, to peep, to jut or project out.

PEKISIL. Ignorant; silly.

PEKKE. Pack. *Reliq. Antiq. i. 84.*

PEL. A kind of post, at which a knight would exercise for jousting.

PELCH. Weak; faint; exhausted. *North.*

PELDER. To encumber. *Cumb.*

PELE. (1) A paling; a rail.

Ryghte as he thoghte he dede eche dele,

He fede and clambe upp on a pele.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 14.

(2) To pillage; to rob.

Namly pore men for to pele,

Or robbe or bete withoute skylle.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 16.

PELER. A pillar.

To a *pelor y* was bownden alle the nyght,

Scorged and betyd tyl hyt was day lyght.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 40.

PELETIR. The peltitory. *Palsgrave*.

PELF. Rubbish, refuse. *Ware*. Money is rubbish, and hence the term. "Pelfe, trash, id est, money," Florio, p. 63. "Who steals my purse steals trash," Shakespeare. *Pelfish*, silly, trifling, Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 80. Ill-gotten gains are called *pelfry*.

PELFIR. Spoil; booty; pillage.

PELK. To beat; to thrash. *North.*

PELL. (1) A hole of water, generally very deep, beneath an abrupt waterfall. To pell, is to wash into pells or pools, as water does when it flows very violently. To pell away, is to wash away the ground by the force of water. *Sussex*.

(2) A heavy shower. *North.*

(3) To drive forth. "Shal ich forth pelle," Havelok, 810.

(4) Fur; a skin of an animal. "Arayd with pells afyr the old gysc," Cov. Myst. p. 246. (*A.-N.*) It occurs in *Lydgate*.

(5) An earthen vessel. *Deron*.

PELLER. A peg, or pin.

PELLERE. A loose outer covering of fur for the upper part of the body. Any fur garment was so called. *Pelury*, rich fur, Hardyng, f. 72. Hall has *pellerie*.

And furred them with armyne,

Ther was never yit *pellere* half so fyne.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 30, f. 249.

PELLES. A kind of oats. *Cornu*.

PELLET. (1) Sheep's dung. *Palsgrave*.

(2) A shot, or bullet. See Holioshed, Chroolicles of Ireland, p. 132.

PELLET-GUNS. "Two little cannons called *pellet-guns*, namely, one of iron and the other of brass, fitted with wood," MSS. in Winchester Archives, dated 1435.

PELL-WOOL. An inferior wool; wool cut off after a sheep's death.

PELOTE. A pellet; a small round piece of anything, not necessarily globular.

Of picche sche tok him a *pelote*,

The whiche he schulde into the throte

Of Minotaur caste ryzt.

Gower, MS. Sec. Antiq. 134, f. 160.

PELOWARE. A pillar. Vocab. MS.

PELRINE. A poor pilgrim. (*A.-N.*)

PELSE. (1) Rain; sleet. *North*.

(2) Trash; refuse; vile stuff.

PELSEY. (1) Obstinate; cross; mischievous; bad; wicked; evil. *North*.

(2) A stroke or blow. *Beds*.

PELT. (1) The skin, applied chiefly to the skin of a sheep, hence a "sheep's pelt;" and a man stripped is in his pelt. *North*.

(2) Put. See *Seyn Sages*, 751.

Thurc chaunce, and eke thurc gras,

In his for sothe *pelt y* was.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 40.

(3) A miserly stingy fellow. "A pelt or pinch-becke," Huloet, 1552.

(4) In falconry, the dead body of a fowl killed by a hawk. See *Gent. Rec*.

(5) Rage; passion. *Var. dial*. It occurs as a verb in Shakespeare.

(6) To yield; to submit.

(7) A blow; a stroke. *East*. It is a verb in the following passage:

Wherefore, seyde the belte,

With grete strokes I schalle hym *pelte*;

My mayster schall full welde theme,

Both to clothe [and] fede his men.

MS. Ashmole 61.

(8) A kind of game, similar to whist, played by three people.

PELTER. (1) Anything large. *Cumb*.

(2) To patter; to beat. *North*.

PELTING. (1) Angry. See *Pelt* (5)

At which, Mistres Mioerva being nettled, and taking the matter in dudgeon thus to be provoked, and withall reprehending the mayde very sharply for her sauciness, in a *pelting* chafe she brake all to peeces the wenchs Imagery worke, that was so curiously woven, and so full of varietie, with her shittle. The mayde heccat beeing sore grieved, halfe in despayre not knowing what to doe, yielding to passion, would oodes hang herself.

Topell's Serpents, 1606, p. 239.

(2) Trifling; paltry; contemptible.

That Wednesday I a weary way did passe,
Raine, wind, stones, dirt, and dabbling dewie grasse,
With here and there a pelling scatter'd village,
Which yielded me no charity or pillage.

Taylor's Works, l. 124.

PILT-ROT. A disease that kills sheep, arising from ill-feeding. *North.*

PELTTRY. Skins. *Var. dial.*

PEN. (1) A place in which sheep are inclosed at a fair or market. *Var. dial.*

(2) To shut up, to confine. *Heref.*

(3) A spigot. *Somerset.*

(4) The root of a feather. The feather itself is also so called. *Pennes*, quills, Maundeville, p. 269.

(5) A sow's pudendum. *North.*

(6) A dam or pond-head to keep the water before a mill. In common use.

(7) A prison. A eant term.

(8) A barrel kept for making vinegar.

PENAKULL. (1) An isolated rock?

He ys yn a castella styffe and gode,
Clowyd with the salte fioda,
In a penakull of the see.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 36, f. 104.

(2) A pinnacle.

He leidd hym forth upon the playne,
He was war of a penakulle pyghte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 36, f. 49.

PENANCE. Repentance. (*A.-N.*)

PENANCE-BOARD. The pillory.

PENANT. A person doing penance.

PEN-BAUK. A beggar's can.

PENCL. Thought. (*A.-N.*)

PENCILED. Painted.

PEND. (1) To distress, or to be in need. Also, a case of necessity. *East.*

(2) To depend. *I. of Wight.*

(3) A roof vaulted with masonry, but not joined.

(4) Pressure; strain; force. *Suff.* Also, to incline or lean.

PENDALL. The keystone of an arch.

PENDANT. A carpenter's level.

PENDANT-FEATHERS. The feathers at the joints of a hawk's knee. *Berners.*

PENDANTS. Hanging ornaments.

PENDICE. A penthouse. *Strutt*, ii. 131.

PENDICLES. Lices. *MS. Devon. Gl.*

PENDID. Belonged. *Perceval*, 1936.

PENDIL. A pendulum. *North.*

PENDLE. Suddenly. *Heref.* "He came pendle over the hill upon him."

PENDLE-ROCK. The top stratum in the stone-quarry at Islip, co. Oxon, is called the *pendle-rock*. There is a mountain called Pendle Hill, and the word seems genuine, though it is singular how it could have found its way there. The word *pen* is said to be of Phœnician extraction, and signifies *head* or *eminence*. It was first introduced into Cornwall, where the Phœnicians had a colony who worked the tin mines. Hence we have many names in Cornwall which begin with *pen*.

PENDOLLY. A child's doll. *Line.*

PENDUGAM. The penguin. *Skelton*, ii. 344.

PENELLES. Strong wooden boards.

PENEST. Punished; pained.

PENFEATHERED. Shabby. *Line.* A horse, whose hair is rough, is so called.

PENIBLE. Industrious; painstaking.

That wyl serve the to pay,
Feynoble al that ha may

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 39.

With many woundys ful terryble,
And rebukys ful poyntle.

MS. Cott. Vitell. C. xlii. f. 98.

PENITENCER. A priest who enjoins penance in extraordinary cases. (*A.-N.*)

PENMAN. A person who writes.

PENNER. A pen-case. "*Pennare*, a *pen*," Nominal MS. inter nomina rerum pertinentium clerico. It is the translation of *calamar* in *Hollyband's Dictionary*, 1593.

PENNET. An occasional pen used for sheep, or cows. *Somerset.* Jennings has *pennin* in the same sense.

PENNE-VAIR. A kind of fur.

PENNILESS. To sit on the penniless bench, i. e. to be very poor. There was a public seat at Oxford so called. See *Brand*, i. 240.

PENNING-TIME. Bedtime. *Oxon.*

PENNITAUNGER. The priest who enjoins penances. "*Penytaunser, penitancier*," *Palsgrave*. It occurs in *Nominal MS.*

PENNOCK. A little bridge over a water-course. *Sussex.*

PENNY. *Pennywise pound foolish*, careful in small matters and extravagant in great ones. *Clean as a penny*, very clean, completely. *Head penny*, a penny formerly paid to a curate at a burial by poor people. *Penny hop*, a country club of dancers, where each person pays a penny to the fiddler on every night they meet to improve themselves in dancing. In London, a private hall of the lower gentry, admission one penny, is so called. *Penny-lattice-house*, a very low alo-house. *Penny-pots*, pimples on the face of a drunken person. *Penny-worth*, a small quantity, an equivalent. *A good penny-worth*, a cheap bargain.

PENNYD. Winged. *Palsgrave.*

PENNY-FATHER. A penurious person. "Hee (good old *penny-father*) was glad of his liquor, and beganne to drinke againe," *Pasquill's Jests*, 1629. It occurs in *Palsgrave*.

Ranck penny-fathers scud, with their halfe hannes
Shadowing their calves, to save their silver dammes,
Morgan's Phœnia Britannica, p. 33.

Again, the great men, the rich myers and *penny fathers*, following the example of their princes and governors, they in like sort sent packing out of their doores the schoole-mistresse of all labour, diligence and virtue, and will not permit a webbe, the very patterns, index, and anathema of supernatural wisdoms, to remaine untouched.

Topsell's Beasts, 1607, p. 262.

PENNY-MEASURE. A clay lying above the penny-stone, of which coarse earthenware is made.

PENNY-PRICK. "A game consisting of casting oblong pieces of iron at a mark," *Hunter's*

Hallamsh. Gl. p. 71. Grose explains it, "throwing at halfpence placed on sticks which are called hobs."

Their idle houres, (I meane all houres beside
Their houres to eate, to drinke, drab, sleepe and ride)
They spend at shere-board, or at penny-pricke.

Scott's Philomathia, 1616.

PENNY-STONE. (1) A kind of coarse woollen cloth. "Transforme thy plush to pennystone and scarlet," *City Match*, 1639, p. 5. It was in common use for linings.

(2) The game of quoits, played with stones or horseshoes. *Kennett*.

(3) The best iron ore. *Salop*.

PENNY-WAGTAIL. The water-wagtail. *East*.

PENNYWEED. The plant rattle.

PENNY-WHIP. Very small beer. *Lanc*.

PENNY-WINKLE. The periwinkle. *Var. dial*.

PENONCEAL. A hanner. (*A.-N.*)

Endelonge the schipplis borde to schewe

Of penonceals a riche rowe.

Gower, M.S. Soc. Antiq. 134, l. 238.

PENS. Pence. (*A.-S.*) *Pens-lac*, lack of pence, or money.

PENSE. To be fretful. *East*. Hence *pensery*, fretful, complaining, dull.

PENSELL. A small banner. *Palgrave*.

PENSIFIED. Pensiveness. *Chaucer*.

PENSIL. A large blister. *Somerset*.

PENSION. "That assembly or convention which in the two Temples is called a Parliament, in Lincoln's Inn a Council, is in Gray's Inn called a Pension," *Kennett*.

PEN-STOCK. A floodgate erected to keep in or let out water from a millpond as occasion may require. *South*.

PENSY. The pansy. *Palgrave*.

PENT. Pended, or appended.

PENTACLE. The figure of three triangles, intersected and made of five lines, was so called, and was formerly worn as a preservative against demons. When it was delineated in the body of a man, it was supposed to touch and point out the five places wherein our Saviour was wounded. "Their lights and pentacles," Ben Jonson.

PENTAUNCER. A penitent.

PENTECOSTAL. An offering made at Whitsuntide by the churches and parishes in each diocese to the cathedral.

PENTED. Belonged; pertained.

PENT-HOUSE-NAB. A broad-brimmed hat.

PENTICE. The part of a roof that projects over the outer wall of a house, and sometimes sufficiently wide to walk under; an open shed or projection over a door; a moveable canvas blind to keep the sun and rain from stores outside a door. It is the translation of *avencus* in *Hollyband's Dictionary*, 1593. "Pentes or paves, *estal, soustid*," *Palgrave*. "Pentys over a stall, *avenc*," *ibid*.

PENTICLE. A covering. *Fairfax*.

PENULE. The scrotum. (*Lat.*)

PELOUR. A furred robe. (*A.-N.*)

PEON. A barbed javelin.

PEOREN. Equals; companions. (*A.-N.*)

PEPILLES. The water purslain.

PEPINE. A kernel. This word occurs in *Hollyband's Dictionary*, 1593.

PEPINNERY. That part of an orchard where fruit-stones are set for growing.

PEPLE. People. (*A.-N.*)

PEPLISH. (1) To fill with people. *Palgrave*.

(2) Vulgar. *Troilus and Creia*. iv. 1677.

PEPPER. (1) To overreach. *Linc*.

(2) To rate, or scold. *Var. dial*.

(3) To beat; to thrash. *East*.

(4) To take pepper in the nose, i. e. to be angry, to take offence. To suspect, or mistrust, Florio, p. 11.

Myles, hearing him name the baker, took straight pepper in the nose, and, starting up, threw of his cardinals robes, standing in his dusty cassocke, swore I hy cockesbread, the baker; and he that sales to the contrary, heere stand I, Myles, the bakers man, to have the proudest cardinall of you all by the cares. *Turlton's Nones out of Purgatorie*, 1590.

Pepper ys come to a marvelous pryce,

Som say, thys Lenton season;

And every body that ys wyse

May soone perceve the reason:

For every man takes pepper & the nose

For the waggynge of a strawe, God knowse,

With every waverynge wynd that blowese.

Elderton's Lenton Stuffs, 1570.

(5) To rain quickly. *Var. dial*.

PEPPERED. Infected with *lues venerea*.

PEPPERERS. Grocers. *Stowe*.

PEPPERGATE. There is a Cheshire proverb,

"When the daughter is stolen, shut the pepper-gate." This is founded on the fact, that the mayor of Chester had his daughter stolen as she was playing at ball with other maidens in Pepper-street; the young man who carried her off came through the Pepper-gate, and the mayor wisely ordered the gate to be shut up; agreeable to the old saying, "When the steed is stolen shut the stable door."

PEPPERIDGE. The herbarry. *East*.

PEPPERNEL. A lump, or swelling.

PEPPERQUERN. A pepper-mill. *Palgrave*.

PEPPER-SQUATTER. A pair of snufflers.

PEPPERY. Warm; passionate.

PEPS. To throw at. *West*.

PER. Liquid *pers* when it falls connected like a string. *Lanc*.

PERADVENTURE. Without all peradventure, i. e. without all doubt.

PERAGE. Rank. (*A.-N.*)

PERAUNTER. Perchance. (*A.-N.*)

For in some houres, soothly this no fable,

Unto some man she greunteth his desyes,

That will not after in a thousande yeares

Peraunter goes condescende

Unto his will nor his lust him sende.

Lydgate's Troye, 1556, sig. F. iii.

I dar the hete a foule or twoo,

Peraunter with a conye.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, l. 81.

PERCASE. Perchance. *Palgrave*.

PERCEIVANCE. Perception. *East*. It occurs in *Palgrave's Acclastus*, 1540. *Perceivance*, Middleton, iii. 388.

PERCEIVE. To understand. *Palgrave*.

PERCEL. A parcel, or part. (*A.-N.*)
PERCELEY. Parsley. *Palsgrave.*
PERCEL-MELE. Piecemeal. (*A.-N.*)
PERCER. A rapier; a short sword. "Percer blade, *estoc*," *Palsgrave.*
PERCH. A measuring-rod.
PERCHE. (1) To pierce; to prick.
 This like beste mytte they on a wyse perche with
 thaire spores, bot with mellis of yrene that slew it.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 30.

(2) To perish, or destroy.
 And gif it the woman in drynkyng,
 And sche schal be deliuerd withoute perchyng.
MS. Harl. 2809, f. 96.

PERCHEMEAR. A parchment-maker.
PERCHER. A large wax candle, generally
 used for the altar. *MS. Sloane 1986.*
 The Meister of the Roles dyd present her torches
 and perchers of wax, a good nombre.
State Papers, 1. 583.

PERCILE. Parsley. (*A.-N.*)
PERCLOSE. A conclusion.
 But looke for smother metter to the middist,
 and most smooth to the perclose and wind-up of all.
Dent's Pathway, epist.

PERCOCK. A kind of early apple.
PERCULLIS. A porticulis. *Hall.*
PERDE. *Par Dieu*, verily. (*A.-N.*)
 Hitt were peté
 Butt they shold be
 Begeld, *perdi*!
 Withowtyn grace.
MS. Cantab. Ff. 1. 6, f. 48.

PERDICLE. The eagle-stone.
PERDU. A soldier sent on a forlorn hope;
 any person in a desperate state. (*Fr.*) It
 sometimes means, in ambush.
PERDURABLE. Everlasting.

But gain is oot always perdurable, not loose
 always continuall. *Hall, Henry VI. f. 69.*
PERDURE. To endure; to last.
PERDY. Same as *Perde*, q. v. It seems some-
 times to mean, perchance.

Perdy, seid the scheperde, nowe
 Hitt shalbe thougt if that I mow.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 46, f. 54.

This is their practise, if *perdy* they cannot at the
 first time smelling, find out the way which the dedde
 doores tooke to escape. So et length get they that
 by art, cuoning, and diliget indeuour, which by
 fortune and lucke they cannot otherwise overcome.
Typold's Beasts, 1607, p. 166.

PERE. (1) To appear. (*A.-N.*)
 The xiiij. nyghte was come to ende, the goste
 muste pere ageyne. *MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 52.*
 To a bisshop that heyt Aubert
 Sayot Myghell *perre* be nyht.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 46, f. 79.

(2) A peer; an equal. (*A.-N.*)
 That on was Elyfene wyntyr old,
 That other thryttene, as men me told,
 In the world was oon her *perre*;
 Also whyt so lylye flour,
 Red as rose off here colour,
 As brytt as bloome on brete.
Romance of Athelston.
 Then was ther a bachylere,
 A proude prynce withowtyn *perre*,
 Syr James he hyght.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.

(3) To strive to be equal.
 In hevene on the hyghest stage
 He wolde have *perred* with God of biys.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 14.

PEREGALL. Equal. *Chaucer.*
 Everyche other through greet vyolence
 By very force bare other unto grounde,
 As full ofte it happeth and is founde,
 Whan stronge doth mete with his peregall.
Lydgate's Tress, 1555, sig. P. v
 Jit ther were eny of power more than hee,
 Or peregalls unto his degra.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, L. 16.
PEREGRINE. A kind of falcon.
 Brave hirds they were, whose quick selfless-ning kin
 Still won the girlonds from the peregrin.
Brown's Britannia's Pastoral, il. 23.

PERESINE. Gnm.
PERFECT. Certain; sure. *Shak.*
PERFITE. Perfect; skilful.
 Were thou as *perfits* in a bowe,
 Thou shulde have moo dere I trowe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 56.

PERFIXT. Predetermined.
PERFORCE. To force or compel. *Palsgrave.*
 As an adverb, of necessity. *Force perforce*,
 absolute necessity. *Patience perforce*, a phrase
 when some evil must be endured which can-
 not by any means be remedied.
PERFORMED. Complete. *Devon.* To per-
 form up a sum, i. e. to make it up, occurs in
 several old writers.

PERFORMENTS. Performances.
PERFOURNE. To finish, complete, furnish.
PERGE. To go on. (*Lat.*)
PERHAPPOUS. Perhaps. *Lydgate*, p. 35.
PERIAGUA. A boat, or canoe. A term fami-
 liar to readers of Robinson Crusoe.

PERIAPT. A magical bandage.
PERICLES. Dangers. (*Lat.*)
PERIHERMENIALL. *Perihermeniall princi-
 pies*, principles of interpretation. *Skelton.*
PERILLE. A pearl. "Margarita, Anglice a
 perylle," *Nomine MS. f. 8.*

PERILLOUSLI. Dangerously; rudely.
PERIOD. To put a stop to; to cease.
PERIS. Persia.

Inde and *Peris* and Arable,
 Babilone, Juda, and Sulre.
Curar Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 14.

PERISIL. (1) To destroy. *Shak.* Wilbraham
 has *perished*, starved with cold.
 (2) To injure; to pain. *Eseer.*
PERITE. Skilful. (*Lat.*)

No decree could demonstrate unto them anything
 sufficient to respect e more elvill and *perita* life.
Kentworth Parks, 1594, p. 10.

PERIWINKE. A periwig. *Hall.*
PERJENETE. A young pear. (*A.-N.*)
 Ac *perseoddes* and *perjonettes*,
 Plombes and cherries.

Piers Ploughman, Reml. MS.
PERK. (1) A park. *Yorksh.*
 Hawks of noble eyere
 On his *perke* gunne repayre.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 130.

(2) To examine thoroughly. *North.*
 (3) Proud; peart; elated. Still in use, Crayke

Gl. ii. 38; Wilbraham, p. 107; Forby, ii. 249.

To perk one's self up, to adorn. To perk up again, to recover from sickness.

(4) A perch. *Suffolk*. "Oysr the perke to pryk," Skeltoo, i. 124. It also occurs in Reliq. Aotiq. i. 294.

(5) A wooden frame against which sawn timber is set up to dry. *East*.

PERKERS. Young rooks. *North*.

PERKIN. Water cyder.

PERKY. Sancy; obstinate. *West*.

PERLATANE.

The haulte also of this palace was sett fulle of ymagys of golde, and bitwix thame stode perlatanes of golde, in the branches of whilke ther were many maners of fewles. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 25.*

PERLESY. A pleurisy.

And amytill hym als it were with a perlesy, that alle his lynes dryes, that he may na gud do als be sulde. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 246.*

PERLID. Ornameoted with pearls; studded with any ornaments.

And many a perlid gernerment
Embrouldid was ozen the day.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 54.

PERLIN. The piece of timber which ruos aloog under the middle part of the spars or bearers of a roof, to give such bearers additional strength.

PERLOWES. Perilous. *Palgrave*.

PERMAFAY. By my faith. (*A.-N.*)

PERMANISIE. Magic; oecromancy.

PERN. (1) To prosper. *Somerset*.

(2) To pick and dress birds, particularly applied to dressing the heron.

PERNASO. Mouot Parmasus.

PERNEL. The pimpernel, a flower that always shuts up its blossoms before rain.

But these tender pernels must have ooz gowlo for the day, another for the night.

Pukington's Works, p. 56.

PERPEND. To coosider attentively.

You'll quickly know, if you do well perpend,
And observe rightly what's the proper end.

Brome's Songs, 1661, p. 182.

PERPENDICLE. The plumb line of a quadrat. This word occurs in an old treatise on mensuration, in MS. Sloane 213.

PERPENTINE. A porcupine. "Perpoynet, hystris," Pr. Parv. The form *perpentine* occurs in Shakespeare, most incorrectly altered to *porcupine* by modern editors. It is the genuine old word.

PERPENT-STONE. A large stone reaching through a wall so as to appear on both sides of it. Oxf. Gl. Arab. p. 280. In the North of England, a thin wall, the stones of which are built on the edge, is called a *perpent*.

PERPETUANA. A kind of glossy cloth, generally called *everlasting*.

PERPLANTED. Planted securely.

Requirynge them as his especial truste and confidence was *perplanted* in the hope of their fidelite, that they would occurre and mete hym by the waye with all diliget preparation.

Hall, Richard III. l. 27.

PERQUIRE. To searsh into. Clobery's Divine Glimpses, 1659, p. 73.

PERR. (1) Perry. (2) A pearl.

PERRE. A dish in old cookery, made chiefly of peas, onions, and spices.

PERRIER. A kind of short mortar, formerly much used for stone shot.

PERRIWINKLE. A periwig. *Stubbe*.

PERRONENDERE. A pardoners. *Hearne*.

PERRY-DANCERS. The aurora borealis. *East*.

PERRYE. (1) A squall.

It happened Harold his sonne to arrive at Fouotlou against his will, by occasion of a sudden perry, or contrarie wynde, that arose while he was on sea-boorde. *Lambard's Perambulation, 1596, p. 307.*

(2) A little ear dog. *North*.

(3) Precious stones; jewels. (*A.-N.*)

And alle was set with perrye,

Ther was oover no better lo Crystyanté.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 36, f. 949.

PERS. (1) Persia.

We woot bothe bi story and vers
That the kyndom of Grace and Pers
Were hede kyngus in forme tide.

Cursor Mundt, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 132.

(2) Company.

All we wite it thil default,
So sigghet al our pere.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 9.

(3) Sky, or blueish gray colour. There was a kind of cloth so called.

PERSAUNT. Piercing. (*A.-N.*)

That of the streamis every maner wygto
Astonied was, they weren so bryste and shene,
Ant to the ye for persaunt fur to sene.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 23.

For thy persaunt charité.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 109.

PERSCRUTE. To search through. (*Lat.*) Used by Andrew Borde, Brit. Bibl. iv. 24.

PERSE. Equality. (*A.-N.*)

PERSEL. Parsley. *Pegge*.

PERSEVER. To persevere. *Shak*.

Whether a daw sit, or whether a daw fly,
Whether a daw stand, or whether a daw lye,
Whether a daw creepe, or whether a daw cry,
To what case soever a daw persevere,
A daw is a daw, and a daw shali be ever.

Tariton's Jestes, 1611.

PERSIAN-WHEEL. An engine invented to raise a quantity of water sufficient for overflowing lands, that border in the banks of rivers, where the streams lie so low, as to be incapable of doing it.

PERSON. A mask, or actor. (*Lat.*)

PERSONABLE. Personally visible.

My saied lordes of Wiochester saied unto the kyng
that the kyng his father, so visited with sicknesse,
was not personable. *Hall, Henry VI. l. 13.*

PERSONE. A man. Geenerally, a man of dignity, a person or rector of a church.

PERSORE. A piercing-iron.

So, so, seyde the persore,

That at I sey it shali be sure;

Whi chyd ye iche one with other?

Wote ye wile I ame your brother?

Therefore oone contrary me.

Fore as I sey so shali it be. *MS. Ashmole 61.*

PERSPECTIVE. A reflecting-glass.
PERSPICIL. An optic-glass. It occurs in Albunazar, 1634, sig. B. iv.
PERSTAND. To understand. *Peele*.
PERSUADE. Persuasion.
PERSUADERS. Spurs. Also, pistols.
PERSWAY. To mitigate. Ben Jonson, iv. 428.
PERT. Beautifully delicate. It is the translation of *subtilis* in Gesta Rom. p. 142.

For hete her clothes down sche dede
 Almost to her گردyl stede,
 Than lay sche uncovert;
 Sche was as whyt as lilye yn May,
 Or snow that eneweth yn wyntery day,
 He seygh never non so pert.

Illustrations of Fairy Mythology, p. 11.

PERTE. (1) To part. Still in use.
 Then Thomas a sory man was he,
 The terys ran out of his een gray;
 Lufly lady, yet tell thou me
 If we shalle *perre* for ever and ay.

M.S. Cantab. Ff. v. 46, f. 125.

(2) Of good appearance.
 Ther was no man in the kynges lande
 More *perre* then was he.

M.S. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 244.

PERTELICHE. Openly. (*A.-N.*)
 Than syr Pylamoun the prynce in presens of lordes
 Presens to his penowen, and *pertylly* it hentes.
Morte Arthure, M.S. Lincoln, f. 84.

PERTELOTE. The name of a hen.

PERTENERE. A partner.
 God graunt us mekenesse to angurs here,
 And grace to lede owre lyfe here soo,
 That may after be *pertere*
 Of heveme, whan we hens schall goo.

M.S. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 14.

PERTRYCHE. A partridge.

Ryght as the *pertryche* is constreyned ondr the
 elses and nayles of the hauke, is as halfe deed for
 drede. *Carton's Diversa Frayful Gheestly Maters.*

PERTURBE. To trouble. *Palgrave*.

PERTY. Part. *Lydgate*.
 God that sittis in Trinite,
 Gyffe thaym grace wel to the,
 That lystoye me a while;
 Alle that lovyng melody,
 Off hevon blisse God graunte tham *perty*,
 Theyrr soules shelde fro *peryle*.

M.S. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 47.

PERUR. A kind of cup.

PERUSE. To examine, or survey.

Monsieur Soubles having *perused* the fleet,
 returned to the king, and told him there was nothing
 ready; and that the mariners and souldiers would
 not yeld to goe the voyage till they were paid their
 arrears. *M.S. Harl. 383.*

PERVEY. To provide. (*A.-N.*)

PERVINKE. The herb periwinkle. (*A.-S.*)

PERVE. A pear-tree. (*A.-N.*)
 But for hur lorde sche durste not done,
 That late benethe and pleyed hym merye,
 Before the towre uodur a *perve*.

M.S. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 141.

PERYSSE. Pears. (*A.-N.*)
 Then was the tre ful of ripe *perysse*,
 And began dwono to falle.

M.S. Cantab. Ff. v. 46, f. 114.

PESANE. A gorget of mail or plate attached

to the helmet. "A pesane and a paunsone,"
M.S. Morte Arthure, f. 89.

PESATE. Is when a managed horse rises hand-
 somely before and upon his haunches, and at
 the same time bends his fore-legs up to his body.

PESE. (1) Peace. *Perceval* 980, 981.

(2) To sooth; to appease.

Tylle y be sewre of youre harys ese,
 Nothng but hit may my grevys *peese*.

M.S. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 132.

PESEN. Peas. This is the common early form
 of the word, and occurs in Chaucer, *Legende*
 of Good Women, 648. Holloway gives the
 following couplet, as seen lately on a board in
 a pea-field in Berkshire—

Shut the gate after you, I'll tell you the reason,
 Because the pigs shoulde'n't get into the *peasen*.

Ben Jonson has made the same words rhyme
 in his 133d epigram.

As for his sallets, better oever was
 Then acute sorrell, and sweet three-leav'd grasse,
 And for a sawce he seldome is at charges,
 For every crab-tree doth afford him vergis;
 His banquet sometimes in greene beaoun and *peaoun*,
 Nuts, pears, plumbees, apples, as they are in season.
Taylor's Workes, 1630, l. 97.

PESIBLE. Peaceable. (*A.-N.*)

PESIBLETE. A calm. (*A.-N.*)

PESK. A peach. Nominal MS.

PESON. An instrument in the form of a staff,
 with balls or crockets, used for weighing be-
 fore scales were employed.

PESS. A hassock. *Suffolk*.

PESSCOD-SCALDING. A kind of merry-
 making in summer evenings; the treat, green
 field peas boiled in the shells. *Yorksh.*

PESSEPE. A kind of cup.

PESTERED. Crowded. *Peele*, ii. 235.

PESTERMENT. Embarrassment. *North*.

PESTLE. (1) A leg of an animal, generally of a
 pig. A pestle of pork is still in common use.
 "Pestels of venisoun," Warner's *Antiq. Culin.*
 p. 98. "Pestell of flesshe, *jambon*," *Palgrave*.
 A pestle-pie is a large standing pie which con-
 tains a whole gammon, and sometimes a couple
 of fowls and a neat's tongue, a favorite dish
 at country fairs, and at Christmas feasts.

(2) A constable's staff.

PESTLE-HEAD. A blockhead.

PETE. Pity. See *Cov. Myst.*

Long lay the kyng, there away wolde not hee;
 Dayly he properid batayle: the emys durst not fyghte
 Lacke of logyngs and vitayle it was grett *pete*,
 Causid the gentill prynce to remeve, siche was Goddes
 myghte!

Lowe, how the good Lorde his owne gentill koryte,
 Because he shulde remembre hym in wele and in woo,
 Thus is every thyng, Lorde, thy wille be doo!

M.S. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.

PETEOSE. Merciful; compassionate.

Many men spekes of lamentacioun,
 Off moders and of their gret desolacioun,
 Which that thay dyd indure

When that their childer dy and passe,
 Bot of his *peteose* tender moder, alas!

I am verray sure,
 The wo and payn passis alle othere.

M.S. Bodl. e Mus. 161.

PETER. (1) An oath. Similar to Mary! See MS. Lincoln, ff. 140, 144, 146, and Weber's GL. It is very common.

(2) To go through St. Peter's needle, i. e. to be subjected to severe discipline, applied to children. "To rob Peter to pay Paul," to take from one to give to another.

(3) Cowslips. Arch. xxx. 411.

(4) A portmanteau, or cloak bag.

(5) A kind of wine, one of the richest and most delicate of the Malaga wines, geographically termed *Peter-see-me*, a corruption of Pedro-Ximenes.

I am mightie melancholy,
And a quart of sacke will cure me;

I am cholericke as any,
Quart of claret will secure me;

I am phlegmaticke as may be,
Peter-see-me must loure me;

I am sanguine for a ladie,
And coole Rhenish shall conjure me.

Braithwaite's Love of Drinking, 1617, p. 80.

(6) Some kind of cosmetic.

Thao her boxes of *petter*, and patches, and all her ornamental konacks and dresses she was woot every day to wast so much time about.

General Discourses and Characters, 1680, p. 175.

PETER-BOAT. A boat which is built sharp at each end, and can therefore be moved either way. *Suffolk*.

PETER-GUNNER. A nickname for a gunner or sportsman. "Peter Gunner will kill all the birds that died last summer."

PETERMAN. A fisherman. *East*.
PETER'S-STAFF. *Tapeus harbacus*. *Gerard*.

PETER-WAGGY. A harlequin toy.

PETH. (1) A well, a pump. *West*.

(2) A road up a steep hill. *North*.

(3) A crumh of bread. *Heref*.

PETHUR. To run; to ram; to do anything quickly or in a hurry. *North*.

PETIT. Little. (*A.-N.*)

PETITION. An adjuration. *East*.

PETITORY. Petitionary.

PET-LIP. A hanging-lip. *North*.

PETMAN. The smallest pig in a litter. *East*.

PETREL. A breast-plate. *Kennett*.

PETROLL. A kind of chalky clay, mentioned in Florio, ed. 1611, p. 327.

PETRONEL. A kind of blunderbuss, or horse-pistol. *Sir Petronel Flash*, a boasting fellow, a braggadocio, Florio, p. 585.

Give your scholler degrees, and your lawyer his fees,

And some dice for *Sir Petronel Flash*;

Give your courtier grace, and your knight a oew case,
And empty their purses of cash. *Brit. Bibl.* ii. 167.

PETTED. Indulged; spoilt. *Var. dial.*

PETTICOAT-HOLE. A small piece of ground in the parish of Stockton-in-the-Forest, co. York. It is subject to an ancient custom of providing a petticoat yearly for a poor woman of Stockton, selected by the owner of the land. See Reports on Charities, viii. 720.

PETTICOAT-PENSIONER. One kept by a woman for secret services or intrigues.

PETTIES. Low or mean grammar scholars.

PETTIGREW. A pedigree. "Petygrewe, *genealogie*," Palsgrave.

PETTISIL. Passionate. *Var. dial.*

PETTLE. (1) To trifle. (2) Pettish; cross; peevish. *North*.

PETTOUNE. A spittoon.

Tobacco by the fire was there caroused,
With large *pettounes* in pisse perfum'd and soused.
Soul's Certaine Pieces, &c. 1616.

PETTYCOAT. A waistcoat. *Kent*.

PETTY-LASSERY. Petty larceny.

PETTY-SESSIONS. A kind of court held in some places at which servants are hired, and the engagements registered. *Norff*.

PETTY-SINGLES. The toes of a hawk.

PETUYSLY. Piteously; compassionately.

Thal schul be schewed ful *petuysly*

At domysday at Cristis cumyng,

Ther God and mon present schal be,

And al the world on fuyre brenoyng.

MS. Douce 302, f. 1.

PEUST. Snug; comfortable. *North*.

PEVRATE. A kind of sauce, formerly eaten with venison, veal, &c.

PEW. A cow's udder. *Glouc*.

PEW-FELLOW. A companion; one who sits in the same pew.

PEWKE. Puce colour. *Palsgrave*.

PEWTNER. A pewterer. *West*.

PEYL. (1) To weary. (2) To beat. *North*.

PEYNE. A plain or common.

Upon a *payne* befounde to the cité,

Wher ha was borne withoute more delay.

Lydgate, MS. Ashm. 30, f. 49.

PHÆBE. The name of a dance mentioned in an old nursery rhyme. A correspondent gives me the following lines of a very old song, the only ones he can recollect:

Cannot you dance the Phæbe?

Don't you see what pains I take;

Don't you see how my shoulders shake?

Canoot you dance tha Phæbe?

PHANTASIED. Fancied.

This wydow founde suche grace in the kynges eyes that he ool only favoured her sytte, but muche more *phantasied* her person. *Hall, Edward IV. l. 8.*

PHARISBES. Fairies. *Sussex*.

PHAROAH. Strong ale. "Old Pharaoh" is mentioned in the praise of Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 3.

PHAROS. A watch-tower. (*Gr.*) See Dekker's Knight's Conjuring, repr. p. 30.

PHASMATION. An apparition. (*Lat.*)

PHEREE. Companion. See *Fere* (1).

PHIEZE. To beat; to chastise; to humble.

West. It occurs in Shakespeare and Ben Jonson. Forby has *phieery*, fretful, irritable, which he supposes to be connected with this word. "To phiease, i. e. to pay a person off for an injury," MS. Devon GL.

PHETHELE. A girdle, or belt. (*A.-S.*)

Off oon as I koude understonde,

That bara a *phethele* in his hand.

MS. Cott. Tibber. A. vii. l. 77.

PHILANDERING. Making love.

PHILIP. The common hedge-sparrow, still so termed. It occurs in Middleton's Works, iii. 388.

PHILIP-AND-CHENEY. A kind of staff, formerly much esteemed. See Narcs.

Alas, what would our silken mercers be?
 What could they doe, sweat hampseed, but for thee?
 Rash, inflata, paropa, and nowato,
 Shagge, fillisetta, damaske, and mockado,
 No velvets piles, two piles, pile and halfe pile,
 No plush or grogrines could adorne this ile,
 No cloth of silver, gold, ne tissue here;
 Philip and Cheney never would appeare.

Taylor's Works, 1630, lii. 64.

PHILISTINES. A cant term applied to bailiffs, sheriffs' officers, and drunkards.

PHILOSOPHER'S-EGG. The name of a medicine for the pestilence, described in MS. Sloane 1592, f. 151.

PHILOSOPHER'S-GAME. An intricate game, played with men of three different forms, round, triangular, and square, on a board resembling two chess-boards united. See Strutt, pp. 314, 315.

PHILIP. (1) A sparrow. The noise made by a sparrow, Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Bh. x.

(2) To snap the fingers.

PHISNOMY. Physiognomy. *Palgrave.*

PHITONESSE. A witch. (*Lat. Med.*)

PHIZ-GIG. A wizened old woman dressed extravagantly, or as they say here an old yow (i. e. ewe) dressed lamb-fashion. *Linc.*

PHRASE. "I shall soon larn the *phrases* of the house;" that is, the habits of the family. *Cornw.*

PHUNKY. Land completely saturated by rain is said to be phunky. *Warw.*

PHY. (1)

The wyche my speccail Lord hath be,
 And I his love and cause wyll phy.

Digby Mysteries, p. 113.

(2) An exclamation of disgust.

PIACLE. A heavy crime. (*Lat.*)

PIANOT. A magpie. *North.*

PICARO. A rogue. (*Span.*) *Picaro* is, perhaps, the more usual form.

PICCADEL. Is thus described by Blount, "the round hem or the several divisions set together about the skirt of a garment or other thing; also, a kind of stiff collar, made in fashion of a band. That famous ordinary near St. James's called *Pickadilly* took *nonomina* tion from this, that one Higgins a taylor, who built it, got most of his estate by piccadilles, which in the last age were much in fashion, (Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 495. *Simsford* describes it as "a peece fastened about the top of the collar of a doublet," ed. 1627, p. 546, and Cotgrave, "the severall divisions or peeces fastened together about the brim of the collar of a doublet." In Middleton, v. 171, the term is apparently to the implement used by the tailor in the making of the *piccadell*. See Mr. Cunningham's notes to Rich's *Honestie* of this Age, p. 74. The *piccadell* was made so that it could be taken off at the pleasure of the wearer.

And in her fashion she is likewise thus,
 In every thing she must be monstrous;
 Her *picadell* above her crowne up beares,
 Her fardingale is set above her eeres.

Drayton's Poems, p. 235.

PICCHE. (1) To pick. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A pike. *Nominal MS. f. 6.*

(3) A bee-hive. *North.*

PICCHETTO. A game at cards.

PICHE. Pitch. *Nominal MS.*

He was black as any *picche* and lothly on to hoke,
 All for-faren wyth the fyre slynk, and all of smoke.
 Alias, gode failur, seyda Wylliam, be ya not
 amending jyt!

To see yow come in thys degré, nere-hande y lewe
 my wytt. *MS. Chantab. Ff. li. 30.*

PICHD. Fastened; situated. *Gaucayne.*

PICIERE. A breast-piece for a horse.

PICK. (1) A pitchfork. *North.*

(2) To play at pitch-and-toss. *Linc.*

(3) To go forth from a place. *To pick a matter,*
 to pick a quarrel with any one. *Pick a thane*
 to crouch for a favour. *Picks and hearts,*
 red spots on the body. *To turn a pick-pie,*
 to make a summerset.

(4) To fling or pitch; to throw. "I holde a
 grote I pycke as farre with an arrow as you."
Palgrave. Compare *Coriolanus*, i. 1. In
 Lincolnshire, an animal that casts her young
 untimely is said to pick it.

(5) A spike; the sharp point fixed in the centre
 of a buckler. "The pickes of painfull woe,"
Mirr. Mag. p. 74.

(6) A fork.

(7) To worm out a secret. *West.*

(8) To glean corn. *West.*

(9) An emetic. *North.* We have *pyke* in the
 same sense in *Nominal MS.* "Pykyd, or
 purgyd from fylth, or other thyng grevous,"
Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221.

(10) A diamond at cards. *Grose* says it means
 a spade.

(11) Thin; delicate. *Linc.*

(12) A basket used for drawing coals up out of a
 pit. *Cheesh.*

(13) To dress out finely.

(14) To pick up, i. e. to improve gradually in
 health. *Var. dial.*

PICK-A-BACK. To ride pick-a-back is to ride
 on the back and shoulders of another. *Var. dial.*

PICKATREE. The woodpecker. *North.*

PICK-CHEESE. The titmouse. *East.*

PICK-DARK. Quite, or pitch-dark. *North.*

PICKEARER. One who robs. (*Span.*)

The club *pickarier*, the robust churchwarden,
 Of Lincoln's len back corner, where he angles
 For cloaks and hats, and the small game entangles.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 190.

PICKED. Finically smart in dress.

PICKEDEVANT. A beard cut to a sharp point
 in the middle under the chin.

Boy, oh! disgrace to my person! *Sounes*, boy,
 Of your face! You have many boyes with such
Pickdevants I am sure. *Taming of a Shrew, p. 184.*

PICKEER. To rob, or pillage. (*Span.*) Properly,
 to skirmish before a battle begins.

Ye garlison with some commons and the scotch
 horse *pickwaring* a while close by the walls on the
 east, drew off, after they had failed in snapping
 Col. Graye's small regiment of horse at Stanswick,
 with much also gott into the towne without losse.

Tuttle's Narrative of the Siege of Carlisle, p. 6.

PICKING-HOLE. A hole in a barn to receive sheaves of corn. *North.*

PICKLE. (1) To pick. *Var. dial.*

(2) To soak wheat. *West.*

(3) A small quantity. *North.*

(4) A mess; a confusion. Harrison seems to use the word in a like sense in his Desc. of Britain, p. 111. *To have a rod in pickle*, to have one ready for correcting a boy with.

(5) A mischievous boy. *Decon.*

(6) To glean a field. *East.*

(7) A hayfork. *Somerset.*

(8) To provide. *North.*

(9) To eat mincingly, or squeamishly.

PICKLE-HERRING. A merry-andrew.

PICKLING. (1) Providing. *North.*

(2) A sort of fine canvass used for sieves or covering safes. *Lincol.*

PICK-NIGHT. Dismal; murky. *North.*

PICK-POINT. A children's game.

PICK-PURSE. Common spurrey. *North.*

PICKRELL. A small or young pike, properly the fish between a jack and a pike. It is the translation of *brocheton* in Hollihand's Dictionary, 1593.

PICKSOME. Hungry; peckish. *Sussex.*

PICK-THANK. A flatterer. Still in use. The term was often applied to a talebearer.

*The pick-thank's bannish'd the Aunson gate;
The lifes of princes from their gifts take date.*

Fletcher's Poems, p. 197.

The *pickthank*, a ship of great importment, that commonly sayles out of sight or hearing, her lading being for the most part, private complaints, whispering intelligences, and secret informations.

Taylor's Works, 1630, l. 86.

PICK-TOOTH. A toothpick. This once fashionable instrument is said by Nares to have been sometimes carried in the hat.

A curious parke pa'd round about with *pick-teeth*.

Randolph's Amynus, ll. 6.

PICK-UP. To vomit. *Yorksh.*

PICKOISE. A kind of pick-axe. (*A.-N.*)

With *pickoises*, mattoke, many a knyght

Felde the wallies to grounde rylt. *M.S. Addit. 10036*, f. 50.

PICT-HATCH. A notorious haunt of prostitutes in Clerkenwell.

Borrow'd and brought from loose Venetians,

Becoms *Pickt-hatch* and Shoreditch courtizans.

Du Bartas, p. 276.

These be your *Pieks-hatch* courtisan wits that merit (as oeejeasts upon them) after their decease to bee earted in Charles weine.

Optick Glasses of Humors, 1630, p. 89.

PICTREES. Ghosts. *North.*

PICTURE. Figure; a perfect pattern of a thing; e. g. "It's a *picture* of a horse," i. e. an excellent one; also used ironically, as "you are a pretty *picture*," i. e. a strange figure.

PIDDLE. (1) To pick straws or do any light work. *Glouc.*

(2) To go about pretending to work, but doing little or nothing, as after illness; a man is said to go *piddling* about, though as yet unable to do much. *Suffolk.*

(3) Mingere. *Var. dial.*

(4) To eat mincingly or daintily.

PIE. (1) A receptacle for rape-seed. *Yorksh.*

(2) When potatoes are taken up out of the ground wherein they have grown, they are put, for the purpose of preserving them, into a pit or grave, and covered over with earth; they are then said to be in *pie* and to be *pied*. *Lincol.*

(3) The Pnpish ordinal. See Blount, who was puzzled with the term.

(4) *To make a pie*, to combine in order to make money. *North.*

(5) A magpie. (*A.-N.*) Hence, a prating gossip, or telltale. *Wily pie*, a sly knave. "Howbeit in the English pale to this day they use to tearme a slie consenser a *wylie pie*," Stanburst's Descr. of Ireland, p. 13.

Then Pendere, lyke a wylie *pye*,
That couid the matter handell,
Stept to the tabell by and by,
And forthe he blew the caudell.

Ballad of Troilus, c. 1580

I wylbe adveyyd, he sayde,

The wynde ys waat that thow doyet blowe;

I have anoder that most be payde,

Therefore the *pye* hath pecked yow.

M.S. Rawl. C. 286.

(6) The sum total; the entire quantity. Ord. and Reg. p. 227. Also, a list or roll. A "pye" of the names of bailiffs, 1 Edward VI. is preserved among the miscellaneous documents at the Rolls House, l. 140.

(7) The beam or pole that is erected to support the gin for loading and unloading timber. It is also called the *pie-tree*.

PIECE. (1) A cask, or vessel of wine.

(2) A whore. "This lewde crack'd abominable *price*," Strode's Floating Island, sig. E. i, meaning that she had the *lues venerea*.

(3) A little while. *North.*

(4) A field, or inclosure. *West.*

(5) *To fall in pieces*, parturio.

(6) The piece or double sovereign was worth twenty-two shillings.

(7) When potters sell their goods to the poor crate men the reckonn them by the piece, i. e. quart or hollow ware, so that six pottle or three galln bttles make a dozen or 12 pieces, and so more or less as of greater or less contents. The flat wares are also reckoned by *pieces* and *dozens*, but not (as the hollow) according to their contents, but their diffeent breadths. *Staff.*

PIECE-OF-ENTIRE. A jolly fellow.

PIEFINCH. A chaffinch. *North.*

PIELLES?

Likewise if a mao be sicke of the collicke, and driok three *pieles* thereof in sweet wine, it procureth him much ease; being decocted with hony and eaten every day, the quantity of a beane to desperate cases, meedeth ruptures in the bowels.

Topical's Receipts, 1607, p. 276.

PIEPICKED. Piebald. *Devon.*

PIE-POUDRE-COURT. A summary court of justice formerly held at fairs.

PIERS. Handrails of a foot-bridge.

PIEUST. Comfortable. *Northumb.*

PIE-WIPE. The lapwing. *East.*

PIF. Pith. Nominale MS.

PIFLE. To steal, or pilfer. *North.* Also, to be squeamish or delicate.

PIG. (1) A woodlouse. *Var. dial.*

(2) Sixpence. A cant term.

(3) *To pig together*, to lie or sleep together two or more in a bed. *To buy a pig in a poke*, to purchase anything without seeing it. *Pig eyes*, very small eyes. *He can have boiled pig at home*, he is master of his own house. *Brandy is Latin for pig and goose*, an apology for drinking a dram after either. *To please the pigs*, (see *Pix*.) *To bring one's pigs to a fine market*, to be very unsuccessful. *He's like a pig, he'll do no good alive*, said of a selfish covetous man. *As happy as a pig in muck*, said of a contented person dirty in habit.

PIGACE. The meaning of the last line of the following passage may be best interpreted as a phrase implying superior excellence. I know not whether it has any connexion with the ordinary meaning of *pigace*, an ornament worn on the sleeve of a robe.

If thou gale joyfullours of thi thinge,
For to be in thaire prayssaunge,
Or thou made wyslyng in place,
That none were haldyne to thi pygace.

R. de Brunne, MS. Boece, p. 36.

PIG-ALL. The whitethorn berry. *West.*

PIG-CHEER. All such edibles as are principally composed of pork; such as raised pork-pies, sausages, spareribs, &c. These are sent as presents to friends and neighbours about Christmas time, when it is usual in this county to kill pigs by wholesale. *Line.*

PIG-COTE. A pigsty. *West.*

PIG-EATER. A term of endearment.

PIGION-HOLES. A game like our modern *bagatelle*, where there was a machine with arches for the balls to run through, resembling the cavities made for pigeons in a dove-house.

Three-pence I lost at nine-pins; but I got
Six tokens towards that at *pigion-holes*.

The Antipodes, 1638.

Ox roasted whole, horse-racing, *pigin-holes*,
Great football matches, and a game at bowls.

Ballads on Frost Fair, 1681, p. 29.

PIGION-PAIR. Twins, when a boy and girl. It is believed by some that pigeons and doves always sit on two eggs, which produce a male and female chick, which live and love together their lives through.

PIGEONS. Sharpers who, during the drawing of the lottery, wait ready mounted near Guild-hall, and as soon as the first two or three numbers are drawn, which they receive from a confederate on a card, ride with them full speed to some distant insurance office, before fixed on, where there is another of the gang, commonly a decent-looking woman, who takes care to be at the office before the hour of drawing; to her he secretly gives the number, which she insures for a considerable sum. *Groove.*

PIGION'S-MILK. A scarce article, in search of which April fools are despatched.

PIGER. A pitcher. *Somerset.*

PIGGATORY. Great trouble. *Essex.*

PIGGINS. (1) Small wooden vessels made in the manner of half-barrels, and having one stave longer than the rest for a handle.

(2) The joists to which the flooring is fixed; but more properly the pieces on which the boards of the lower floor are fixed. *Devon.*

PIGGLE. To root up potatoes with the hand. *Northamptonsh.*

PIGGY-WHIDDEN. The little white pig, the smallest of the veera. One is generally smaller than the rest, weak and white; its whiteness denoting imbecility.

PIGHT. (1) Strength; pith.

(2) The shoulder *pight* in horses is well described in Trappell's *Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 399, and in Dict. Rust.

(3) Placed; pitched; fixed.

Sche had a lorde, a gentyll knyght,

That loved wele hys God, the sothe to say;

The lady was in sorowc pight;

Sche grevyd God, false was hys lay.

MS. Cantab. FT. li. 36, f. 46.

The king being therof advertised, with great diligence brought his army to Blacke Heath, and there *pight* his tentes.

Hall, Henry VI. f. 81.

At Covyntrye that gentill prynce was trowblid mer-
velously.

Wyth the scourge of God thus betyn was hee:

Met, dryncke, and logynge his pepull lackyd certaynly,
Yett he *pight* his felde in places thre

To fight with Warwieke and all his meny;

But he was affrayed, and his peopla also,

In every thyng, Lorde, thy wille be doo!

MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.

PIGITLE. A small meadow; any small enclosed piece of land. *East.*

Also I will that my feoffices in those my said lands, tenements, rents, services, wards, marriages, reliefs, escheats, *pighys*, meadows, &c.

Test. Vetust. p. 572.

PIG-IULL. A pigsty. *North.*

PIG-IRON. A flat piece of iron, which the cook interposes between the fire and meat roasting, when she wants to retard, or *put back* that operation. It is hung on the bars by a hook.

PIGLE. The herb shortwort.

PIG-LEAVES. The cotton thistle. *North.*

PIGLING. Trifling; insignificant.

PIGNOLL. The pine-apple. (*Fr.*)

PIGNUTS. Earth-nuts. *North.*

PIG-POKER. A pig-driver. *Var. dial.*

PIG-RUNNING. A piece of game frequently practised at fairs, wakes, &c. A large pig, whose tail is cut short, and both soaped and greased, being turned out, is hunted by the young men and boys, and becomes the property of him who can catch and hold him by the tail, above the height of his head.

PIG-SCONCE. A dull heavy fellow.

PIGS-CROW. A pigsty. *Devon.*

PIGS-LOOSE. A pigsty. *West.*

PIGS-LOUSE. A woodlouse. *Somerset.*

PIGSNIE. A term of endearment, generally to a young girl. See the *Tales of the Mad Men of Gotham*, p. 19.

And here you may see I have
 Even such an other,
 Squaking, gibbering, of everie degree.
 The player foolos deare darling pigemie
 He calles himselfe his brother,
 Come of the verie same familie.

Tariton's Horse-leads of Fooles.

PIGS-PARSNIP. Cow parsnip. *West.*

PIGS-SNOUT. A kind of caterpillar.

There is yet another cutter-pillar of yellow.
 blackish colour, called *Purcellus*, we may in English
 call it *pigge-snoute*, in respect of the fashion of the
 head, especially the greater sort of these, for the
 leaser have round white specks upon their sides, and
 these live and are altogether to be found amongst
 the leaves of the Marsh Trifolles, which they consume
 and devoure with an incredible celeritie.

Topell's Serpents, 1666, p. 104.

PIGS-WHISPER. A very low whisper.

PIG-TAIL. The least candle, put in to make
 up weight. *Yorksh.*

PIG-TREE. A pigsty. *North.*

PIGWIGGEN. A dwarf. Drayton gives this
 name to one of his fairies.

Whet such a nasardly *pigwiggen*,
 A little hand-strings, in a beggin.

Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 197.

PIHER. A gipsy; a tramp. *Sussex.*

PIK. Pitch. *North.*

Y se men come to shyfte so thykke
 Of some here soules as blak as *pyke*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 83.

PIKAR. A little thief. *Prompt. Parv.*

PIK-AXE. The ace of spades. *West.*

PIKE. (1) A hayfork, especially a pitching-
 fork. *Glouc.* In Salop, a pickaxe is so called.
 (2) The top of a hill.

Not far from Werminster is Clay-hill, and Cop-
 ripabout a quarter of a mile there; they are *pyke*
 or *vulcanos*. *Aubrey's Wilt.*, *Royal Soc. MS.* p. 71.

(3) To steal. (4) To peep. *Chaucer.*

(5) A large cock of hay. *North.*

(6) The crackow or long-pointed shoe, which
 was introduced into England about 1384.
 See Vita Ricardi II. ed. Hearne, 1729, pp. 53,
 126. "Pyke of a shoo," *Pr. Parv.*

(7) To pick. *Nominale MS.*

But ever, alas! I make my mone,
 To see my sonnys hed as hit is here;
 I *pyke* owt thornys be on and on,
 For now ligus ded my dere son dere.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 46, f. 72.

Y *pyke* owt thornys by oon and oon.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 47.

(8) To run away. *Grose.*

(9) A staff. See *Isambas*, 497.

Both *pyke* and *palme*, elles pilgram hym schoelde.

Morte Arthure, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 90.

(10) To mark? (*A.-S.*)

And oow y syng, and oow y syke,
 And thus my countenance y *pyke*.

Gosse, *MS. Cantab. Fl.* I. 6, f. 4

With the apreste on hire he siketh,
 And many a countenance he *pyketh*.

Gosse, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134^Y, 43.

For alle men on hym can *pyke*,
 For he rode no nodur lyke.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 242.

(11) A turnpike. *Far. dial.*

(12) To cleanse. See *Pick* (9).

PIKED. Pointed. *Thynne*, p. 19.

PIKE-HARNEYS. Plunderers. (*A.-N.*)

PIKEL. A pitchfork; a hayfork. *North.*

PIKELED. Fine and small. *Hearne.*

PIKELET. A kind of crumpet; a thin circular
 tea-cake. *Var. dial.*

PIKE-OFF. Be gone! *East.*

PIKE-PENNY. A miser. *Prompt. Parv.*

PIKER. (1) A tramp. *East Sussex.*

(2) A small vessel, or fishing boat.

PIKES. Short hutts which fill up the irregu-
 larity caused by hedges not running parallel.

PIKE-WALL. A wall built in a manner di-
 verging to a point at its summit. *West*

"Pykewall, *murus pyramidalis*," *Pr. Parv.*

PIK-IRON. The pointed end of an anvil.

PIKY. A gipsy. *Kent.*

PIL. A heavy club. *North.*

PILCH. An outer garment, generally worn in
 cold weather, and made of skins of fur.

"*Pellicium*, a *pylche*," *Nominale MS.* The
 term is still retained in connected senses in
 our dialects. "A piece of flannel or other
 woollen put under a child next the clout is in
 Kent called a pilch; a coarse shagged piece
 of rug laid over a saddle for ease of a rider is
 in our midland parts called a pilch," *MS.*

Lansd. 1033. "Warme *pylche* and warme
 shon," *MS. Digby* 86. In our old dramatists,
 the term is applied to a buff or leather jerkin,
 and Shakespeare has *pylcher* for the sheath of
 a sword.


Wha so may noghte do his dede, he sallie in perk,
 Barefote withoutene schone, and ge with lyerde.

Take hym unto his *pylche*, and to his pater noster,
 And prayr hym that may dn, for he es bot a wastur.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 148.

Thy vesture that thou shelt use ben these, e
 warme *pylche* for wynter, and oo kirtel, and oo cote
 for somer.

MS. Bodl. 423, f. 163.

PILCROW. The mark . "Pylcrafte yn
 a booke," *Prompt. Parv. MS. Harl.* 221.

PILE. (1) An arrow.

Thus he arrives unto these heros sight,
 His vesture pierc'd with *piles*, as aft in fight
 He did such glorious merkes receive from foes.

Hesward's British Princes, 1660, p. 11.

(2) Deeply involved. "In a pile of wrangle,"
 i. e. deeply involved in the dispute.

(3) The side of a coin having no cross. See
Cross-and-Pile.

(4) The head of an arrow.

(5) A small tower. *North.* See Harrison's
 Deser. of Britaine, p. 38.

(6) To break off the awns of barley with an iron.
Var. dial.

(7) A blade of grass. *North.*

(8) A weight of anything.

(9) A kind of poker, with a large flat handle,
 used by bakers. A drawing of one is given
 in my copy of the *Nominale MS.* f. 21.

(10) To welt a coat. *Somerset.*

PILE-MOW. A wooden hammer used in
 fencing. *Lanc.*

PILF. Light grass and roots, raked together
 to be burnt. *Cornwall.*

PILGER. A fish-spear. *East.* Most probably cooected with *algerre*, q. v.

PILGRIM-SALVE. An old ointment, made chiefly of swine's grease and singlass.

PILIER. Places on the downs interrupting their equable smooth surface, tufts of long grass, rushes, short furze, heath, &c. often matted together and often forming good cover for hares. *Cornw.*

PILLOL. Wild thyme. It is mentioned in a receipt in MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 286.

PILL. (1) To steal; to spoil.

Thou sal nocht be tyrant til thaim, to *pille* thaim, and spoyle thaim, als the wicked princes dus.

MS. Coll. Edin. 10, f. 5.

Item he assembled certain Lancashire and Cheshire men to the intent to make warre on the foresaid lordes, and suffered them to robbe and *pill* without correction or reprove.

Hall, Henry IV. f. 7.

(2) To peel. Dent's Pathway to Heaven, p. 20.

(3) The kernel of a nut; the rind green shell of fruit. "The huske or *pill* of a greene nut which blacketh ones fingers and hands," Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. "Pyll of hempe, *til*," Palsgrave.

(4) The refuse of a hawk's prey.

(5) A kind of pitcher. *South.*

(6) A small creek. *Heref.* "S. Caracs pill or creeke," Harrisoo, p. 61. The channels through which the drainings of the marshes enter the river are termed *pills*.

From S. Juste *pille* or creeke to S. Manditus creeke, is a mile dim.

Leland's Itinerary, 1780, iii. 29.

(7) A rock. *Somerset.*

PILLAW. A sea dish, mentioned in the novel of Peregrine Pickle, cap. 9.

PILL-COAL. A kind of peat. *West.*

PILLED. Bald. "Pyllid as ooe that wanteth heare, *pellu*," Palsgrave. A had head when the hair comes off was also so called.

The Sphinx or Sphinga is of the kinde of apes, having his body rough like apes, but his breast up to his necke, *pilde* and smooth without hayre: the face is very round yet sharp and piked, having the breasts of women, and their favor or visage much like them: In that part of their body which is bare without haire, there is a certaine red thing rising in a round circle like millet seed, which giveth great grace and comeliness to their coulour, which in the middle parte is humaine. *Topsell's Beasts*, 1607.

He behelde the body on grounde,

Hyt stanke as a *pyllid* hownde.

MS. Cantab. FF. ii. 38, f. 199.

PILLER. A robber. *Palsgrave.* One who committed depredations without indulging in a criminal act was also so called; a person who imposed, as an overcharging looker.

PILLERDS. Barley. *Cornw.*

PILLET. A skio or hide. *Pr. Pars.*

PILLEWORTHIS. Pillows.

PILLIARD. A kind of cloak. (*A.-N.*)

PILLICOCK. The penis. It occurs very frequently in Florio, pp. 159, 382, 385, 409, 449, 454, &c. A man complaining of old age, in a poem of the beginning of the thirteenth century, says,—

Y ne mai no more of love done,
Mi *pilluok* plaseth on mi schone.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 311.

The word also occurs in some lines in Kiog Lear, iii. 4, which are still favorites in the nursery under a slightly varied form. See Collier's Shakespeare, vii. 427. It was likewise a term of endearment. "A prime-cocke, a *pilluococke*, a darlin, a beloved lad," Florio, p. 382. See also *ibid.* p. 554; Cotgrave, io v. *Turelureau*, *l'itault*.

PILLION. The head-dress of a priest or graduate. "Hic pillens est ornameotum capitis sacerdotis vel graduati, Anglice a hure or a pylluyoo," MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 12. In the MS. Morte Arthure, f. 89, a king is represented as wearing a "pilluoe hatt."

PILLOWBERE. A pillow-case. "vij. pyllowherys," inventory, MS. Caotah. Fl. i. 6, f. 58. Also called a *pillow-slip* or *pillow-tie*.

PILL-PATES. Shaven heads; friars.

PILM. Dust. *Devon.* Grose has *pillum*.

Heoce *pidmy*, dusty.

PILMER. Floc small rain. *Devon.*

FILRAG. A fallow field. *Sussex.*

PILT. Put; placed. (*A.-S.*)

Now am y of my lande *pylte*,

And that ys ryght that y so bee.

MS. Cantab. FF. ii. 38, f. 242.

And ho so curseth withoutyn gylt,

Hyt shal on hys hede be *pylt*.

MS. Hart. 1701, f. 9.

PILWE. A pillow. (*A.-S.*) "*Puteinar*, *pylwe*," MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45.

PIME. To peep about; to pry. *North.*

PIMENT. A favorite drink with our ancestors.

The maner of making it is thus described in a MS. of the fifteenth century to Mr. Pettigrew's possession, "Take clowis, quibus, maces, canel, galyngale, and make powdir therof, tempyng it with good wyoe, and the thrid party booy, and close hem thorow a clene kloth; also thou mayest make it with good ale."

Ther was piment and clare,

To heighe lordinges and to meyné.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 116.

Hyt was y-do without lette,

The cloth was spred, the bord was sette,

They wente to hare suppers.

Mele and drynk they hadde afyu,

Pement, clare, and Reynysch wyn,

And elles greet wondyr hyt wer.

Illustrations of Fairy Mythology, p. 13.

And gaf him souke of the *pment* soote.

Lodgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 9.

And yafe hym sauke of the *pment* soot.

That spronge and grew out of the holy rote.

Lodgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 53.

Malmasyes, Tires, and Rumneys,
With Caprellis, Camptenes, and Osmeys,
Vernage, Cute, and Raspays also,
Whippet and Pyngmedo, that ben lawyers thereto;
And I will have also wyne de Ryne,
With new maid Clarye, that is good and fyne,
Muscadell, Teraniyne, and Bastard,
With Ypoeras and Pymet comyng afterwarde.

MS. Royal. C. 86.

PIMENTARIE. Balm. *Gerard.*
PIMGENET. A small red pimple. "Nine
pimgenets make a pock royal." Old Saying.

PIMPING. Little; pitiful. *West.*

PIMPLE. The head. *l'or. dial.*

PIN. (1) A disease in hawks.

(2) The hip. *Somerset.*

(3) *On the pin, on the qui vive.* In a merry pin,

i. e. a merry humour, halfintoxicated.

(4) A small peg of wood.

Hit was so cleme y-ta's away withlne on nytt,

That there was never a *pyne* stondyng ther.

Chron. Filodan. p. 117.

(5) To do a thing in haste. *Lanc.*

PIN-AND-WEB. A kind of exerescence in the

ball of the eye.

Untill some queck-salver or other can picke out

that *pin* and *webbe* which is stucke into both his

eyes. *A Knight's Conjuring, 1607.*

For a *pin* or *web* in the eye. Take two or three

lice out of ones head, and put them alive into the

eye that is griev'd, and so close it up, and most as-

surely the lice will suck out the web in the eye, and

will cure it, and come forth without any hurt.

The Countess of Kent's Choice Manual, ed. 1676, p. 76.

PINAUNTE. A penitent. *(A.-N.)*

Thys maketh me to drowpe end dare,

That y am lyke a pore *pinante*.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 36, f. 21.

PIN-BASKET. The youngest child of a family;

often the weakest and smallest.

PIN-BONE. The hip-bone. *West.*

PINBOUK. A jar, or earthen vessel.

PIN-CASE. A pincushion. *North.*

PINCH. (1) To be niggardly. *l'or. dial.*

(2) To plait linen.

Thus leud men that can sey,

Ha is an honest prest in good fayn,

3if his gouns be *pynehit* gay.

MS. Douce 309, f. 5.

(3) The game of pitch-halfpenny, or pitch-and-

hustle. *North.*

(4) "I *pyneche* courtaysye as one doth that is

nyce of condyscions, *je fayn le nyce*," Palsgrave.

PINCH-BECK. A miserly fellow. *Huloet,*

1552. *Pincheart,* Devon. Gloss. *Pinch-gut*

is very common, and *pinch-penny* occurs in

Hollyband's Dictionary, 1593, as the trans-

lation of *chiche*.

PINCHEM. A tom-tit. *Bede.*

PINCER. A niggard. Still in use.

PINCERWIG. A nearwig. *South.*

PIN-CLOTH. A pinafore. *Somerset.*

PINCOD. A pincushion. *North.*

PINCURTLE. A pinafore. *Deron.*

PINCUSHION. The sweet scabious. *East.*

PIND. (1) To impound an animal.

Weddes to take and bestes to *pynd*,

That was hym not comyn of kynd.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 3.

(2) Tainted, mouldy, said of meat. A saw which

has lost its planicity from being over-bent is

said to be *bind*, or *pinny*. *West.*

PINDER. The petty officer of a manor whose

duty it was to impound all strange cattle

straying upon the common. "Incluser, a

pynder," *Nominale MS.*

In Wakefield there lives a jolly *pynder*,
 In Wakefield all on a green. *Robin Hood, II. 16*

PINE. (1) Pain; grief. *(A.-S.)* Still in use,

according to *MS. Lansd. 1033.*

But some astur come tythynges,

Marrok mett hya lorde kynges,

Ani faste ha can hym frayne.

Syr, ha seyde, for Goddis *pyne*,

Of a thyng that nowys *pyne*

Whareof be ye so fayne?

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 36, f. 79.

Thet goo aboute be vijl, or nyna,

And done the husbandes myculle *pyne*.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 48.

Hwo bevesth heila dure unlike,

That thu art of *pyne* l-broka.

MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon. I. 29.

(2) To torment; to torture. *(A.-S.)* In use in

the provinces in the sense to starve with cold

or hunger. *Pined*, reduced by hunger.

(3) The end. *Somerset.*

(4) Difficult; hard. *North.*

(5) To inclose, or shut up.

Moné men of hold cherche that ben al to lewd,

I lekyn ham to a bred is *pynd* in a cage;

When ha hath shertly hymselfe al be-scherwed,

Then ha begynys to deuouse, to harpe, and in rage.

MS. Douce 309, f. 5.

PINER. A pioneer. *(Fr.)*

PINFALLOW. Winter fallow. *North.*

PINFOLDS. Pounds for cattle. Palsgrave has

this word, "I pounde I put horse or beestes

in the *pynfolds*." *Incluserium*, a *pynfold*.

Nominale MS.

PING. (1) To push. *West.*

(2) A kind of sweet wine.

PINGE. To prick. See *Ping* (1).

He *pyngs* his stede with spores kene,

And smot a strok that was sene.

Romance of Orsel, p. 85.

PINGLE. (1) A small inclosure, generally one

long and narrow. *North.*

(2) To eat with very little appetite. Sharp's

MS. Warw. Gl. Nash uses the word.

(3) To labour very hard, without a correspond-

ing progress. *North.*

PINGLER. Generally from *Pingle* (2), as in

the following passage. It was also a term of

contempt, applied to any small inferior person

or animal.

For this little beast is not efraida to leape into

the hunters face, although it can doe no great

harne, either with teeth or nailes. It is an argu-

ment that it is exceeding hot, because it is so bold

and eager. In the uppermost chap, it hath long

and sharp teeth, growing two by two. It hath

large end wide cheekes, which they alwaies fill, both

carrying in, and carrying out, they aste with both,

whereupon a devouring fellow, such a one as Sla-

simus a servant to Piantus was, is called *Cryetus*,

a hamster, because he filleth his mouth well, and I

no *pyngler* at his meate.

Topell's Beasts, 1607, p. 536

PINGMEDO. A kind of wine.

PINGOT. A small craft. *Lanc.*

PINGSWIG. A scarecrow. *Yorksh.*

PIN-HEAD. Not worth a pin-head, i. e. of very

little value indeed.

PINKIN. Delicate. *West.*

PINING-STOOL. A stool of punishment; a cucking-stool. (*A.-S.*)

PINION. The skirt of a gown.

PINIONS. Refuse wool. *Somerset.*

PINIOUS. Of a weak appetite. *North.*

PINK. (1) To dye a pink colour.

(2) A kind of linnet. *Lincoln.* In some counties, the chaffinch is so termed.

(3) A stah. Also, to stah. *Groset.*

(4) A minnow. Still in use.

(5) A kind of small vessel. It occurs in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2. *Pinkster*, a very narrow boat used on the Severn.

(6) Small. *Pinky, pinky-winky*, very small, excessively small; also, peeping with small pink eyes. *North.*

(7) To peep slyly. *North.* Hence *pinkie*, to half shut the eyes. *Pinking*, winking, *Harrison's England*, p. 170.

(8) A game at cards, the same as Post and Pair. See *MS. Egerton 923*, f. 49; *Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet.* ii. 315.

(9) A pinch. "Aye pynekes is your paye," *Chester Plays*, i. 126. *North.*

(10) To deck; to adorn. *Somerset.*

PINKER. A robber, or ruffian; a cutter. "So many pinkers," *Collier's Old Ballads*, p. 6. It is left unexplained in *Skelton*, ii. 203. "*Eschiffeur*, a cutter or pinker," *Cotgrave*.

PINK-EYED. Small eyed. *Pinkam*, pink-eye, which is often a term of endearment, as in the *Two Augie Women of Abington*, p. 68. *Pink-an-ey'd*, *Soliman and Perseda*, p. 274.

PINKING. Poorly; unwell. *Dorset.*

PINKNEEDLE. The herb shepherd's-bodkin.

PINNACE. A small vessel. Shakespeare apparently applies the term to a person of bad character, a panderer, or go-between, several instances of which use may be supplied, though not noticed by the commentators.

Hold, sirrah, bear you these letters tightly;

Sail like my pinnace to these golden shores,

Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 3.

For when all the gallants are gone out o' th' town,

O then these fine pinnaces lack their due lading.

Songs of the London Prentices, p. 66.

PINNE. To bolt a door. (*A.-S.*)

PINNER. A narrow piece of cloth which went round a woman's gown at the top near the neck. "Pinner, the upper parts of a lady's head-dress when lappets were in fashion," *MS. Devon Glossary*.

PINNING. The low masonry which supports a frame of stud-work. Ground pinning or under-pinning is the masonry which supports the wooden frame-work of a building, and keeps it above the ground.

PINNOCK. (1) The hedge-sparrow. "A pinnocke or hedge sparrowe which bringeth up the cuckoo birds instead of her owne," *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 22.

Thus in the pinnick's nest the cuckoo lays,

Then, easy as a Frenchman, takes her flight.

Peter Pinder, l. 416.

(2) To bring pinnock to pannock, to bring some-

thing to nothing, to destroy. "Brynge somethinge to nothyng, as the vulgare speache is, to brynge pynnoek to pannock," *Huloet*, 1552.

(3) A brick or wooden tunnel placed under a road to carry off the water. *Sussex.*

PINNOCKS. Fine clothes. *Salop.*

PINNOLD. A small bridge. *Sussex.*

PINNONADE. A confection made chiefly of almonds and pines, and hence the name. See the *Forme of Cury*, p. 31.

PINNOTE-TREE. The round-leaved vine. (*A.-N.*) *Pynote*, *MS. Bibl. Reg.* 12 B. l.

PIN-OF-THE-THROAT. The uvula.

PIN-PANNIERLY-FELLOW. A covetous fellow. "A pin-penniehell fellow, a covetous miser that pins up his baskets or panniers, or that thinks the loss of a pin to be a pain and trouble to him," *Kennett*, *MS.*

PIN-PATCHES. Periwinkles. *East.*

PIN-PILLOW. A pincushion. *Palsgrave*. Cotgrave has, "*Expinglier*, a pin-pillow or cushion to stick pinnes oo."

PINS. Legs. *Var. dial.*

PINSONS. (1) A pair of pincers. *Palsgrave*. Still in use in the Western counties.

And this *Phny* affirmeth to be proper to this insect, to have a sting in the tayle and to have armes; for by armes hee meaneth the two crosse forkes or tonges which come from it one both sides, in the toppes whereof are little things like *pyneons*, to distaine and hold fast, that which it apprehendeth, whiles it woundeth with the sting in the tayle.

Topail's Historie of Serpents, 1608, p. 224.

(2) Thin-soled shoes. "*Calceolus*, pinsons," *Nomine MS. Compare MS. Arundel* 249, f. 88. "Pynton sho, *caffignon*," *Palsgrave*. The copy of *Palsgrave* belonging to the Cambridge public library has "or socke" written by a contemporary hand. "*Soccatas*, that weareth stertups or pinsons," *Elyot*, ed. 1559. See *Ord. and Reg.* p. 124.

PINSWEAL. A boil. *Dorset.*

PINT. To drink a pint of ale.

PINTLE. Mentula. There is a receipt "for holynyng of *pyntelys*" in *MS. Sloane* 2584, p. 50.

For sore *pyntulles*. Take iynschule, and stampe smale, and then temper it with swete mylke, and than sette them together, and than therof make a plaster, and ley to, and anoynte it with the joste of morell til he be whole. *MS. Med. Rec.* xv. Cent.

PINTLEDY-PANTLEDY. Pit-a-pat. *Lincoln.*

PIN-WING. The pinion of a fowl.

PINY. The piony. *Var. dial.*

Using such cunning as they did dispose

The ruddy piny with the lighter rose.

Brown's Britannia's Pastoria, ii. 82.

PIOL. A kind of lace. The method of making it is described in a very curious tract on laces of the fifteenth century, *MS. Harl.* 2320, f. 59.

PIONES. The seeds of the piony, which were formerly used as a spice. (*A.-N.*)

PIOT. A magpie. *North.*

PIOTTY. Various coloured. *Yorksh.*

PIP. (1) A single blossom. *Warw.* Also, a small seed, any diminutive object.

(2) The lues venerica. *South.*

(3) Anger; offence. *Exmoor.*

PIPE. (1) A beer cask. *North*. Pipe-staves, staves for a cask, Florio, p. 159.

(2) A charge of powder, or shot, which was formerly measured in the bowl of a pipe.

(3) A small ravine or dingle breaking out from a larger one. *Chesh.*

(4) A large round cell in a beehive used by the queen bee. *West.*

(5) To cry. A cant term. From *pipe*, the throat, or voice; the windpipe. *Piping*, wheezing, Exmoor Dial. p. 7.

PIPE-DRINK. Sparkling weak ale, in great estimation by pipe-smokers. *West.*

PIPER. An innkeeper. *Devon.*

PIPERE. The lilac tree. *Urry*, p. 415, l. 178. The boxtre, *pipers*, holye for whippes to laache.

MS. Cantab. Fl. l. 6, c. 25.

PIPE-STOPPEL. A tobacco-stopper. *North.*

PIPIN. The windpipe. Nominale *MS.*

PIPING. (1) The noise made by bees preparatory to swarming. *North.*

(2) The cry of young birds. Hence, metaphorically, said of anything innocent or harmless.

PIPING-HOT. Very hot. *Palgrave.*

Piping hot, smoking hot!

What have I got?

You have not!

Hot grey pease, hot! hot! hot! *London Orier*, p. 19.

PIPION. A young crane. "Cranes whyche be yonge called pipions," Huloet, 1552.

PIPLE. To pipe. *Skelton.*

PIPLIN. A poplar tree. *Somerset.* Called a *pipple* in some counties.

PIPPERIDGE. The barberry tree. *East.*

PIPPIN. A pipkin. *Line.*

PIRAMIS. A pyramid. *Drayton.*

PIRE. A pear tree. (*A.-N.*)

Of good *piré* com gode perus,

Weese tre wers fruyt berus.

Curser Mundel, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 1

PIRIE. A storm of wind. *Palgrave.*

For sodainly there rose a straunge storme and a quleke *pirie*, so mischevous and so peroculous, that nothunge more execrable, or more to be abhorred, could happen in any Christian regyon.

Hall, Henry Fl. c. 55.

PIRL. To spin as a top; to wind wire of gold or silver. *West.* Pirling-wheel, a spinning-wheel in a clock.

PIRLE. A brook, or stream.

A broket or *pirle* of water renning out of an hille nere the toun and cumming thorough a pence of the toun withyn the walle.

Leland's Itinerary, 1709, iii. 139.

PIRLED. Flat. *Devon.*

PIRLY. Small and round. *Northumb.*

PIRN. A piece of wood turned to wind thread on. A stick with a loop of cord for twisting on the nose of refractory horses. *North.* "Pyrne or websters lome, mestier à tisser," *Palgrave*, 1530.

PIRNED. Dried up; pined. *Cumb.*

PIROPEES. A stone of a red colour.

PIRTLE. To slaver at the mouth.

Now I *pirtle*, I *podie*, I *poute*,

I *murpe*, I *snobbe*, I *snipe* on snoute.

Reliq. Antiq. li. 211.

PIRTY. Pretty. *Var. dial.*

PISCINE. A shallow stone basin generally placed in a niche in old churches and furnished with an outlet for the water in which the priest washed his hands, &c.

PISHTY. A call used to a dog.

PISNET. A pump or slipper. *Holme.*

PISPER. To make mischief. *Devon.*

PISSABED. The dandelion.

PISSANNAT. The common ant. *Salop.*

PISSING-CANDLE. The least candle in a pound, put in to make up weight.

PISSING-CONDUIT. The name of a small conduit situated near the Royal Exchange, and said to have been so termed from its running a small stream.

PISSING-WHILE. "But a pyssynge whyle, tant qu'on auroyt pissé, or ce pendent," *Palgrave*. The phrase occurs in Shakespeare.

PISSMOTE. Ants, or pismires. *West.*

PIST. Hist! An exclamation.

PISTEL. A wild disorderly fellow.

PISTELL. An epistle. (*Lat.*) *Pisteller*, one who reads or sings the epistle. *Palgrave*, however, has, "pysteller that syngeth the masse." It occurs in Nominale *MS.*

PISTER. To whisper. *Ermoor.*

PISTOL. A swaggering fellow. Perhaps from *pistolfo*, explained by Florio, "a roguing beggar, a cantler, an upright man that liveth by cosenage." Hence Shakespeare's character of that name.

PISTOLET. Meant both a Spanish pistol, and a small pistol.

One would move love by rythmes; but witchcrafts charms,

Bring not now their old fears, nor their old harm.

Rams and slings now are silly battery,

Pistolets are the best artillery. *Donne's Poems*, p. 122.

PISTURE.

My fires have driven, thine have drawn it hence;

And I am rob'd of picture, heart, and sense.

Dwells with me still mine irksome memory,

Which both to keep and lose grieves equally.

Donne's Poems, p. 195.

PIT. (1) A spot, or mark. (2) To match.

PITAILE. Foot-soldiers. (*A.-N.*)

PITANCE. A mess of victuals. (*A.-N.*) *Pitancer*, one who gave out provisions.

PITCH. (1) A skin of fur.

(2) Weight or momentum. *Var. dial.* It occurs in Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 60.

(3) The height to which a hawk soars before stooping on its prey.

(4) The quantity taken up at one time on a hay-fork. *West.* Also, to load hay or straw.

(5) To sit down. *Var. dial.*

(6) An iron crow-bar with a thick square point for making holes in the ground. Hence to pitch, to make holes in the ground for hurdles, &c.

(7) *Pitch and pay*, throw down your money at once, pay ready money.

(8) To pave roughly. *South.*

(9) *Pitch in*, to set to work; to beat or thrash a person.

(10) The point of the shoulder.

This is when the shoulder point or *pitch* of the shoulder is displaced, which griefe is called of the Italians *spallato*, and it cometh by reason of some great fall forward rush or straine. The signes be these. That shoulder point will stick out further then his fellow, and the horse will halt right downe.

Topell's Four-Footed Boats, 1607.

(11) To fall away, or decline, as to lose flesh in sickness. *Somerset.* A liquid is said to *pitch* when it stands, and a sediment takes place at the bottom of the vessel.

PITCH-AND-HUSTLE. Chuck-farthing. The game of *pitch-and-toss* is very common, being merely the throwing up of halfpence, the result depending on a guess of heads or tails.

PITCHATS. Broken glass, china, &c.

PITCHED-AWAY. Emaciated. *Devon.*

PITCHED-MARKET. One in which corn is brought and sold by the sack, not by the sample.

PITCHER. (1) A pollard willow. *West.*

(2) The man who lifts or pitches the reaped corn or hay on to the waggon. His work is of course called *pitching*, his implement a *pitchfork*. Those who unload the waggons on to the stack, or *goof*, are called *impitchers*.

(3) A fierce mastiff. *Yorksh.*

PITCHING. Precipitation. It is used in its chemical sense. *West.*

PITCHING-AXE. A large axe used chiefly in felling timber. *Salop.*

PITCHING-NET. A large triangular net attached to two poles, and used with a boat chiefly for the purpose of catching salmon.

PITCHING-PENCE. Pence formerly paid in fairs and markets for every bag of corn. *Brand, ii. 271.*

PITCHING-PRONG. A pitchfork. *South.*

PITCHING-STONES. Round stones used instead of paving. *I. of Wight.*

PITCH-POLE. To make a thing pitch-pole is to make it fetch double what you gave for it. *Oron.*

PITCH-UP. To stop. *I. of Wight.*

PIT-COUNTER. A game played by boys, who roll counters in a small hole. The exact description I have not the means of giving.

PIT-FALL. A peculiar kind of trap set in the ground for catching small larks.

PITH. (1) A crumb of bread. *Devon.*

(2) Force; strength; might. (*A.-S.*) Still in use, according to Moor. "Pyththy, of great substance, *substancieus*; pyththy, stronge, *puissant*," *Palsgrave.*

Thay called Percevelle the wight,
The kyng doubted hym to knyghte;
Thofe he couthe litille in sighte,

The childe was of pith. *Perceval, 1640.*

PITHER. To dig lightly; to throw earth up very gently. *Kent.*

PITHEST. Pitiful. *Devon.*

PIT-HOLE. A grave. *I. of Wight.*

PITISANQUINT. Pretty well. *Somerset.*

PITMAN'S-PINK. The single pink. *Neve.*

PITOUS. Merciful; compassionate; exciting compassion. *Chaucer.*

PIT-SAW. A large saw used in pits for cutting a tree into planks. *Var. dial.*

PIT-STEAD. A place where there has been a pit. *Chesh.*

PITTER. (1) To grieve. (2) To squeak. *East.* The second meaning is an archaism.

PITTER-PATTER. To go pit-a-pat; to beat incessantly; to palpitate. *North.*

PITTIER. To fidget about. *West.*

PITY. "It were pity on my life," it would indeed be a pity.

For if I should as lion come in strife
Into this place, 'twere pity on my life.

A Midw. Night's Dream, v. 1

And should I not pay your civility
To th' utmost of my poor ability,
Who art great Jove's sister and wife,
It were e'en pity of my life.

Cutler's Portulac Works, 1734, p. 7

PITYFULL. Compassionate. *Palsgrave.*

PIX. (1) To glean orchards. *West.*

(2) The box or shrine in which the consecrated wafers were kept. Hence is said to be derived the phrase *please the pigs*.

(3) A name given to the custom of the goldsmiths of London making a trial of the public coin by weighing it before the privy council. See a long paper by Mr. Black in the Journal of the British Archaeological Association, I. 128, and Blount's Gloss.

PIXLIQUID. A kind of oil.

PIXY. A fairy. The term is not obsolete, and like *fairy*, is common in composition. *Pixy-puff*, a broad species of fungus. *Pixy-rings*, the fairy circles. *Pixy-seats*, the entangled knots in horses' manes. *Pixy-stool*, the toadstool. "Pyxie-led, to be in a maze, to be bewildered, as if led out of the way by hobgoblin, or puck, or one of the fairies; the cure is to turn one of your garments the inside outward, which gives a person time to recollect himself: the way to prevent it, some say, is for a woman to turn her cap inside outward, that the pyxies may have no power over her, and for a man to do the same with some of his clothes," *MS. Devon Gl.*

Three pixie-led in Popish piety.

Who mak' st their triple crowns base drudge.

Gilbert's Delineation, 1620, p. 73.

PIZE. (1) Fretful; peevish. *West.*

(2) A kind of oath. "What the pize ails them," Whiter's Specimen, 1794, p. 19.

PI3T. Placed; reared.

He led hym forth upon that pleyne,

He was war of a pynapulle pi3t;

Sechan had he never seyne,

Offclothes of gold burnysched bryt.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 60.

PLACARD. (1) A man's stomacher, which was frequently adorned with jewels; a kind of breast-plate.

Some had the helme, the visere, the two baylers
and the two *plackardes* of the same curiously graven
and cunningly costed.

Hall, Henry IV. f. 12.

(2) A printed sheet, folded so as to form a little quarto book.

PLACE. (1) A house, or residence. (2) A bar-ton. (3) A jakes. *Far. dial.*

(4) The pitch of a hawk or other bird of prey. See Macbeth, ii. 4.

PLACEAN. Places. *Leic.*

PLACEBO. To sing placebo, i. e. to endeavour to curry favour.

PLACIDIOUS. Gentle; placid.

There was never any thing more strange in the nature of dogs, then that which hapned at Rhodes besieged by the Turke, for the dogges did there deserve betwixt Christians and Turkes; for toward the Turkes they were most eager, furious, and unappeasable, but towards Christians, although unknowne, most easie, peaceable, and placidious.

Topel's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 158.

PLACINACION. Satisfaction; atonement. This word occurs in a curious macaronic poem, of which there are copies in MSS. Harl. 536 and 941, and a fragment in MS. Harl. 218, f. 32. (*Lat. Med.*)

PLACING. Going out to service. *North.*

PLACK. (1) A piece of money. *Cumb.*

(2) A portion or piece of anything, a piece of ground, a portion of labour, &c. *West.*

PLACKET. A woman's pocket. Still used in this sense, according to Forby, ii. 255. It was metaphorically applied to the female pudendum; and the penis was termed the *placket-racket*. This word has been so much misunderstood that I am compelled to be somewhat plain in defining it. Grose has *placket-hole*, a pocket-hole. Nares, Dyce, and other writers, tell us a *placket* generally signifies a petticoat, but their quotations do not bear out this opinion. According to Moor, the term is in some places applied to a shift.

Deliro playing at a game of racket,

Far put his hand into Florida's *placket*;

Keep hold, said shee, nor any further go,

Seid he, just so, the *placket* well will do.

Select Collection of Epigrams, 1665.

PLAD. Played. *Somerset.*

PLADDE. Plead.

And long for hit forsothe he *pladde*.

Chron. Filoden, p. 106.

PLACES. The divisions of the globe.

PLAGGIS. Cowslips. Arch. xxx. 411.

PLAGUY. Very. *Var. dial.*

PLAIFAIR. A playfellow.

In so muche that for imprisonmente of one of his wanton mates and unthrifte *plaifairs* he strake this chiefe justice with his fete on the face.

Half's Union, Henry F. f. 1.

He left the consyle of theise olde wyse meny, and dede after the counsel of chyldrin that weryn his *playfyrn*.

Wimbelton's Sermon, 1388, MS. Hatton, 57, p. 11.

PLAIN. (1) Middling. *Dorset.* "How's your wife to day?" "Oh, very *plain*, thankes, sir."

(2) To complain. *North.*

(3) An open space surrounded by houses nearly answering to the Italian Piazza. In the city of Norwich there are several: as St. Mary's *Plain*, the Theatre *Plain*, &c.

(4) A field. *Palgrave.*

(5) Simple; clear. Also, clearly.

Lorde, the unkyndnes was shewid to kynge Edward that day,

At his lonyng in Holdyrmes he had grett payne;

His subjectes and people wolde not hym obey,

Oft hym and his people thay had grett dylayn;

There schewed hym unkyndnes and answerid hym

playne,

As for kynge he shulde not londe there for wele ne

woe;

Yett londid that gentill prynce, the will of God was

soo!

MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.

(6) Play; sport. *Weber.*

(7) A kind of flannel.

PLAIN-DEALING. A game at cards.

PLAIN-SONG. Simple melody.

Our life is a *plain-song* with cunning pen'd,

Whose highest pitch in lowest base doth end.

The Return from Parnassus, p. 277.

PLAINT. A complaint.

How miserable's he who in his mind

A mutiny against himself must find!

Justly this Spirit doth our *plaints* provoke,

So insupportable that makes our yoke;

That presseth our assent above the skie,

Though we are made of earth, and cannot flie.

MS. Poems, xvii. Cent.

From the seale of old Herry lock'd up with e whore,

From waking with *plaints* at the Parliament dore,

From the death of a King without why or wherefore.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 134.

PLAISE-MOUTHED. Small mouthed, like a plaice; and hence metaphorically used for primness or affectation.

PLAIT. A kind of small ship. Blount calls it "a hoy or water vessel."

PLANCH. To plash hedges. *Staff.*

PLANCHÉ. Boarded. *Dorset.* It is also

an archaism. *Planchen*, boards. *Devon.*

"Plancher made of bordes, *planché*," Palsgrave.

Forby has *plancher*, a boarded floor; and

Palmer gives *planches*, the planks of a flooring.

The good wife, that before had provided for after-claps, had found out a privie place between two seatings of a *plowcher*, and there she thrust Lionello, and her husband came sweeting. What news, quoth shee, drives you home againe so soone, husband? Marrye, sweet wife, quoth he, a fearfull dreame that I had this night, which came to my remembrance.

Tarleton's Newes out of Purgatorie, p. 100.

PLANCHER. A plate. *Norw.*

PLANE. The shaft of a crossbow.

PLANET. Climate. *Norw.*

PLANETS. Rain falls in *planets*, when it falls partially and with violence. *North.* Forby has the phrase *by planets*, capriciously, irregularly, changeably.

PLANET-STRUCK. Paralytic. *Linc.* This phrase appears to have been formerly in use for any sudden and violent attack not known by a familiar appellation. "A blasting or planetstreaking," Florio, p. 44. According to Markham, horses are said to be planet-struck when there is a deprivation of feeling or motion, not stirring any of the members, but that they remain in the same form as when the beast was first struck. It comes to a horse sometimes by choler and phlegm apprehendantly mixed together; sometimes

from melancholy blood, being a cold and dry humour, which annoys the hinder part of the brain; sometimes of extraordinary heat or cold, or raw digestion striking into the veins suddenly; or lastly, from extreme hunger, occasioned by long fasting.

PLANISH. To cover anything, as a table, room, &c. with all sorts of articles untidily placed; as, when children have been playing together and a room is heaped up with their playthings. (Qu. from Plenish for Replenish?) *Line.*

PLANT. (1) An aim. *Middx.*

(2) A club, or cudgel. *Var. dial.*

(3) The foot. See Jonson, vii. 194. *To water one's plants, to shed tears.*

PLANTING. A plantation. *East.*

PLASAD. In a fine condition. *Ermoor.*

PLASE. A palace. *Spenser.*

Ho ys more worthy withyn my plas?

Mystryt the never, man, for thy mysdede.

Pieces of Ancient Poetry, p. 43.

PLASH. (1) To lower and narrow a broad-spread hedge by partially cutting off the branches, and entwining them with those left upright. A rod cut half through, and bent down, is termed a plash.

(2) A pool of water; a large puddle. "Lacune, a playche of water," *Nomine MS.*
Betwix a playche and a fode appone a flatelawnde.

Morte Arture, MS. Lincoln, l. 63.

Roares, rages, fumes, against a mountaine dashes,
And in recoil makes meadows standing plashes.

Brown's Britannia's Pastorals, p. 63.

If thou drynke the halfe, thou shalt fynde it no scoff:
Of terryble deathe thou wilt staker in the plashes.

Bale's Kynges Johan, p. 78.

At length, coming to a broad plash of water and mud, which could not be avoyded, I feicht a rise, yet fell in over the ankles at the further end.

Kemp's Nine Dates Wonder, 1600.

PLASHY. "Plashy waies, wet under foot; to plash in the dirt, all plash'd, made wet and dirty; to plash a traveller, to dash or strike up the dirt upon him," *MS. Lansd. 1033.*
"A wet or a plashie ground," *Nomenclator, 1585, p. 382.*

PLAT. (1) Plaited straw, of which bonnets are made. *Line.*

(2) The mould-board of a plough. *Norf.*

(3) "I platte with claye, *iardille*," *Palgrave.*

"He platte his hutter upon his breed wth his thombe as it were a lytell claye," *ibid.*

(4) Place; situation. *North.*

(5) A small bridge. *Chesh.*

(6) A round of cow-dung. *North.*

(7) The flat of a sword. (*A.-N.*)

(8) Anything flat or horizontal, as a piece of timber so laid in building, &c.

(9) A map, or plan.

PLAT-BLIND. Entirely blind.

PLATE. (1) Illegal silver money, but often applied to money generally. (*Span.*)

(2) To clinch; to rivet. *North.*

(3) A flat piece of metal, a term used in ancient armoury; an iron glove. "Plate of a fyrr herth" is mentioned in the *Pr. Parv.* and explained by Ducange, in *v. Retrofocitum*,

"illud quod tegit ignem in nocte, vel quod retro ponitur."

PLAT-FOOTED. Splay-footed. *Devon.*

PLAT-FORM. A ground-plan, or design; the list of divisions in a play, &c.

PLATLY. Plainly; perfectly.

For she here crafte platly and here konnyng
Spente upon him only in wykynge.

MS. Digby 230.

And resoun also platly can y none,
How e mayde with ehilde schulds gone,
And floure forth in hire virginitee.

Lodgegate, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, l. 8.

Whereof platly I am nothyng in doute.

Lodgegate, MS. Ashm. 30, l. 88.

PLATNESS. Flatness. *Palgrave.*

PLATNORE. A species of clay. *South.*

PLATTE. To throw down flat. (*A.-N.*)

PLATTER-FACE. A very broad face.

PLATTINDE. Journeying forth.

Of hem ne wolde nevere on dwelle,

That he ne come sone platynde,

Hwo hors ne havele, com gangande.

Harleik, 2262.

PLATTY. Uneven, having bare spots, as corn-fields sometimes have. *Sussex.*

PLAUSIVE. Plausible. *Shak.*

The Earl again is chosen, his title is sent him,
and he, in requital, sends many flattering and plausible letters, and, that they might be the more acceptable, being sent unto scholars, wrote to them in Latin. It is intolerable the flattery that he used.

MS. Harl. 4088.

PLAW. To parboil. *East.* "And plance is togedyr wel and fyne," *Arch. xxx. 352.*

Playing-hot, holling hot. "Bollynge owcre as pottys playyn," *Pr. Parv. p. 43.*

PLAY. (1) Sport; pleasure. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A country wake. *Somerset.*

PLAY-DAY. A holiday. *Var. dial.*

PLAY-FERE. A playfellow. *Palgrave.*

He sayd, How i have thou here

Fondene now thi playfere?

Je schalle have i fulle dere

Er that I hethene go! *Percival, 1909.*

PLAY-IN. To begin at once. *South.*

PLAY-LOME. A weapon. (*A.-S.*)

Goreche me my playlome,

And i sall go to hym sone;

Hym were better have bene at Rome,

So ever mote I thyfe!

Percival, 2013.

PLAYNESS. The plain fact.

PLAY-PEEP. To offer the least opposition.

PLAY-SHARP. Be quick. *Var. dial.*

PLAYTOUR. A pleader. (*A.-N.*)

Thyr was e man that hyghte Valentyne,

Playtour he was and ryche man fyne.

MS. Harl. 1701, l. 28.

PLAY-UP. To commence playing upon a musical instrument. *Var. dial.*

PLAZEN. Places. *Somerset.*

PLEACH. To intertwine. This term is still current in the word *plash*, *q. v.*

PLEAN. A tell-tale, or gossip. *North.*

PLEASANT. Merry. *Var. dial.* "Pleasante, propre, galliarde," *Palgrave.*

PLEASAUNCE. Pleasure; delight. (*A.-N.*)

PLEASAUNTES. A kind of lawn or gauze. It is mentioned in MS. Cantab. Fr. i. 6, f. 141.

Over their garments were vouchettes of *pleasauntes*, rouled with crymossyne velvet, and set with letters of gold like carettes, their heades rouled in *pleasauntes* and typpers lyke the Egipcians.

Mait Henry VIII. f. 7.

On every side of her stode a countesse holding e clothe of *pleasaunce* when she list to drinke.

Hardyng, Suppl. f. 78.

PLEASE. To satisfy. *North.*

PLEASURE. To please. Still in use.

PLEASURE-LADY. A whore. See the Bride, by Thomas Nabbes, 4to. 1640, sig. E.

PLEASURES. Ornaments for dress.

PLEBE. The populace.

Whick, borne out as well by the wisdoms of the poet, as supported by the worth of the actors, wrought such impression in the hearts of the *plebe*, that in short space they excelled in civility and government.

Heywood's Apology for Actors, 1612.

PLECK. (1) A place. *North.*

(2) A plat of ground; a small inclosure; a field. *Warw.*

PLECKS. A term in haymaking, applied to the square beds of dried grass. *Cheesh.*

PLECTRE. A quill. (*Lat.*)

PLEDGE. To become a surety for another; to redeem one. *Palgrave.*

PLEDGET. A small plug; a piece of lint, by which the nostrils are plugged when excessive bleeding takes place. *Line.*

PLEE. Pleading; discord?

Piente maketh pride,

Fride maketh pride.

MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 30.

PLEEK. A parcel, or small packet.

PLEENPIE. A talebearer. *North.*

PLEIGHTTE. Plucked. *Weder.*

PLEIGNEN. To complain. *Gower.*

Luke it be done and dette to my dere poeple,
That none *pleigne* of thaire parte o peyne of your lyfes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 66.

PLEIR. A player. *Nominale MS.*

PLEK. A place, or plot. (*A.-S.*)

Thenne loke where e smothre *plek* of grene is, and
theder bere el this upon the skyn with as muche
hlood as may be saved, and there lay it, and sprede
the skyn therupon the heer syde upward.

MS. Bodl. 546.

PLENE. To fill. (*A.-N.*)

Thai grone and *plene* thaire stomake,

For theim hus nedes ille fere.

MS. Cantab. Fr. v. 46, f. 84.

PLENER. Completely; fully. (*A.-N.*)

He lokede yn hys elner,

That fond hym spending alle *plener*,

When that he hadde nedes,

And ther nas noon, for soth to say,

And Gyfre was y-ryde away

Up Bleunchord hys stede.

Illustrations of Fairy Mythology, p. 25.

PLENERLICHE. Fully. (*A.-N.*)

Not only upon ten or twelve,

But *plenerliche* upon us alle.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 34.

PLENNY. To complain fretfully. *East.*

PLENTETHE. Plenty.

Thonour in Merche synnyfyes that seme yow
grett wyndes, *plentethe* off cornes, and grette
stryff amanges the peple.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 50.

PLENTEVOUSNESS. Plentifulness.

Now, God, that ert ful of al *plenteuousness*,

Of al vertus, grace, and charyte.

MS. Cantab. Fr. i. 6, f. 157.

PLENY-TIDES. Full tides. *Greene.*

PLES. Palace. Thornton Rom. p. 194.

PLESERY. A flower garden. *Line.*

PLESINGES. Pleasures. *Chaucer.*

PLETE. To plead. (*A.-N.*)

Thou schalt be an apersye, my sone, in mylys ij. or
thre,

Y wolde thou had some fayre ryens to amende wyth
thy degree;

I wolde thou were e man of lawe, to holde togedur
my londe,

Thou schalt be *pletet* with, when y am gon, fulle
wele y nodurtonde. *MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 38, f. 81.*

Who shall then *plete* for the erly or late,

For ell thy synys thou stoodist dissoloute.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 41.

PLETHAN. To braid; to plait. *Cornue.*

PLETTE. To strike. (*A.-S.*)

He bounden him so fele sore,

That he gen crieu Godes ore,

That he ehold of his hende *plette*.

Hereb. 9444.

PLEVINE. Warranty; assurance. (*A.-N.*)

PLEW. A plough. *North.*

PLEX. A shield. (*Lat. Med.*)

PLEYT. Playeth. (*A.-N.*)

Fortunes whele so felly wyth me *pleyt*,

Of my desyre that I mey so ryghte nochte.

MS. Cantab. Fr. i. 6, f. 12.

PLEYTES. The threads or platts of a cord.

This corde is costome, that is of thre *pleytes*, that
is of ydul thout, unonest speche and wykyd dede.

Winsterton's Sermon, 1386, MS. Hutton 57, p. 83.

PLIERS. A kind of tongs used by smokers for
taking up a lighted wood coal. *Glouc.*

PLIP. A plough. *Yorksh.*

PLIGHTE. (1) To engage; to promise. (*A.-S.*)

His staffe was e yong oake,

He would give a gret stroke.

Bevis wondred, I you *plight*,

And asked him what he hight;

My name, sayd he, is Ascupert,

Sir Grassy sent me hetherward.

Beves of Hampton, n. d.

The shype ax seyde unto the wryght,

Mete and drynke I schall the *plyght*,

Clene hose and clen schone,

Gete them wer as ever thou kane.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 23.

(2) A measure or piece of lawn. See Bloat, in
v. *Plite*. Spenser uses it for a fold or pleat.

(3) To twist, or braid. *Greene, li. 227.*

The excellent horse-men of the Romanes had no

brest-pletes, (as Polibius affirmeth,) and therefore

were naked in their fore parts, providing for the

danger that be behid them, and defending their

brests by their owne celerity: their shildes were

made of ox-skinnes *plyghed* and pasted together,

being a litle round in compasse like the fashion of

e man's belly.

Topell's Four-Footed Beasts, 697, p. 318.

(4) Pulled; plucked. (*A.-S.*)

- (5) In plyght, i. e. on a promise to fight again in the morning.

Thus they justyd tyllt hyt was nyght,
Then they departed in *plyght*,
They had mede to rest;
Some on the morne when hyt was day,
The knyghtes gysed them fulle gay,
And proved them fulle preste.

M.S. Cantab. Fl. il. 36, f. 76.

- PLIM. (1) Pliable. *Heref.*

- (2) To fill; to swell. *Var. dial.* As an adjective, stont and fat.

- (3) Perpendicular. *Warw.* A plummet is sometimes called a *plim*. *Plom* occurs in Towneley Mysteries, p. 33.

- (4) To pounce down on prey.

- PLISH. To excoriate. *North.*

- PLITIL. Harm. (*A.-S.*)

He [hæth] mi load with mikel onrith,
With michel wrong, with mikel *plith*,
For I ne misdeed him nevere nouth,
And havede me to sorwe hrouth. *Herebok*, 1370.

The kyng upon this wrongful *plith*,

Gower, M.S. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 80.

- PLIȚT. Same as *Plight* (1). *I plȥt*, I promise you, a kind of expletive.

Then he tolde hym alle the case
Off passiolodion what it was,

And beresfynde, I *plȥt*. *M.S. Cantab. Fl. v. 46, f. 54.*

- PLOAT. To pull feathers; to tear off the garments. *Northumb.*

- PLOCK. (1) A small field. *Heref.*

- (2) A block for chopping wood on. *West.*

- PLODGE. To walk in mud or water; to plunge. *Northumb.*

- PLOG. To clog, or hinder. *Sussex.*

- PLOGHE. Sport; pleasure.

He askede tham mete for charyte,
And they bade hym synke, and swa do we,
Hefe we none other *plage*. *Jaumbon*, 397.

- PLOKE. To pluck, or pull.

Whan ichave thin hed of take.

Be the berd y schei him schake,

That him schel smerte sore;

So y schei him therbi *ploke*,

That ei is teth schei roke,

That sitteth in is beved. *Romanes of Rembrun*, p. 474.

- PLOLL-CAT. A whore.

- PLOMAILE. Plumage; feathers. (*A.-N.*)

- PLOME. A plummet. *Palgrave.*

- FLOOD. Ploughed. *Northumb.*

- PLOOKY. Pimpled. *North.*

- PLOSHETT. A swampy meadow. *Devon.*

- PLOT. A patch. (*A.-N.*)

- PLOTE. To scald a pig. *North.*

- PLOUCHS. Pimples. Kennett, MS.

- PLOUGH. (1) Used for oxen kept to draw the plough, not for horses. (2) A wheel carriage drawn by oxen and horses.

- PLOUGH-HALE. The handle of a plough.

- PLOUGHING. The depth of a furrow.

- PLOUGH-IRON. A ploughshare. *Var. dial.*

- PLOUGHJAGS. Labourers begging on the first Monday after Twelfth-day, generally called Plough Monday. *Line.*

- PLOUGH-JOGGER. A ploughman. *Norf.*

On a Sunday, Tariton rode to Iford, where his father kept; and, dining with them at his sisters,

there came in divers of the country to see him, amongst whom was one plaine country *plough-jegger*, who said hee was of Teriton's kin, and so called him cousin. *Tariton's Jests*, 1611.

- PLOUGH-LAND. As much land as one plough will till in a year. *Pr. Parv.*

- PLOUGH-MONDAY. "The Monday next after Twelfth-day, on which day, in the North of England, the plowmen themselves draw a plough from door to door, and beg plow-money to drink, which, having obtained, they plow two furrows across in the base court, or other place near the houses. In other parts of England, if any of the plowmen, after their days work on that day, come to the kitchen-hatch with his goad or whip, and cry *Cock in the pot* before the maids say *Cock on the dunghill*, then they gain a cock for Shrove-Tuesday," Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 501. Tusser thus alludes to this singular custom,—

Plough Monday, next after that Twelf-tide is past,
Bids out with the plough, the worst husband
is last;

If plowman get hatchet, or whip to the skreene,
Maids loseth their cocke, if no water be seen.

- PLOUGH-PADDLE. A small plate or paddle used for cleansing the plough. *Var. dial.*

- PLOUGH-SOCK. A ploughshare. *North.*

- PLOUGH-START. A plough handle. *Palgrave.*

- PLOUGH-STOTS. The procession of the plough-stots still continues in Yorkshire on the second Monday in the year, when a plough is drawn along without the share, preceded by a number of rustics decorated with ribands, and blowing a cow's horn.

- PLOUNCE. To flounce about; to plunge in with a loud noise. *Var. dial.*

- PLOUT. (1) A plant. *Somerset.*

- (2) A long walking-stick carried by foot-hunters. *North.*

- PLOUTER. To wade through anything; to be busied in dirty work. *North.* Grose has *plowding*, wading, p. 120.

- PLOVER. A whore. An old cant term.

- PLOW. A ploughed field. *Suffolk.*

- PLOWDEN. "The case is altered, quoth Plowden," a very favourite old proverbial phrase. Plowden was an eminent lawyer in Queen Mary's time, who being asked what legal remedy there was against some hogs that trespassed on the complainant's ground, he answered, he might have very good remedy; but the other telling him they were his hogs, "Nay, then, the case is altered," quoth Plowden.

There Plowden in his leed ruff starch'd on edg
Peeps like an slider through a quickset hedg,
And brings his stale demur to stop the course
Of her proceedings with her yolk of horse;
Then fells to handling of the case, and so
Shews her the posture of her over-throw,
But yet for all his law and double fees
Shew'le bring him to joyne issue on his knees,
And make him pay for expedition too;
Thus the gray fox acts his green sins anew.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 102.

POWEFFERE. Companion in play. (*A.-S.*)
PLOWKKY. Covered with pimples.

For hyme that is smetyne with his awene blode,
 and spredis over alle his lymmes, and waxes *plowkky*,
 and brekes owis. *MS. Lincoln Med. f. 294.*

PLOW-LODE. "*Caracuta*, plow lode," Nominale MS. It seems to be the same as *Plough-land*, q. v.

PLOWMELL. A small wooden hammer occasionally fixed to the plough, still used in the North; in the Midland counties in its stead is used a plough-hatchet.

PLOWRING. Weeping. *Prompt. Parv.*

PLOWSHO. A ploughshare. *Kennett.*

PLOY. A merry-meeting. *North.*

PLOYE. A plough. Nominale MS.

PLUCK. (1) Courage. *Var. dial.* "To pluck up one's heart," to be bold, to rejoice. Against the pluck, i. e. against the inclination.

(2) To pluck a crow or goose with any one, i. e. to quarrel with him.

(3) To pluck a rose, i. e. to go to the jakes, said of women. Middleton, lv. 222.

(4) A dry pluck, i. e. a severe stroke.

This same is kind cuckolds luck :

These fellows have given me a dric pluck,

Now I have never a crose to blasse me.

Marriage of Witt and Wisdome, 1579.

(5)

Our kynde and Robyn rode toggyder,

Forsoth as I you say,

And they shone *plucke* buffet,

As they went by the way. *Robin Hood, l. 75.*

(6) Same as (1)?

———— I had the lock

To see, and drink a little *pluck.*

Brown's Songs, 1661, p. 167.

(7) A student who fails in an university examination is said to be *plucked*.

PLUCKING. The worsted plucked from the machine while the wheel is turning. *North.*

PLUERE. Weeping. (*A.-N.*)

PLUF. A tube of tin through which boys blow peas. *Line.* Also called a *pluffer*.

PLUFFE. A plough. *Yorksh.*

PLUFFY. Spongy; porous. *Devon.* It is sometimes explained, soft, plump.

PLUG. A dwarfish fellow. *East.*

PLUM. (1) Light; soft. *West.*

(2) Sensible; honest. *North.*

(3) Very; exceedingly. *Kent.*

(4) Straight; upright; perpendicular. *Plum downe*, Cotgrave in v. *Encarpel*.

(5) *Plum round*, quite round. "Make their attire to sit *plum round*," Harrison, p. 172. *Plum fat*, Florio, p. 33.

PLUMAKIN. The magnum-bonum plum.

PLUME. To pick or pluck the feathers off a hawk or other bird.

PLUMED-SWAN. A white colour. One of the terms of ancient alchemy.

PLUMMY. Soft; wet; mouldy. *Devon.*

PLUMP. (1) Dry; hard. *Kent.*

(2) A clump of trees. *North.*

(3) A crowd of people; a mass of anything. It is sometimes a verb, to collect together.

"Assemble theymeselves in plumpes," More's Supplycacyon of Soulys, sig. F. ii.

Rydes into rowte his dede to revenge,

Presede into the plumpes and with a pryncce mates.

Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.

When kyng Richard perceived that the people by plumpes fled from hym to Duke Henry.

Hall's Union, 1548.

(4) A pump; a draw-well. *Cornue.*

(5) A hard blow. *Var. dial.*

(6) Directly; exactly. *Var. dial.* Forby has *plumpendicular*, perpendicular.

PLUM-PORRIDGE. Porridge with plums in it, a favourite dish at Christmas in some parts of the country. It is mentioned as part of Christmas fare in the Humourist, ed. 1724, p. 22, and by Addison.

PLUMP-PATE. A thick-headed fellow.

PLUMPY. To churn. *Cornue.*

PLUMTEN. Plunged. *Weber.*

PLUM-TREE. The female podendum. *Have at the plum tree* seems to have been either the burden of a song or a proverbial phrase. It occurs in Middleton, although Mr. Dyce does not seem to be acquainted with the meaning of the term itself, which may be gathered from Cotgrave, in v. *Hocke-prunier*, and the Marriage of Witt and Wisdome, p. 16.

PLUNGE. (1) A deep pool. *Somerset.*

(2) A strait or difficulty. *Greene.*

PLUNGY. Wet; rainy. (*A.-N.*)

PLUNKET. A coarse woollen cloth.

PLUNKY. Short; thick; heavy. *East.*

PLUNT. A walking-stick, generally one which has a large knob. *Glouc.*

PLURISY. Superabundance. *Shak.*

PLUSIES. The thin hoops which hold a besom together. *West.*

PLY. To bend; to consent, or comply. Still in use in Dorset, Barnes's GL.

PLYER. A very common bawd.

PLYMOUTH-CLOAK. A cane, or stick. So called, says Ray, "because we use a staff in *cuervo*, but not when we wear a cloak."

PO. A peacock. (*A.-S.*)

A pruest proud ase a po,

Seththe weddeth us bo.

Wright's Political Songs, p. 150.

POACHED. Land is said to be *poached* when it is trodden with holes by heavy cattle. *Var. dia.*

POACHING. Swampy. *Devon.*

POAD-MILK. The first milk given by cows after calving. *Sussex.*

POARE-BLIND. Dim-sighted. The word occurs in Hollyband's Dictionario, 1593.

POAT. To kick. *Devon.*

POBS. Porridge. *Craven.*

POCIE. A pocket. (*A.-N.*)

Unto another she dyde as moche;

For they love nose but for theyr *pocha*.

The Complaine of them that ben to late Married.

POCHEE. A dish in ancient cookery consisting principally of poached eggs. *Pegge.*

POCHERS. Potters?

POCHIN. A hedgehog. *Somerset.*

POCHIT. A pollard tree. *Line.*

POCK. To push. *Somerset.*

POCK-ARR. A pock mark. *North.*

POCKET. (1) A lump of bread.

(2) A measure of hops. *Kent.* Half a sack of wool is called a pocket.

POCKET-CLOCK. A watch.

Though as small pocket-clocks, whose every wheel
Doth each mis-motion and distemper feel,
Whose hands gets shaking palkes, and whose string
His sinews slackens, and whose soul, the spring,
Expires, or languishes; whose pulse, the flee,
Either beats not, or beats unevenly.

Donne's Poems, p. 247.

POCK-FREDDEN. Marked with the smallpox.

POD. (1) A foot. *North.* Generally a child's foot, and hence the verb *pod*, to toddle.

(2) To put down awkwardly. *North.*

(3) A large protuberant belly. Hence applied to the body of a cart. *South.*

(4) A young jack, nearly full grown.

PODAGER. Gont in the feet. Berners mentions this disease in hawks as the *podagere*.

PODART. A young sheep. *Linc.*

PODDEL. A puddle. *Palsgrave.*

The porter and hys men in haste
Kynge Robert in a *podells* caste;
Unseemly was hys body than,
That he was lyke non odur man.

M.S. Cantab. Ft. II. 30, f. 241.

PODDER. (1) Beans, peas, tares, or vetches, or such ware as have pods. *Kent.* Also, a gatherer or seller of peas, one who takes them to market for sale.

(2) "A weed called *podder*, winding about hempe or other like," *Hollyband's Dictionary*, 4to. Lond. 1593.

PODDER-GRATTEN. *Podder* stuhhle. The following sentence was used by the gardener of a gentleman living in Kent, describing a feat of his own. "I took up a libbet that lay by the sole, and hove it at a haggister that sat in the *podder-gratten*."

PODDISH. Porridge. *Craven.*

PODDY. Round and stont in the belly.

PODE. A tadpole. "Irannys, or podys, or vermyu," *Arch.* xxx. 353. Mr. Dyce, *Skelton*, ii. 104, conjectures it to mean a *load*; but Grose has *pokead* in the sense we have given.

PODECHE. Pottage. *Nominal MS.* *Podish* occurs in the West. and Cumb. *Dial.* p. 379.

PODGE. (1) Porridge. Still in use.

A! sirra, my masters, how saist thou, Hodge?
What, art thou hangrie? wilt thou eat my *podge*?

Marriage of Wit and Wisdom, 1579.

(2) To stir and mix together. *East.*

(3) A pit, or hole; a cesspool. *Kent.*

PODGER. A platter, or dish. *West.*

PODING. A pudding. *Palsgrave.*

POD-WARE. Pulse growing in pods or cods. *Kent.* See *Podder*.

POE. A turkey. *North.*

POFF. To run very fast. *Linc.*

POG. A push, or blow. *Somerset.*

POGIL. (1) A poke; a sack. "When me profereth the pigge, opon the *poghe*," *MS. Douce* 52, xv. Cent.

(2) An interjection of contempt. See *Stani-*

hurst's Description of Ireland, p. 13. Still in very common use.

POGRIM. A religious fanatic. *East.*

POGY. Intoxicated. *Var. dial.*

POHEADS. Musical notes. So called perhaps from their resemblance to tadpoles. *North.*

POHEN. A peahen. *Skelton.*

POICH. A hive to take bees in after they have swarmed. *Yorksh.*

POIGNIET. A wristband. (*Fr.*) "Poygniet for ones sleeves, *poignet*," *Palsgrave*.

POILE. Apulia. *Lydgate.*

POINADO. A dagger, or poniard. See Heywood's *Royall King*, 4to. 1637, sig. l.

POINAUNT. Sharp; cutting. (*A.-N.*)

POINE. (1).

I *payns* alle his *paveyones* that to hymselfe *pendes*,
Dyghttes his *dowbittes* for dukes and erles.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 81.

(2) A little fellow, or dwarf.

Michal wonder had *Leodegan*,
That swiche a litel *poins* of man
So fele in so litel *thraws*
So manliche had y-slawe.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 219.

POINT. (1) To show, or explain; to point out; to declare; to write.

(2) The principal business. (*A.-N.*)

(3) A tagged lace, used in ancient dress. To *truss* a *point*, to tie the laces which held the breeches, and hence to *untruss* a *point*, to untie them, a delicate mode of expressing *altru* *exonerare*.

(4) To fill up the open interstices of a wall with mortar. *Var. dial.*

(5) To *point* the earth, to put down one's foot to the ground. *North.*

(6) To appoint, or equip.

(7) In good *point*, in good condition. This phrase occurs in *Hollinshed's Engl.* i. 162.

(8) A deed, or martial exploit.

Yt thou durst, *par ma fay*,
A *point* of armys undyrtake,
Thow broke her will fore ay.

Torrent of Portugal, p. 36.

(9) To paint, or portray.

POINT-DEVICE. With the greatest exactness; excessively exact. *Chancer, Cant. T.* 3689.

The *wenche* she was full proper and nyce,
Amonge all other she bare graat price,
For she coude tricke it *point* device,
But fewe like her in that countree.

The Miller of Abington, n. d.

POINTEL. (1) A style, or pencil, for writing. (*A.-N.*) "Stilus, a *poyn*tile," *Nominal MS.*

Nomina rerum pertinentium clerico. "Poyntell or caracte, *espingle de fer*," *Palsgrave*.

And be assayed with thilk doctrine which the secretaries of God hath set in *pointill*.

Philip's Works, p. 376.

Thenne looked aftir Sir Zakary

Tebies and *poyn*tel 1716.

Cyclopaedia, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 60.

(2) Chequer work in paving floors.

POINTEN. To prick with a pointed instrument or with anything pointed. (*A.-N.*)

POINTING-STOCK. A laughing-stock; a person so silly as to be pointed at in ridicule.

POINTLET. A small promontory.

POINTMENT. An appointment.

The Sairins be set the *pointment* to hold,
And to God they be *geyn* the bodys hold.

Rowland, MS. Laned. 388, f. 396.

POINTOURE. A painter, or artist.

POINTS. The divisions in the side of a quadrant. MS. Sloane 213.

POISE. Weight.

We been informed how ye have laboured, contrary to natural kindness and duty of legiance, divers matters of great *poise*; and also how proclamations have been made in your name and our cousin's of Warwick, to assemble our liege people, no mention made of us. *MS. Harl. 543.*

As for his corporature, I suppose verily that if we had him here in this world to be weighed in the ballance, the *poise* of his body would shew itself more ponderous than five and twenty, peradventure thirty of ours. *The Man in the Moone, 1607, p. 74.*

POIT. (1) To push, or kick. *North.*

(2) A poker for a fire. *Yorksh.*

(3) Impertinent; very forward. *East.*

POKE. (1) A bag, or sack. *North.*

(2) A cesspool. *Kent.*

(3) To thrust the head forward; to stoop in walking. *West.*

(4) A large wide long sleeve, very much worn about the year 1400, and shortly before that period.

An hool clooth of scarlet may not make a gowne,
The *pokes* of purchase hangen to the erthe.

MS. Digby 41, f. 7.

(5) Scurf in the head. *Lincol.*

(6) A finger-stall. *Craven.*

(7) To project, or lean forward. *Far. dial.*

(8) A cock of bay. *Devon.*

(9) To gore, as a hull does. *West.*

(10) To give an offence. *North.*

POKE-CART. A miller's cart, filled with sacks or pokes of meal. *East.*

POKE-DAY. The day on which the allowance of corn is made to labourers, who, in some places, receive a part of their wages in that form. *Suffolk.*

POKE-MANTLE. A portmanteau. *North.*

POKE-PUDDING. (1) A long round pudding.

(2) The long-tailed titmouse. *Glouc.*

POKER. (1) A single-barrelled gun.

(2) The same as *Poking-stick*, q. v.

POKE-SHAKKINS. The youngest pig of a litter. *North.*

POKEY. (1) Sane. *Cumb.*

(2) Miserably small. *Far. dial.*

POKING-STICK. An instrument for putting the plaits of a ruff in a proper form. It was originally made of wood or bone; afterwards of steel, in order that it might be used hot.

A ruffe about his neck, not like a ruffian but inch broad, with small sets, as if a peece of a tobacco-pipe had bene his *poking-stick*; his gloves are thrust under his girdle that you may see how he rings his fingers.

The Man in the Moone, 1609, sig. D. iv.

POKOK. A peacock.

A fair *pokok* of pris men paien to Juno.

MS. Bodl. 264, f. 213.

POLACK. A Polander. *Shak.*

POLANS. Knee-pieces in armour.

POLAYL. Poultry. (*A.-N.*) *Polayi briddie*,

domestic poultry, barn-door fowls.

POLBER. A kind of early barley.

POLCHIER. A poacher. *Northampton.*

POLDER. A boggy marshy soil. *Kent.*

POLE. Some kind of fish mentioned in MS.

Bibl. Coll. S. Johan. Cantab. B. vi.

POLEAPS. A leather strap belonging to some part of cart harness. *Far. dial.*

POLE-HEAD. A tadpole. Palsgrave has *polet*, which is still in use. See *Pode*.

POLEIN. (1) A sharp or picked top set in the fore-part of the shoe or boot. *Blount.*

(2) A pulley. *Nominal MS.*

POLE-PIECE. A woman's caul. *Devon.*

POLER. A barber. *Chesh.*

POL-EVIL. A kind of eruption on the neck and ears of horses. *West.*

POL-WORK. A long tedious business.

POL-GARMENTS. Cloth for garments, smooth on one side and rough on the other, as velvet, and similar materials.

POLICE. Policy. *Nabbes.*

POLIFF. A pulley.

Than be-sake the *poliff*,
With gret strong wordes and styffe,
How, ser twyvel, me thanks you grieved i
What devylls who hath you thus meryd?

MS. Ashmole 61.

POLIMITE. Many coloured?

Of yonge Joseph the cote *polimitté*,
Wroughte by the power of alle the Trinité.

Lozgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 13.

POLING. A plank of wood used in mines to prevent earth or stone from falling. *Derb.*

POLIPRAGMAN. A busy meddler.

POLISSER. A smock-frock. *Devon.*

POLK. (1) Bulk. *Hearne.*

(2) A pool. "Iler hors a polk stap in," Sir
Tristrem, p. 284. It seems to mean an eddy
or whirlpool in Fr. Parv.

Ther was swilk dreping of the folk,
That on the feid was nevere a *polk*,
That it oc stod of blod so ful,
That the stream ran intill the hul.

Harleok, 2635.

POLKE. To place or put.

POLL. (1) To rob; to cheat. "Pilling and polling" was a very common phrase.

And have wynded all the *polling* and extortion of
hys unmesurable officers. *Hall's Union, 1548.*

(2) To cut the hair.

(3) The head. *Far. dial.* Hence the phrase
poll by poll, head by head, one by one.

POLLAGE. A head-tax.

POLLARD. (1) Coarse flour; bran. The coarsest
bran, according to Harrison, p. 168.

(2) A clipped coin. See *Blount*.

(3) A stag without horns.

POLLAX. A heavy halberd. (*A.-S.*) This
term is still used by butchers.

POLLDAVY. A coarse cloth or canvas.

Your deligence knaves, or I shall canvasse your
polldevys; deafen not a gallant with your anon,
anon, sir, to make him stop his eares at an over-
reckoning. *The Bride, 1640, sig. C. iii.*

POLLE. To cut down or lop a wood.

And dystroya my castels and my townes,
Botha be dales and be downes,
Tha polle my woodeys and forestes downe.

MS. Cent. 8. Ff. li. 30, f. 211.

So may thy pastures with thy flowery feasts,
As suddenly as lard, fat thy lean beasts;
So may thy woods oft polle'd, yet ever wear
A green, and (when she list) a golden hair.

Donne's Poems, p. 175.

POLLED-COW. One without horns. *North.*

POLLED-OFF. Intoxicated. *Var. dial.*

POLLENGER. A pollard tree.

POLLEPIT. A pulpit. *Nominale MS.*

POLLER. (1) A bee-roost. *North.*

(2) To beat in the water with a pole. Figuratively, to labour without effect.

(3) A robber; an extortioner.

(4) A kind of dart. *Nominale MS.*

POLLETES. Pieces of armour for the shoulders, mentioned in Hall, Henry IV. f. 12.

POLLING. Retaliation. *Var. dial.*

POLLRUMPTIOUS. Restive; unruly; foolishly confident. *Var. dial.*

POLLYWIGS. Tadpoles. "Tadpoles, pollywiggers, yooque frogs," Florio, p. 212. "Pollywigge wurm" occurs in the Prompt. Parv.

Dame, what ails your ducks to die!

Eatlog o' pollywiggers, eating o' pollywiggers.

White's Specimen, 1794, p. 19.

POLMAD. In a rage for fighting.

POLRON. That part of the armour which covered the neck and shoulders. "Avant bras d'un harnois, the *polrons* of an armoure," Hollybaud's Dictionary, 1593. It is mentioned in Hall, Henry IV. f. 12.

And some only but a aura geyon,

Over his *polrynges* reaching to the knee.

Charles MS.

POLSHEN. To polish. (*A.-N.*)

POLSHRED. To lop a tree. *Palgrave.*

POLT. (1) A thump or blow. *Var. dial.*

(2) A rat-trap that falls down. *Kent.*

(3) Saucy; audacious. *Kent.*

(4) To cut, or shave. *Somerset.*

POLTATE. A potato. *Cornes.*

POLT-FOOT. A club-foot. Ben Jonson terms Vulcan "this polt-footed philosopher."

POLTING-LUG. A long thin rod used for heating apples off the trees. *Glouc.*

POMAGE. (1) Cyder. Harrison, p. 170.

Where of late dales they used much *pomage*, or cider for want of barley, now that lacke is more commonly supplied with oates.

Leland's Perambulation, 1596, p. 10.

(2) A pumice-stone. It is the translation of *pumex* in the *Nominale MS.* xv. Cent.

POMANDER. A kind of perfume, generally made in the form of a ball, and worn about the person. Sometimes the case for holding pomanders was so termed. Receipts for making this perfume differ considerably from each other. Perhaps the following will suffice.

Take pyppyns or other lyke melowe apples, and laye them upon a tyle for to bake in an oven; than take out the core and the kernels, and make thym cleane wythin, brayenge and breakyng the reste, and strayne it thorough a fyne canvase or straynour.

Thys dooe, take as muche fat or greasse of a kyddas as you have apples, and strayne it lykawys, boylinge it all together in a newe vessel well leaded, untill the rose water bee consumed; then adda to it muske, cloves, outnegges, and such lyke substances of a reasonable quantyty according to your discretion; provided alwayes that they be well brayed and broken in pyeces as is above sayed; and boyle them in the like maner aforesayd; then straine them and kepe them. *The Secretes of Mayster Aleris, 1550, p. 57.*

To make pomanders.

Take two penny-worth of labdanum, two penny-worth of storax liquid, one penny-worth of calamus aromaticus, as much balm, half a quarter of a pound of fine wax, of cloves and mace two penny-worth, of liquid aloes three penny-worth, of nutmegs eight penny-worth, and of musk four grams: beat all these exceedingly together till they come to a perfect substance, then mould it in any fashion you please, and dry it.

Markham's English House-Wife, ed. 1675, p. 109.

POME. (1) To pelt continuously. *North.*

(2) To pummel with the fist. *Cornes.*

(3) A young rabbit. *Devon.*

POME-GARNADE. A pomegranate. (*A.-N.*)

POMEL. A ball, or knob; a globular ornament, or anything globular. (*A.-N.*). It means sometimes the top of the head. In *pomet touris* in Lybeaus Disconus, 1295, no error for *pomet touris*, round towers? I have not met with the phrase elsewhere.

She saughe there many comly telds

Wythe *pometies* bryghte as goldis beghe.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 118.

On the *pometie* yt was wrete,

Fro a prynce yt was gat,

Mowopolyardus he hyght.

Torrent of Portugal, p. 81.

POMELEE. Spotted. *Maundersile.*

POME-WATER. A kind of apple. See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 15. In the Widow of Watling Street, p. 15, the apple of the eye is termed a *pomewater*.

POMICE. The residue of apples after the juice has been extracted. *West.*

POMMADO. Vaulting on a horse, without the aid of stirrups, by resting one hand on the saddle-bow. The pommado reverse was vaulting off again.

POMON. Lungs. (*A.-N.*)

POMPAL. Proud; pompous.

Thy elder sisters loves are more

Thao well I can demand,

To whom I equally bestow

My kyngdome and my land,

My *pompal* state and all my goods,

That lovingly I may

With those thy sisters be maintaio'd

Untill my dyng day.

Ballad of King Leir, n. d.

POMPED. Pampered. *Hauers.*

POMPILLION. A ointment made of black poplar buds. See Cotgrave, in v. *Populeon*. A more complete account of it will be found under *popilion*.

POMPION. A pumpkin. (*Fr.*) It is the translation of *citrourille* in Hollybaud's Dictionary, 4to, Lond. 1593.

POMPIRE. Melagium. A kind of apple men-

- tioned in Rider's Dictionary, 1640. "Pomper, frute," Palsgrave.
- POMPLE.** To hobble?
 1 lence, 1 len, on lyme I lasse,
 1 pe-ke, 1 pemple, 1 palle, 1 passe. *Reitz, Antiq.* ii. 211.
- POMSTER.** To doctor or play the quack with salves and slops; to apply a medicament to a wound or contusion, or to administer medicine internally. *West.*
- PON.** A pond. *Drayton.*
- PONCHONG.** A puncheon of iron, used in making holes in iron or steel.
- PONENT.** Western. (*Ital.*)
- PONGE.** A pound. *Const. Freem.* p. 20.
- PONTIAUNT.** Poignant; acute. (*A.-N.*)
- PONICHE.** To punish. *Lydgate.*
 Maryes sone, most of honoure,
 Thai ryche and pore may *ponyche* and please,
 Lys ma oow to my longoure,
 And gyf me lysens to lyve in case.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6.
- PONIET.** A wristband.
- PONTEO.** (1) Bruised; indented. *West.*
 (2) Tainted; not fresh. *Dorset.*
- POO.** To pull. *North.*
- POOCH.** (1) A pot; a jug. *South.*
 (2) To thrust out the lips in a sullen discontented manner. *West.* Grose and Polwhele have *poochee*, to make mouths at a person, screwing up the mouth like a pouch. *Grose.*
- POODLE.** The English Channel. *Corno.*
- POODLER.** The young coalfish. *North.*
- POOK.** (1) To kick. *Devon.*
 (2) A calf's stomach for rennet. *West.*
 (3) A cock of hay. *Somerset.* To pook hay or barley, to make it up into cocks.
 (4) The belly; the stomach. *West.*
- POOK-NEEDLE.** The cockle in corn. *Sussex.*
- POOLE.** A measure of work in slating, or covering houses with slate, where every *poole* of work is either six feet broad and fourteen feet upon both sides, or 168 feet in length and one in breadth.
- POOLINGS.** The fat which is stripped off from the intestines of an animal. *North.*
- POOLS.** The spaces on each side of the threshing-floor of a barn. *Devon.*
- POOL-SPEARE.** A reed. *South.*
- POOLY.** Mictura. *West.*
- POOMER.** Anything very large. *North.*
- POON.** To kick. *North.*
- POOP.** (1) A puppy. *Somerset.*
 (2) A gulp in drinking. *North.*
 (3) To cheat; to deceive; to cozen.
- POOP-NODDY.** The game of love.
- POOR.** Lean, out of condition; applied to live stock. *Var. dial.*
- POOR-AND-RICH.** An old game, mentioned in Taylor's Motto, 12mo. Lond. 1622, sig. D. iv.
- POOR-BODY.** A very common expression of pity or sympathy for an unfortunate person.
- POOR-JOHN.** A kind of fish, salted and dried. It was cheap and coarse.
- POORLY.** Somewhat unwell. *Var. dial.*
- POOT.** (1) A chicken, or pullet. *Cheek.*
 (2) To cry; or blubber. *Somerset.*

- (3) A lake, or pool of water.
- POOTY.** A snail-shell. *Northampton.*
- POP.** (1) Ginger-beer. *Var. dial.*
 (2) A short space. *Lane.*
- POP-GLOVE.** The foxglove. *Corusc.*
- POPE.** (1) A term of contempt. "What a *pope* of a thing." *Dorset.*
 He, having no answer, began to curse and ban,
 hidding a *pope* on all women.
Westward for Smelts, 1620.
 (2) "I know no more than the Pope of Rome," a very common simile.
 A simple fellow being arraign'd at the bar, the judge was so favourable to him as to give him his book, and they hid him read. Read I truly, my Lord, says he, I can read no more than the *Pope* of Rome.
Oxford Jest, 1706, p. 93.
- POPE-JULIUS.** An old game, possibly similar to the modern game of Pope John.
- POPELER.** A kind of bird, explained by *populus* in the Prompt. Parv.
- POPELOT.** A deceiver. (*A.-N.*)
- POPERIN.** A kind of pear. There were two sorts, the summer-poperin, and the winter-poperin.
- POPES.** Weevils. Urry gives this as a Hamp shire word, in his MS. adds. to Ray.
- POPES-HEAD.** A broom with a very long handle for sweeping ceilings and high places.
- POPET.** A puppet. (*A.-N.*)
- POP-GUN.** Elder-wine. *South.*
- POP-HOLY.** Hypocrisy. *Lydgate, p. 46.*
- POPILION.** The following receipt for to make *poppybone* is from a MS. in my possession.
 Take liij. *li.* of popelere levis, and liij. *li.* of erbe watur, and a powde of henbane, and a *li.* of pet morell, a *li.* of orpyn, a *li.* of sygrene, halfe a *li.* of weybrod, halfe a *li.* of eodye, halfe a *li.* of vyolentes, halfe a *li.* of welle crewyn, and thern wece them cense, and stampe them; and thao put to them ij. *li.* and a half of moltyen barowse grece, and medylle them welte togethur; and than put them in a close pott ix. dayys, and than take and worche it up.
- POPILLE.** Tarca. Nominale MS. *Popple* occurs in the provincial glossaries.
- POPINJAY.** A parrot. (*A.-N.*) *Popingaye* blue, a kind of coloured cloth.
 And pypling still he spent the day,
 So merry as the *popingays*;
 Which liked Dowdabel;
 That would she ought, or wuld she noight,
 This lad would oever from her thought;
 She is love-longlog fell. *Drayton's Pastoral.*
- POPLAIN.** The poplar tree. *West.*
- POPLE.** To stalk about; to hobble; to go prying and poking about. *Essexmoor.*
- POPLER.** (1) Pottage. Dekker, 1616.
 (2) A sea-gull. Nominale MS.
- POPLET.** A term of endearment, generally applied to a young girl. *Poppet* is still in common use.
- POPPED.** Nicely dressed. *Chaucer.* Still in use in Leicestershire.
- POPPER.** A dagger. *Chaucer.*
- POPFET.** An idol, or puppet.
 With lyeng and sweryng by no *poppets*,
 But tryng God in a thousand gobbets.
Play of Wit and Science, Bright's MS.

POPPILARY. The poplar tree. *Chesh.*
POPPIN. A puppet. *East.* "Moppe or popyne," Prompt. Parv.

POPPING. Blabbing; chattering. *West.*
For a suretie this felowe waxeth all folysh, i. doth utterly or ell toggyther dote, or is a very popping fool.
Acclatue, 1540.

POPPLE. (1) The poplar tree. *East.* "Populus, a popyltre," Nominale MS.

(2) A hubble. (3) To hubble up. Still is use to the North of Eogland.

(4) A pebble. *Var. dial. (A.-S.)*

(5) A cockle. *North.*

(6) To tumble about. *Suffolk.*

POPPY-PILL. Opium. *North.*

POPULAR. Common; vulgar.

POR. A poker. *North.* "A port of iroo," Arch. xi. 438. See also *ibid.* 437.

PORAILLE. The poor people. (*A.-N.*)

PORBEAGLE. A kind of shark.

PORCELLYS. Young pigs. (*Lat.*)

PORCHIANS.

For the better knowledge, self and sure keeping together of the premises, and of every parte thereof, lest some lewde persons might or woulde imbeill, the same with the desirment of the porchians.

Egerton Papers, p. 14.

PORC-PISCE. A porpoise. *Jonson.*

PORCUPIG. A porcupine.

Had you but seen him in this dress,

How fierce he look'd and how big,

You would have thought him for to be

Some Egyptian porcupig. *The Dragon of Wantley.*

PORE. (1) Power.

To sawe a saule everlastingly

I have full pore and mastery.

Pieces of Ancient Poetry, p. 43.

(2) To look earnestly.

(3) To supply plentifully. *Glouc.*

PORE-COTE. A coat of coarse cloth.

PORED-MILK. Any milk that turns or curdles in the boiling is in Kent called *pored milk*, especially the first milk of a cow when she has calved.

PORET. A young osion. *Porretes, Forme of Cury, p. 41. (A.-N.)*

PORISHLY. Weak-sighted. *Palgrave.*

PORISME. A corollary. (*Gr.*)

PORKER. A young hog fatted for the purpose of being eaten fresh. *Var. dial.*

PORKLING. A small pig. *East.*

PORKPOINT. A porcupine.

PORKY. Fat; plump. *North.*

PORPENTINE. A porcupine. *Shak.*

Gallus, that greatest roost-cock in the rout,

Swelleth as big as Bacchus did with wine;

Like to a hulke he beares himselfe about,

And bristles as a boare or porpentine.

The Mouse-Trap, 1606.

PORPIN. A hedgehog. *Somerset.*

PORR. (1) A plumber, or glazier. *North.*

(2) To push, or thrust. *Cornw.* This word occurs in Baret's *Alvearie*, 1580, P. 579.

(3) To stuff with food. *Somerset.*

PORRA. A kind of pottage.

PORRINGER. A vessel for porridge.

PORRIWIGGLES. Tadpoles. *North.*

PORRON.

I charge and pray mine executors and executors, to perform my will that enueth touching these manors, advowsons, and porrons, chauntries, lands and tementments, abovesaid. *Test. Fetum, p. 260.*

PORT. (1) Carriage; behaviour. (*A.-N.*)

And then y am so symple off port,

That for to fayn sum dysport,

Y play with here lytyle hounde,

Now on the bedde, now on the grounde.

Gower, M.S. Cantab. Fl. 1 6, f. 4.

Ther ben loveris of such a sorte,

That faynen an umbie porte.

Gower, M.S. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 42.

(2) A piece of iron, somewhat in the shape of a horseshoe, fixed to the saddle or stirrup, and made to carry the lance wheo held upright. It is mentioned in Hall, Henry IV. f. 12.

(3) State; attendance; company of retainers. *Shak.* "As lyberall a howse, and as grate a porte," Arch. xviii. 108.

PORTAGE. A port, or porthole.

PORTAGUE. A Portuguese gold coin, worth about three pounds twelve shillings. "The portugue, a peece verie solemnelie kept of diverse, and yet oftymes abused with washing, or absolutelie counterfeited," Harrison's *Eng-land*, p. 219.

Ten thousand portagues, besides great pearls,

Rich costly jewels and stones infinite.

The Jew of Malta, l. 2.

PORTANCE. Manoeir; deportment. *Shak.*

PORTASSE. A breviary.

The pavement of the chyrche the aunchent t-Jers

tredes,

Sum tyme with a portas, sumtyme with a payre or

bedes.

Bale's Kyngs John, p. 67.

And also we thank your noblesse and good fatherhood of our green gowns, oow sent unto us to our great comfort, beseeching your good lordship to remember our portas, and that we might have some fine bonnets sent unto us by the next sure messenger for necessity so requireth.

MS. Cotton. Vespas. F. 114.

PORT-CANNONS. See *Canons*.

PORTCULLIS. A coin struck to Elizabeth's reign with a portcullis stamped on the reverse.

PORTECOLISE. A portcullis. (*A.-N.*)

PORTE-HOIS. A portasse, or breviary.

PORTER. To portray anything. *Palgrave.*

PORTER'S-KNOT. A peculiar kind of knot, particularly strong and effective.

PORTER'S-LODGE. The usual place of chastisement for the menials and homlier retainers of great families. Our old dramatists constantly refer to it.

PORTE-SALE. An open sale of wares.

PORTINGALL. A Portuguese.

PORTLET. A small port. Harrison, p. 60.

PORTMANTLE. A portmantean, of which the ancient form was sometimes port-mantua. "A port-mantua or a cloke-hagge," The *Mao* in the *Moore*, 1609, sig. D.

PORTNANES. Appurtenances. "Meo have a yerd with other portnanes," MS. Addit. 12195.

PORTPANE. A cloth used for carrying bread from the pantry to the dinner-table.

PORTRAITURE. Portrait; likeness.

I will that my executors provide and ordain a marble stone, with an image and *portraiture* of our Saviour Jhesu and of a pient kneeling, with a cedula in his hand, to the foot of the said image of Jhesu.

Test. Vetust. p. 498.

PORTREVE. The chief magistrate of a town.

See a brief dissertation on the origin of the portreeve of Gravesend in Lambard's *Perambulation*, 1596, p. 483.

PORTSALUT. Safe port. (*A.-N.*)**PORTURE.** Carriage; behaviour. (*A.-N.*)**POS.** A deposit, or pledge. (*A.-N.*)**POSE.** (1) A hoard of money. *North.*

(2) To suppose; to place, or put as a supposition. (*A.-N.*) It occurs in Lydgate.

(3) A cold, a rheum in the head.

His care erect, his cleanly nose,

That ne're was troubled with a pose.

Men Miracles, 1656, p. 33.

POSER. The bishop's examining chaplain.

See Harrison's *England*, p. 139. The term is still retained at Eton for the examiner for the King's College fellowships. No doubt from *posen*, which is explained by *examina* in Prompt. Parv. p. 144. In cant language, a *poser* is an unanswerable question or argument.

POSH. A great quantity. *West.***POSNET.** A little pot. *Palgrave*. "*Urciolus*, a posnet," Nominal MS. f. 8.

Then skellies, pans, and posnets put on,

To make them porridge without mutton.

Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 17.

And that is this, the cunning man biddeth set on a *posnet*, or some pan with nayles, and seeth them, and the witch shal come in while they be in seething, and within a few daies after her face will be all bescratched with the nayles.

Gifford's Dialogue on Witches, 1603.

POSS. (1) To dash about. *North.* Pegge explains it, to punch or kick, and *posse*, to push, occurs in Chaucer.

And therein thay keste hir, and possede hir up and downe, and seyde, take the this bathe for thislewthe and thi glotony.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 263.

(2) A waterfall. *Yorksh.*

POSSE. A number of people; no doubt derived from the sheriff's *posse comitatus*.**POSSEDE.** To possess. *Palgrave*.

A! lady myn, how God hath made the riches,

Thyslife alone alle richenes to possede.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 19.

POSSESS. To inform; to persuade; to convince. Still in use. See Craven Gl.**POSSESSIONERS.** An invidious name for those religious communities which were endowed with lands. (*Lat.*)**POSSET.** A drink of wine or treacle boiled with milk. "*Quoddam genns cibi, a posete*," Ortus Vocabulorum, 1500. Junius, in the MS. notes in his copy of the book in the Bodleian, says "*hodiernis in Angliis dicitur posset*." A posset was usually taken before retiring to rest. See Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

It is his mornings draught when he riseth, his conserves or cates when he hath well dined, his afternoones nuncions, and when he goeth to bedde his *posset* smoking hote.

The Man in the Moone, 1609, sig. C. 1.

POSSIBILITIES. This word means *possessions*

in the Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 1, in reference to the property of Anne Page, which is well illustrated by a MS. letter dated about 1610, in the library of Dulwich College, being a letter from a suitor to a father for his permission to woo the daughter, in which he says, "I ryette to you first this cysone, as Londone fashen is, to intrete you that I may have your good will and your wiefs, for if we gee the fathers good will first, then may we bolder spake to the datter, for my *possebeletis* is abel to mantayne her."

My possibilities may raise his hopes

To their first height.

Heywood's Royal King, 1637.

POSSONE. To drive away.**POSSY.** Thick, short, and fat. *North.***POST.** (1) A prop, or support. (*A.-S.*)

(2) "Knock your head up agaiust a post," an address to a blockhead.

(3) *Post alone*, quite alone. *Devon.*

(4) The stakes at cards or dice.

(5) Haste; speed. The expression *post-haste* is still in common use.

(6) A courier, or special messenger.

One night a drunken fellow jostled against a post, but the fellow thought somebody had jostled him, and fell a beating the post till his fingers were broken. Says one to him, *Fie!* what do you do to fight with a post? Is it a post? Why did he not blow his horn, then.

Oxford Jests, 1706, p. 161.

What though such post cannot ride post

Twist Excester and this

In two months space, yet careless they

Those ten whole months to mis.

Ballade, MS. temp. James I.

POST-AND-PAIR. An old game at cards, mentioned in Florio, p. 210; Taylor's Motto, 1622, sig. D. iv. A game called *pops* and *pairs* is mentioned in the West. and Cumb. Dial. p. 379.**POST-AND-PAN-HOUSE.** A house formed of uprights and cross pieces of timber, which are not plastered over, but generally blackened, as many old cottages are in various parts of England.**POST-BIRD.** The gray birdcatcher. *Kent.***POSTIK.** A pestle for a mortar.**POSTIME.** An imposthume.**POSTISIS.** Posts. *Far. dial.***POSTISSER.** Pots. *Berks.***POSTLE.** (1) An Apostle.

Like a postle I am,

For I preche to man.

Armoys of Byrdes, p. 7.

(2) A comment, or short gloss.

POSTOLICON. A white ointment.**POST-PAST.** A kind of dessert.**POST-PIN.** A very small pin. It is the translation of *camion* in Hobblyhand's Dictionarie, 4to. Lond. 1593.**POSTURE.** To strut. *I. of Wight.***POSTOURE.** A pastor.

The chaplaine of a chyrche cathedral,

Whan they han chosen here head or *postoure*.

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 207.

POST-POSED. Put back. (*Fr.*)

POT. (1) A hollow vessel made of twigs with which they take fish. *South.*

(2) A stick with a hemisphere of wicker-work on it, used as a shield in cudgel-playing.

(3) A helmet, or head-piece. The scull was so called. Parts of "the potte of the hede" are mentioned in MS. Sloane 965, f. 44.

(4) *Gone to pot*, ruined.

(5) To deceive. To make a pot at one, to make a grimace or mow. To pot verses, to cap them.

(6) To drink. Still in use.

(7) "The pot is a hog's black-pudding made with the blood and grits nnground stuffed into pigs' guts or chitterlings, otherwise *blackpot*; the *pudding* is more of the sansage kind, and has no blood in it, but minced pork, and sometimes raisins and currants and spice to season it, and many other rich materials, stuffed commonly into the larger guts," MS. Devon. GL.

POTAGRE. The gout. (*Gr.*)

Somme schat have in lymes aboute
For slouthe a *potagre* and a *goute*.

MS. Ashmole 41, f. 37.

POTATOE-BOGLE. A scarecrow.

POT-BOILER. A housekeeper. *East.*

POT-CAKE. A light Norfolk dumpling.

POTCIL. To poke; to thrust at; to push, or pierce. Still in use.

POT-CLAME. A pot-hook. *Pot-clep*, Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

POT-CRATE. A large open basket to carry earthenware in. *Lanc.*

POT-DAY. A cooking-day. *Norf.*

POT-DUNG. Farmyard dung. *Berks.*

POTE. (1) To push, or kick. *North.*

(2) A broad piece of wood used by thatchers to open the old thatch and thrust in the new straw. *Oxon.*

(3) To creep about moodily.

POTECARY. An apothecary. *West.*

This ressayt is bought of no *potecarys*.

Lodgate's *Minor Poems*, p. 69.

POTED. Plaited.

He keeps astarti gate, weares a formall ruffe,
A nosegay, set face, and a *poted* cuffe.

Heywood's *Troia Britannica*, 1609, p. 89.

POTE-HOLE. A small hole through which anything is pushed; a confined place. *West.*

POTENT. (1) A potentate. *Shak.*

(2) A cluh, staff, or crutch. (*A.-N.*) Stilts are called *potens* in Norfolk.

Loke some after a *potens* and spectacle,
Be not ashamed to take hem to thyn ease.

Lodgate's *Minor Poems*, p. 30.

POTENTIAL. Strong; powerful. (*A.-N.*)

POTERNER. A pocket, or pouch.

He plucked out of his *poterner*,
And longer wold not dwell,
He pulled forth a pretty mantle,
Betwene two nut-shells.

The *Boy and the Mantel*.

POTESTAT. A chief magistrate. (*A.-N.*)

POTEWS. A dish in ancient cookery, described in the *Forme of Cury*, p. 80.

POT-GUN. A pop-gun; a mock gun, or 'plaything for schoolboys; consisting of a wooden

tube turned somewhat like the cylindrical part of a cannon, or the barrel of a common handgun, open at both ends, one of which being stuffed or stopped up with a pellet of tow, &c. another of the same kind is violently thrust into the other end by a rammer made on purpose, which so compresses the air between the two pellets, that the first flies out with a considerable force and noise. There was a kind of small cannon so called. "And yet will winke for to discharge a *potgun*," Tell-Tale, Dulwich College MS.

POT-HANGLES. Pot-hooks. *North.*

POTHELL-SLOTIL. A puddle of water.

POTHELONE. To dig, or grub in the earth.

POTHER. To shake; to poke. *West.*

POTHERY. Hot; close; muggy. *West.*

POT-HOOKS-AND-HANGERS. The rude strokes of a boy beginning to write.

POT-KNIGHT. A drunken fellow.

POT-LADLES. Tadpoles. *East.*

POT-LUCK. To take pot-luck, i. e. to partake of a family dinner without previous invitation.

POT-PUDDING. "A white-pot, or pot-pudding," Florio, p. 99. Markham says black-puddings are called *pot*s in Devon.

POTS. The panniers of a pack-saddle. *West.*

POT-SUARE. A potsherd, or piece of broken pottery. Also called a pot-scar.

POT-SICK. Tipsy. Florio, p. 68.

POT-SITTEN. Ingrimmed. *Yorksh.*

POT-STICK. "*Contus*, potstyk," MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45. "Potstykke, *batton*," Palgrave.

POT-SURE. Perfectly confident.

When these rough goits beheld him thus secure,
And arm'd against him like a man *pot-sure*,
They stint vain storms; and so Monstrifera
(So hight the ship) touch'd about Florida.

Legend of Captain Jones, 1659.

POTTENGER. A porringer. *Palgrave*. "A potenger or a little dish with eares," Baret, 1580. Still in use in Devon.

POTTER. (1) To go about doing nothing; to saunter idly; to work badly; to do anything inefficiently. *I'ar. dial.*

(2) To stir; to poke. *Norik.*

(3) To hobbie, as a horse. *Warc.*

(4) To confuse, or disturb. *Yorksh.*

POTTERY-WARE. Earthenware. *West.*

POTTLE. A measure of two quarts.

POTTLE-BELLIED. Pot-bellied. *West.*

POTTLE-DRAUGHT. The taking a bottle of liquor at one draught.

POT-WABLERS. Persons entitled to vote for members of parliament in certain boroughs from having boiled their pots therein. "Tanodunii in agro Somersetsensi vocantur *pot-walliners*," Upton's MS. additions to Janius, in Bodleian Library.

POT-WATER. Water used for household purposes, for cooking, &c. *Devon.*

POTY. Confined; crammed; close. *West.*

POU. (1) To pull. *North.*

(2) A pan, or platter. *Lanc.*

POUCE. (1) A pulse. (*A.-N.*) "Pouce of the arme, *pouce*" Palgrave.

(2) Nastiness. *North.* Hence, *poucy*, dirty, untidy, in a litter.

POUCH. (1) A pocket. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To poke, or push. *West.*

POUD. A boil, or ulcer. *Sussex.*

POUDERED. Interspersed. "A garment powdered with purple studdes," *Hollyband's Dictionnaire*, 1593.

POUDERING TUB. The tub used for salting meat. It is the translation of *charnier* in *Hollyband's Dictionnaire*, 1593. It was also a nickname for the cradle or bed in which a person was laid who was affected with the *lues venerea*.

POUDER-MERCHANT. Pulverized spices.

POUDRE. (1) To salt or spice meat.

(2) Dust. *Kyng Alisaunder*, 2180.

For the poudre of this charging,

No might men se soone scholing.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 170.

Lo! in powder y schall slepe,

For owt of powder fyrst y came.

MS. Cantab. Ft. II. 38, f. 10.

POUKE. (1) A devil; a spirit. Hence the term Puck, applied to Robin Goodfellow, as in Shakespeare, and other writers.

The heved fleighe fram the bouke,

The soule nam the belle pouke.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 206.

(2) A pimple, or blister. *North.* Cotgrave has *ampouk*, "full of water-poukes or wheales."

POUL. St. Paul. (*A.-N.*)

POULAINS. Pointed shoes. (*A.-N.*)

POULDER. Powder. (*A.-N.*)

POULDERING. An Oxford student in his second year. See the Christmas Prince, ed. 1816, p. 1.

POULT. To kill poultry. An old hawking term. See *Gent. Rec.* ii. 34, 62.

POULTER. A poulterer. This form of the word occurs in *Hollyband's Dictionnaire*, 1593.

POUMYSSHE. Pounce for writing. *Palgrave.*

POUN. A pond. *Northumb.*

POUNCE. (1) A thump, or blow. *East.*

(2) A pounceon of iron.

(3) A pulse. *Gesta Rom.* p. 318.

(4) To cut glass or metal for cups, &c.; to perforate or prick anything; to ornament by cutting. A pounced decanter would be what we now term a cut decanter. See *Arch.* xxix. 55. "*Bulino*, a kind of pounce that gravers use," *Florio*, p. 71.

POUNCES. The claws of a hawk.

POUNCET-BOX. A box perforated with holes used for carrying perfumes. *Shak.*

POUNCINGS. Hides stamped in garments, formerly made by way of ornament.

POUND. (1) A cyder mill. *Devon.*

(2) A head of water. *Var. dial.*

(3) To beat, or knock. *Glouc.*

POUNDER. Same as *Annel*, q. v.

POUND-MELE. By the pound. (*A.-S.*)

POUND-NEEDLE. The herb *acris demenys*.

POUNDREL. The head (*A.-S.*)

II.

So nimbly flew away these scoundrels,
Glad they had 'scap'd, and sav'd their poundrels,
Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 14.

POUND-STAKLE. The floodgates of a pond.

POUNSONE. To punch a hole. (*A.-N.*)

POUNT-TOURNIS. A point or place to behold the tournament. (*A.-N.*)

POUPE. (1) A puppet. *Palgrave.*

(2) To make a noise with a horn.

POURCHASE. To buy; to provide. (*A.-N.*)

POURD-MILK. Beastings. *Sussex.*

POURE. Poor. (*A.-N.*)

POURETT. Garlick. *Herefordsh.*

POURISH. To impoverish. (*A.-N.*) See

Palgrave, in v. *Make bare*.

POURIWINKLE. A periwinkle. *Palgrave.*

POURTRAITURE. A picture, or drawing.

Pourtraiture, a drawer of pictures. (*A.-N.*)

POUSE. Hazy atmosphere. *Lanc.*

POUSED. Pushed. *Tryamour*, 1202.

POUSEMENT. Dirt; refuse. *North.*

POUSTEE. Power. (*A.-N.*)

In *Alisaundre* that grete citee

There was a mon of muche poustei:

Pathmiche forsothe he hiht,

He kepte wel the heste of God almiht.

Fernon MS. Bodl. Lib. f. 103.

Erie he was of grete poustei,

And lorde ovyr that cuntré.

MS. Cantab. Ft. II. 38, f. 147.

POUT. A young bird. "*Fasanello*, a pheasant pont," a young pheasant, *Florio*, p. 181.

POUTCH. To pont. *Pontle* is also used.

POVERLY. Poorly. (*A.-N.*)

Yf hyt so poorly myghte spede.

MS. Cantab. Ft. II. 38, f. 93.

POVERT. Poverty. (*A.-N.*)

Flee maketh povert,

Povert maketh pece.

MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 80.

He beheld hyr and sche hym ete,

And never a word to other thei speke,

Fore the povert that sche on hym se,

That had bene so ryche and hye,

The terys rane doune by hyr eye!

MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

POVERTY-WEED. Purple enw-wheat. A weed growing in corn, having a fine large flower, yellow, pale red, and purple; it is very injurious, and betokens a poor, light, stony, soil. Its popular name is peculiar to the Isle of Wight.

POVEY. An owl. *Glouc.* "Worse and worse, like Povey's foot," a West country proverb.

POVICE. A mushroom; a fungus. *North.*

POW. (1) The poll, or head. *North.*

(2) The pricklyeat. *Somerset.*

POWCHE. The crop of a fish.

POWDER. (1) Bustle; haste. *Cumb.*

(2) To sprinkle; to lay over lightly.

And sythens sche brought in haste

Plovers powdered in paste.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 136

POWDERINGS. Small pieces of fur powdered or sprinkled on others, resembling the spots on ermine.

POW-DIKE. A dike made in the fens for carrying off the waters.

POWE. A claw or finger. (*A.-N.*)

Everich powe a span long,
The fer out of his mothe sprong.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 57.

POWER. (1) A large number. *Var. dial.*

M. Gotes, mayir. Then came into Ingland
kyng Jamys of Skotland, with a powe of men, after
Alshaw tide, and one John a Musgrave, with his
company, met with hym, and in that skyrmysche
the kyng was hurte or drounda.

M. S. Cotton, Vespas. A. xxv.

(2) Poor. (*A.-N.*)

Thes power folk somtyme they bene ful wyse.

M. S. Cantab. Ft. l. 6, f. 150.

(3) The fish *gadus minusculus*.

POWERATION. A great quantity. *West.*

POWLER. A barbor. See the first part of
Promos and Cassandra. v. 5, and Nares.

POWS. A pulse. See *Pouce* (1).

Thurgh cert-yn tokens in *pows* and brethe,
That bifalleth whenne he is nye the dethe.

Archæologia, xix. 322.

POWSE. Pulse, beans, peas, &c. *Heref.*

POWSELS. Dirty scraps and rags. *Chesh.*

POWSE-MENT. One who does what is not
right; but this name is generally given to
those who are mischievous. *Lanc.*

POWSEY. Fat; decent-looking. *North.*

POWSH. A blaster. *Huloet*, 1552.

POWSODDY. A Yorkshire pudding.

POWT. (1) To stir up. *North.*

(2) A cock of hay or straw. *Kent.*

POWTIL. To work feebly. *Northumb.*

POWTLE. To come forth out of the earth as
moles do from their holes. *North.*

POW-WOW. Flat on one's back.

POX. The smallpox. This word was formerly
a common and not indelicate imprecation.

POX-STONE. A very hard stone of a gray
colour found in some of the Staffordshire
mines. *Kennett*, MS. Lansd. 1033.

POY. A long boat-hook by which barges are
propelled against the stream. *Lin.*

POYNET. A small bodkin.

POYSES. Posies.

On every dore wex a t whit croises and ragged
staves, with rimcs and *posies*.

Hall, Edward IV. f. 23.

PRAALING. Tying a clog or canister to the
tail of a dog. *Cornw.*

PRACTICE. Artifice; treachery. *Practisants*,
associates in treachery.

PRACTICK. Practice. (*A.-N.*)

PRAISE. (1) Opinion. This word was formerly
used in a more general sense than it now is.
"Laus, Anglice, good preys; vel vituperum,
Anglice, bad preys," *MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B.*
l. f. 16.

(2) To show a sense of pain. *Dorset.*

(3) *Praise at parting*, a very common proverbial
phrase in old writers, implying good wishes.
It occurs in Towneley Myst. p. 320, the ear-
liest instance of it I have met with.

PRANE. A prawn. *Palsgrave.*

PRANK. (1) To adorn; to decorate. It is the
translation of *ornere* in Hollyband's Dictionary,
1593. In the same work we have, "*fame*

bien attintée, a woman *pranked up*," which
phrase also occurs in the Winter's Tale, iv. 3.
Palsgrave has, "I pranke ones gowne, I set
the plyghtes in order."

Fourthly, that they be not *pranked* and decked
up in gorgeous and sumptuous apparell in their play.

Northbrooke's Treatise, 1577.

(2) To be crafty or subtle. *Palsgrave.*

PRANKLE. (1) To prance.

(2) A prawn. *I. of Wight.*

PRAPS. Perhaps. *Var. dial.*

PRASE. A small common. *Cornw.*

PRAT. A buttock. *Dekker's* Lanthorne and
Candle-light, 1620, sig. C. ii.

PRATE-APACE. A forward child. *South.*
In old writers, a talkative person.

Prince of pastloos, *prate-apaces*, and pick'd lovers;
duke of disaters, dissemblers, and drown'd eyes;
masque of melancholy and mad folks; grand signior
of grifs and groans; lord of lamentations, hero of
heighbos! admiral of ay-mes! and monsieur of
mutton leerd. *Heywood's Love's Mistress*, p. 26.

PRATT. The following rhyme is still common,
Jack Spratt being generally substituted.

Archdeacon Pratt would eat no fati,

His wife would eat no lean;

Twixt Archdeacon Pratt and Joan his wife,

The meat was eat up clean.

Husell's English Proverbs, p. 20.

They fared somewhat like old Bishop Pratt and
his wife, and were fain to consume even the very
dreggs of the little which chance had set before them.

A Voice from Zion, 1679, p. 3.

PRATTILY. Softly. *North.*

PRATTLE-BASKET. A prattling child.

PRAVANT. For *proavant*, occurs in *A Welch*
Bayte to spare Provender, 4to. Lond. 1603.

PRAVE. Depraved; bad. *Pravities*, deprav-
ities, *Harrison's Britaine*, p. 26.

PRAY. (1) To rid a moor of all stock, which is
generally done twice a year (at Lady Day, and
at Michaelmas), with a view to ascertain
whether any person has put stock there with-
out a right to do it. The unclaimed stock is
then pounded till claimed by the owner, who
is usually obliged to pay for trespassing. *West.*

(2) To lift anything up. *Suffolk.*

(3) Press; crowd. *Weber.*

PRAYD. Invited. *Weber.*

PRAYED-FOR. Churched. *North.*

PRAYELL. A little meadow. (*A.-N.*) *Prayerre*
occurs in *Syr Gawayne*.

PREACE. A press, or crowd. *Shak.*

PREACHMENT. A sermon.

They'll make a man sleep till a *preachment* bespent,
But we neither can warm our blood nor our wit in't.

Brown's Songs, 1661, p. 78.

PREAMBULATION. A preamble. (*A.-N.*)

PRESER. Rennet. *Yorksh.*

PREAST. Praised. *Lanc.*

PREAZ. To try; to endeavour; to press for-
ward. *Yorksh.*

PRECACIONS. Invocations. (*Lat.*)

Beside our daily prayers and continual *preacions*
to God and his saintes for prosperus successe to enaue
in your mercell exploitte and royall passage.

Hall, Henry V. f. 5.

PRECE. To proceed. *Gawayne.*

PRECEDENT. Prognostic; indication. (2)
A rough draft of writing. *Shak.*

PRECELLE. To excel. *Palegrave.* See
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 12.

PRECEPT. A magistrate's warrant.

PRECESSIONERS. Candles used in procession
at Candlemas Day. "For 2 *precessioners* of
2^d redy made against Candlemas Day, 14^d,"
Merton College MSS.

PRECIE. Delicate; excellent. (*A.-N.*)

PRECIOUS. (1) Great; extraordinary. *Esses.*
(often used ironically, implying worthlessness.)

(2) Over-nice. (*A.-N.*)

PRECISSIAN. A serious person; a Puritan.
I hope too the graver gentlemen, the *precissians*
will not be scandalized at my zeal for the promotion
of poetry. *Gildon's Miscellaneous Letters and Es-*
says, 8^{vo}. Lond. 1694, pref.

PRECONTRACT. A previous contract.

PREDE. Spoil; booty. Also, to spoil. See
Stanihurst's Ireland, pp. 29, 45.

PREDESTINE. Predetermination. (*A.-N.*)

PREDIAL-LANDS. Farm-lands.

PREDICATION. Preaching; a sermon. (*A.-N.*)

He gad me many a good certacion,
With right and holson *predication*,
That he had laboured in Venns secrete cell,
And me expoundy many a good gospell,
And many a right swete epistrell eke,
In hem perfitte and not for to seke. *MS. Roule C. 96.*
So befelle, thorow Goddis sonde,
The bishop that was of that londe
Prechid in that cite;
Alle gode men of that towne
Come to his *predication*,
Hym to herkyn and se.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 45.

PREEDY. With ease. "That lock goes mighty
preedy," i. e. that lock goes well or with
ease. *Cornue.*

PREEN. To prime, or trim up trees.

PREEZE. Mingere. *North.*

PREFE. Proof. Also, to prove. See the
Sacrifice of Abraham, p. 15.
And that ye ever my beleff,
The trewth indeede hytself welte *preffe*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. l. 6, f. 123.

PREFECT. The chief magistrate. (*Lat.*)

PREFIX. To fix or appoint a time for anything.
"The prefixed hour," *Shak.*

PREGNANCY. Readiness of wit. From *preg-*
nant, intelligent, shrewd, artful.

PREIERE. A prayer. (*A.-N.*)

PREISABLE. Commendable; laudable.

PREISE. To appraise, or value. (*A.-N.*)

PREKE. (1) *Prick*, a piece of wood in the centre
of the target.

All they schot abow the agen,
The screeff men and he,
Off the marke he welde not fayle.

He clefied the *preke* on thre. *Robin Hood*, l. 91.

(2) To ride quickly.

Trymowre rode forthe in haste,
And *prekyd* among the coot
Upon the tother syde;

The fyrste that rode to hym then
Was the kynge of Arragon.

He *kepyd* hym in that tyde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 30, f. 76.

The dewke of Lythyr str Tyrré,
He *prekyd* forthe fulle perly.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 74.

The kyng come, with mony a man,
Prekyng owt of the towne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 217.

PRELACIONE. Preference.

Thorowoute the trompe into his ere,
To aswene of such *prelacione*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 80.

PREME. Fierce; strong.

Ther was no man yn bethyn londe
Myght sytte a dynys of hys honde,
The traytour was so *preme*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 80.

PREMEDIATE. To advocate one's cause.

PREMYE.

The ylle of London, through his mere graunt and
premye,

Was first privileged to have both mayer and shryve,
Where before hys tyme it had but baylyves onlie.

Bale's Kynges Johan, p. 86.

PRENDID. Pricked.

PRENE. An iron pan. *Someract.*

PRENT. Chiefly; in the first place.

PRENTIS. An apprentice. "*Apprenticius*, a
prentys," *Nominale MS.* A barrister was
called a prentice, or prentice-of-law.

PREOVEST. Most approved. (*A.-S.*)

PREPARAT. Prepared. (*Lat.*)

PREPARE. Preparation. *Shak.*

PREPOSITION. "Prayse made before a great
man, or preposition, *hærenge*," *Palsgrave.*

PREPOSITOUR. A scholar appointed by the
master to overlook the rest. *Hormann*, 1530.

PREPOSTERATE. To make preposterous.

PREPUCIE. Circumcision. (*Lat.*)

PRESANDE. A present. (*A.-N.*)

I ete thaim not myself alon,
I send *presandes* mony on,
And fryndes make I me.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

PRESBYTERIAN-TRICK. A dishonest her-
gain; a knavish trick. *Esses.*

PRESCIT. Reprobrate. (*Lat.*)

PRESCRIPT. Order in writing. (*Lat.*)

PRESE. (1) A press, or crowd. (*A.-N.*)

In he rydes one a rase,
Or that he wiste where he was,
In-to the thikkeste of the *prese*.

Parceval, 1147.

(2) To crowd. Sometimes, to hasten.

Of alle this yonge lusty route,
Whiche al day *preten* hire aboute.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 64.

PRESEANCE. Priority of place.

PRESENCE. (1) A presence-chamber. *Shak.*

(2) Aspect; outward appearance. *East.*

PRESENT. (1) Immediate. (*Lat.*)

(2) A white spot on the finger-nail, supposed to
augur good fortune. *West.*

(3) "At this present" means *now*, at this present
time. The phrase occurs in our Prayer Book,
and in Ruler's Dictionary, 1640.

PRESENTARIE. Present. (*Lat.*)

PRESENTERER. A prostitute. (*A.-N.*)

PRESENTLY. At this present time.

Compiled and put in this forme singe, by a ser-
vant of the Kyngs, that *presently* saw in effect a

great parte of his exploitcs, and the reysidwe knewe
by true relation of them that were present at every
tyme. *Arrival of King Edward IV.* p. 1.

PRESEPE. A precept or order.

As wyfcs makis bargains, e horse for e more,
Thay lefe ther the fabille and brynges ham the freche
were.

Clemc welc your eghne, and standis on bakke,
For here es comene e *presepe*, swykke menne to take.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 148.

PRESOMSEON. Presumption.

Corsid covetyse hit is the cause, pryd, *presomseon*,
Je beth ungroundid in grace, your God je con not
knowe,

Jour dedus demeycs jouc dredles, devocioucs hit is
withdraw,

Je han chasid away charité end the reule of releygon.

MS. Douce 302, f. 4.

PRESSING-IRON. An iron for smoothing
linen. *Presser*, one who irons linen, caps, &c.

PRESTE. (1) Ready. (*A.-N.*)

The tother knyghtys, the boke says,
Prekyd to the pelesys,

The lady for to here;
Knyghtys apperyd to hur *preste*,
Then myght sche chose of the beste,
Whych that hor wylle were.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 77.

Whan they hed fored of the best,
With bred and ale and weyne,
To the bottys they made them *preste*,
With bowes and boltycs foll feyne.

Robin Hood, l. 89.

And, therefore, *prestely* I now praye
That je wille of youre talkyngs hiooe.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 148.

(2) A loan; money paid before due; earnest
money given to a soldier at impressment. In
prest, in advance, Ord. and Reg. p. 12. *Prest-*
money, *ibid.* p. 309.

(3) Neat; tight; proper.

(4) A harrow or tumulus. *Yorksh.*

PRESTER-JOHN. The name of a fabulous Chris-
tian King of India. See Maundeville, ed. 1839.

Mouot now to Gallo-belgicus; appear

As deep a statesmee as e garretier.

Homely and familiarly, when thou com'st back,

Talk of Will. Coquerour, end *Prester Jack*.

Donne's Poems, p. 261.

PRESTIGIATE. To deceive.

Even as a craftie juggler doth so *prestigiate* and
blinde mens outward senses by the delusions of
Sathan. *Dante's Pothecary to Heaven, p. 10.*

PRETENCE. Intent; design. *Shak.*

PRETEND. (1) To intend. *Shak.*

(2) To lay claim to. (*A.-N.*)

(3) To portend; to forebode.

PRETENSED. Intended; designed. The
word is used several times by Hail, and also
occurs in Sir John Oldcastle, ii. 3. See
Incepted.

They can oever be clerely extirpate or digged out
of their rotten hartes, but that they wille with hande
and fote, toothe and nayle, further if they can their
pretensed enterpryce. *Hall, Henry VII. f. 6.*

It is *pretensed* mynde and purpose set,

That bindes the bargain sure.

Turbeside's Orid, 1867, fol. 144.

Requiring you to joine with us and we with you
in advancing forward this our Incepted purpose,
and *pretensed* enterpryce. *Hall, Henry IV. f. 8.*

PRETERIT. Passed. (*A.-N.*)

PRETERMYT. To omit.

I *pretermyt* also the ryche apparell of the pry-
ncesse, the strange fashion of the Spanyshe nation,
the beaultie of the Englyshe ladies.

Hall, Henry VII. f. 53.

PRETOES. Loans?

Our great landlords bespake him with lofty rents,
with fines, and *pretos*, and I know not what.

Roxley's Search for Money, 1690.

PRETORY. The high court. (*Lat.*)

Pilate up roa, and forth he jedge

Out of the *pretory*.

Curios Mundit, MS. Coll. Trin Cantab. f. 161.

PRETTY. (1) Neat; fine. (2) Crafty.

PRETTY-FETE. A moderate quantity. *Berke.*

PREVALY. Privily; secretly.

The golde unto his chemhr he bare,
And hyd it fulle *prevally* thare.

Jeunbrus, 641.

Then longed he at home to bene

Aod for to speke with hys quene,

That hys thought was ever upon,

And hegate achyppys *prevay*,

And to the schypp on e day

He thocht that he flewe anon.

MS. Cantab. Fl. B. 38, f. 72.

PREVE. (1) To prove. (2) A proof.

Thou most have fayth, hope, end charyté,

This is the ground of thil beleve,

Ellys I-sayd thou met oost be,

Thus Paul in his pystyl he doth *prove*.

MS. Douce 302, f. 2.

Proove I-oww ther ben of youre peté.

MS. Cantab. Fl. I. 6, f. 124.

PREVELACHE. Privilege.

I say the, broder Salamon, tel in thil talkyng,

Furst of the frerys thus meve thou may,

Of here *prevelache*, end of here prayrys, end here
preching.

Aod of here clergh and clancos end onest aray.

MS. Douce 302, f. 4.

PREVELYKE. Privily. See *Prevally*.

And thoughtyn hys herte *prevelyke*,

That many e woman ys odur y-lyke.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 143.

PREVENT. To go before; to precede; to anti-
cipate. (*Lat.*)

PREVENTION. Jurisdiction. (*Lat.*)

Your sayd Grace, hy vertue off your legantine
pretogative and *prevention*, conferr to hys chapleyn,
Mr. Wilsoo, the vicarege of Thackstedd.

State Papers, l. 311.

PREW.

They helde hym vyler than a Jew,

For no man wulde hys *preew*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 18.

PRIAL. Three cards of a sort, at the game of
commerce particularly: a corruption, prob-
ably, of *pair-royal*. Under the latter
term, Nares confirms this derivation, and
gives many quotations in illustration of the
word. Moor's Suffolk Words.

PRICE. Estimation; value. *To bere the pryce*,
to win the prize, to excel.

The Kyng jorneyd in Traeyens,
That is a syt off grete defence,
And with hym hys quene off price,
That was callid dame Meroudys;
A feyere lady than sche was one,
Was never made off flesch uo bone;
Sche was full off lufe and godnes,
Ne may no mane telle hyre feynnes.

MS. Ashmole 61, v. Cent.

Then the quene was fulle gladd,
That sche soche a lorde hadd,
Ye wott, wythoutyn leas.
Sche seyde, Y here wellesped
That soche a lorde hath me wedd,
That beryth the pryce in pree.

MS. Contab. Ff. II. 38, f. 62.

PRICER. A person whose duty it was to regulate the prices of a market.

PRICIL. Thin weak liquor. *North.*

PRICHELL. A hrake; an instrument for dressing hemp or flax. It is the translation of *brasse* in Hollyband's Dictionary, 1593.

PRICK. (1) The same as *Preke* (1). Hence *prick and praise*, the praise of excellence.

And therefore every mao judged as he thought,
And named a sickness that he knew, shoothing oot
oere the *prick*, nor understanding the nature of the
disease.

Hall, Henry F. f. 50.

Then leave off these thy burning rays,
And give to Pan the *prick* and praise;
Thy colour change, look pale and wan,
In honour of the great god Pan.

Heywood's *Love's Mistress*, p. 42.

Now Terilton's dead, the consort lacks a vice,
For knave and fool thou must bear *pricke* and price.
A Whip for an Ape, 1599.

(2) A term of endearment. It occurs in Palsgrave's *Acolastus*, 1540.

(3) A point; a dot.

Like to a packe without a *pricke*,
Or o-per-se in arithmetike.

MS. Egerton 923, f. 3.

(4) A skewer.

I geve to the butchers *prickes* inoughe to sette up
their thine meat that it may appeare thicke and
well fedde.

The *Wyll of the Devil*, n. d.

(5) A goad for oxen; a pointed weapon of almost any kind. (*A.-S.*) In the provinces, a pointed stick is still so called.

(6) To wound; to spur a horse; to ride hard. See *Preke* (2).

(7) To trace a hare's footsteps.

(8) To germinate. Still in use.

(9) A period of time.

(10) To turn sour. *Somerset.*

(11) To decorate. "I pricke a cuppe or suche lyke thyng full of floures, *je enfleure*," Palsgrave. "I pricke full of bowes as we do a place or a horse whan we go a mayeng, *je rame*," *ibid.* In Lincolnshire, the slips of evergreens with which the churches are decorated from Christmas eve to the eve of Candlemas day are termed *prickings*.

PRICKASOUR. A hard rider. (*A.-S.*)

PRICKER. (1) Any sharp-pointed instrument. "*Punctorium*, a *prykker*," *Nomina* MS.

(2) A light horseman. There was formerly a cavalry regiment termed the *prickers*.

PRICKET. (1) A wax taper.

(2) The buck in his second year.

If thou wilt come and dwell with me at home,
My sheepcote shall be strowed with new *grasse*
rushes;

Weele haunt the trembling *pricketts* as they come
About the fields, along the hawthorne bushes;
I have a ple-baid curr to huot the hare,
So we will live with daintie Forrest fere.

The *Affectionate Shepherd*, 1594.

PRICKING-KNIFE.

Than bespake the *prykyng-knyfe*,
He duellys to nyys the ale-wyfe;
Sche makes oft tyme his purse full thynoe,
No peny some tyme sche levys therin;
Tho thou gyt more than other thre,

Thyrfy mao be canoe not be. MS. Ashmole 61.

PRICKINGS. The footsteps of a hare.

Unto these also you may add, those which cannot discern the footings or *prickings* of the hare, yet will they runne speedily when they see her, or else at the beginning set forth very hot, and afterward tyre, and give over easily; all these are not to be admitted into the kennell of good hounds.

Typell's *Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 186.

PRICKLE. (1) To prick. *North.*

(2) A wicker basket. *Var. dial.*

PRICK-LOUSE. A nickname for a tailor.

She would in brave termes abuse him, and call him rascall, and slave, but above all *prickleous*, which he could not abide: wherefore having often forbad her, and seeing she would take no warning, on e day took a heart at grasse, and belaboured her well in a cudgel: but all would not suffice; the more he beat her, the more she calde him *prickleous*.

Terilton's *News out of Purgatorie*, 1590.

PRICK-LUGGED. Having erect ears.

PRICKMEDENTY. A finical person.

PRICK-POST. A timber framed into the principal beam of a floor. *Pricke*-posts are mentioned in Harrison's England, p. 187.

PRICKS. A game like bowls.

PRICKSONG. Music pricked or noted down, full of flourish and variety.

So that at her oest voyage to our Lady of Court of Strete, she entred the chappell with "Ave Regine Cælorum" in *pricksong*, accompanied with these commissioners, many ladies, gentlemen, and gentlemen of the best degree.

Lambarde's *Perambulation of Kent*, 1596, p. 192.

My *prick-songs* always full of larges and longs,
Prick-song (indeed) because it prickis my hart;
And song, because sometimes I ease my smart.

The *Affectionate Shepherd*, 1594.

And all for this *pryys pryk-song* not worth to
strawes

That we poore sylve boyes abyde much woe.

Ballad by Redford, Bright MS.

PRICK-WAND. A wand set up for a mark to shoot arrows at. *Perey.*

PRIDE. (1) A mud lamprey. *West.* "Lumbrici are littell fishes taken in small ryvers, whiche are lyke to lampurnes, but they he muche lesse, and somewhat yeolowe, and are called in Wilshyre *prides*," Elyotes Dictionary, fol. Lond. 1559.

(2) "*Pryde* goyth byfore, and shame comyth after," MS. Douce, 52. The same proverb occurs in Wyntown's Chronykil, and Nash's Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

For if she sons turne and be variable,
And put the dreds of God out of mynd,
Pride gothe hyfor and shame comyih beynd.

MS. Lond. 416, f. 57.

- (3) In good flesh and heart, in good condition.
An old hawking term.

(4) Fluency; splendour. *North.*

(5) Lameness; impediment. *Chesh.*

PRIDELES. Without pride. (*A.-S.*)

PRIDY. Proud. *Cornue.*

PRIE. The plant privet.

PRIEST-ILL. The ague. *Devon.*

PRIEST'S CROWN. "Prestes crowne that flyeth about in somer, *barbedieu*," Palsgrave.

See Cotgrave, in *v. Dent*.

PRIG. (1) A small pitcher. *South.*

(2) To higgie in price. *North.*

(3) A small brass skellet. *Yorksh.*

(4) To steal. *Var. dial.* Prygman, a thief, Fraternity of Vacabondes, 1575.

(5) An old coxcomb. *Devon.*

(6) To ride. A cant term. Dekker's *Lanthorne and Candle-light*, sig. C. ii.

PRIGGISII. Conceited; affected. *North.*

PRIG-NAPPER. A horse-stealer.

PRIJEL. An iron tool for forcing nails out of wood, otherwise perhaps called a monkey. Moor's *Suffolk MS.*

PRIKELLE. To drive, or push. *Hearne.*

PRIKERE. A rider. *Lydgate.*

PRILL. (1) To turn sour. *Devon.*

(2) A small stream of water. *West.*

(3) A child's whirling toy.

PRIM. (1) The fry of smelts. *East.*

(2) A neat pretty girl. *Yorksh.*

(3) The plant privet. *Tusser.*

PRIMAL. Original; first. *Shak.*

PRIMA-VISTA. Primero. "The game at cards called primero or prima vista," Florio, p. 400.

It is called *primofisto* in a list of games in Taylor's *Motto*, 12mo. 1622, sig. D. iv.

PRIME. (1) To trim trees. *East.*

(2) Good; excellent. *Var. dial.*

(3) The hour of six o'clock, a. m.

Thou wotte wells that hit is soo,

And other gatls hit shall goe

Er to morne at prime;

Thou hast me brought into this lile,

And I shall ful wale have my wille

When I se my tyme.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 44.

(4) First. *Prime temps*, first time.

(5) A term at primero.

(6) Eager; maris appetens. *Shak.*

(7) The footstep of a deer.

(8)

For (as a thrifty wench scrapes kitching-stuffe,
And barriling the droppings, and the snuffe
Of wasting candles, which in thyr year
(Reliquely kept) perchance buyen wedding chear)
Plece me al he gets lands, and spends as much time
Wringing each acre, as maids pulling prime.

Donne's Poems, p. 134.

PRIME-COCK-BOY. "A prime-cock-boy, a freshman, a novice, a milke-sop, a boy new come into the world," Florio, p. 227.

PRIMED. (1) Intoxicated. *North.*

(2) Spotted from disease. *Suffolk.*

PRIME-GOOD. Excellent. *North.*

PRIMELY. Capitably. *North.*

PRIMER. First; primary.

He who from lusts vils bondage would be freed,

Its primer flames to suffocate must heed.

Sin is a plant, which if not from the root

Soon pluckt, will soon to spreading mischief shoot;

Which if it does, its venom soon we find

Infecting all our blood, and all our mind.

History of Joseph, 1691.

Forasmuch as it hath pleased our Lords God for to suffer and graunte me grace for the primer notabla workes purposed by me.

Nichols' Royal Wills, p. 263.

PRIMERO. A game at cards. According to the *Compleat Gamester*, ed. 1721, p. 49, it went rapidly out of fashion after the introduction of the game of ombre. The same authority informs us that primero was played with six cards, and was similar to the latter game. See Ben Jonson, ii. 31; Florio, pp. 71, 400, 410.

PRIMEROLE. A primrose. (*A.-N.*)

The homysoucie, the froischa pymerollys,

Ther levis splaye at Phebus up-rysyng.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 242.

PRIMETEMPS Spring. (*A.-N.*) Some Elizabethan poets have *prime-tide*.

PRIMINERY. A difficulty. *North.*

PRIMORDIAL. Original; earliest.

PRIMOSITY. Prudery. A word used by Pitt and Lady Stanhope. *Memoirs of Lady Hester Stanhope*, 8vo. 1845.

PRIMP. To be very formal. *Cumb.*

PRIM-PRINT. The plant privet.

The most excellent is the Greene coloured caterpillar, which is found upon that great bushy plant, usually termed privet, or *primprint*, which hath a circle enclosing round both his eyes and all his feets, having also a crooked horn in his tayle; these caterpillars are blackish-reddie, with spots or streakes going overthwart theyr sides, being halfe white and halfe purplish, the little prickles in these spots are inclining to reddie; the rest of theyr body is altogether greene.

Topseell's Historie of Serpents, p. 103.

PRIMY. Early. *Shak.*

PRIN. (1) A pin. *North.*

(2) Prim; affectedly neat.

Hee looks as gaunt and prin, as he that spent

A tedious twelve years in an eager Lent.

Or bodies at the Resurrection are

On wing, just rarifying into ayre.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 140.

PRINADO. A sharper.

PRINCHE. To be niggardly?

But was with him non other fare

But for to prinche and for to spare,

Of worldis muk to gete encre.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 157.

PRINCIPAL. (1) A heirloom. Sometimes the mortuary, the principal or best horse led before the corpse of the deceased.

And also that my best horse shall be my principal, without any armour or man armed, according to the custom of meao people. *Test. Fetust.* p. 78.

(2) The corner posts of a house, tenoned into

the ground plates below, and into the beams of the roof.

PRINCOCK. A pert saucy youth. Brockett has *prince* as still in use, and *princy-cock* is given by Carr, ii. 58.

If hee bee a little bookish, let him write but the commendation of a flea, straight begs he the couple, kissing, hugging, grinning, and smiling, till hee make the young *prince* as proud as a peacock.

Lodge's Wits Miserie, 1596.

PRINCOD. A pincushion. *North*. Figuratively, a short thickset woman.

PRINGLE. A little silver Scotch coin, about the value of a penny, current in the north parts of England. Kennett, MS.

PRINIT. Take it. *Wills*.

PRINK. (1) To adorn; to dress well; to be smart and gay. "To be prinkt up, to be drest up fine or finical like children or vain women," MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) To look at; to gaze upon. *West*.

(3) To be pert or forward. *North*.

PRINSEDE. A principality. It is the translation of *principatus* in Nominale MS.

PRINT. (1) An imprint, or impression; an effigy, or image; the imprint of money.

(2) A mould for coin, &c.

(3) *In print*, with great exactness. Still in use, according to Palmer and Forth.

(4) Clear and bright. *Kent*.

(5) A newspaper. *Var. dial*.

PRIOR. The cross-bar to which the doors of a barn are fastened, and which prevents them from being blown open.

PRISE. (1) A lever. *Var. dial*.

(2) The note of the horn blown on the death of a deer in hunting.

Syr Eglamour has done to dede

A grete herie, and tane the hede;

The *pryse* he blew fulle achille.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 140.

(3) Fine; good; prized.

PRISED. Overturned; destroyed.

PRISON. A prisoner. (*A.-N.*)

PRISONER'S-BARS. A game. See *Base* (4).

PRISTE. A priest.

The kyngs his false goddis alle forsake,

And Crystyndome of *priste* he take.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 129.

PRISTINATE. Former; pristine.

I thynke, yea and doubt not but your line shalbe again restored to the *pristinade* estate and degree.

Hall, Richard III. f. 13.

PRITCH. (1) To check, or withstand. *West*.

(2) Any sharp-pointed instrument. Hence, to pierce or make holes. *East*.

PRITCHEL. An iron share fixed on a thick staff for making holes in the ground. *Kent*.

PRITTLE. To chatter. "You *prittle* and prattle nothing but lensings and untruths," Heywood's *Royall King*, 1637, sig. B. *Prittle-prattle*, childish talk.

PRIVADO. A private friend. (*Span.*)

And here Franklin, a kind of physician, Weston, a servant to Sir Thomas, and Sir Jervace Velvis, who is (as you shall hereafter hear) *privado* to the Earl and Viscount, and the Countess and Mrs.

Turner, are made instruments to kill and dispatch Sir Thomas Overbury. MS. Harl. 4868.

PRIVATE. Interest; safety; privacy.

PRIVE. Private; secret. (*A.-N.*) Also a verb, to keep or be secret.

Til gentlemen and jomany,

Thei have thaim alle thei ar worthy,

Those that are *priv*.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 50.

PRIVETEE. Private business.

PRIVY-COAT. A light coat or defence of mail concealed under the ordinary habit.

PRIVY-EVIL. According to Markham, is in hawks "a secret heart-sickness procured either by overflying corrupt food, cold, or other disorderly keeping, but most especially for want of stones or casting in the due season: the signs are heaviness of head and countenance, evil ending of her meat, and fowl black mutings." Cheap and Good Husbandry, ed. 1676, p. 133.

PRIZALL. A prize. *I' vel*.

PRIZE. (1) "A *prize* of that," meaning I don't mind it; "a pish for it." Do they not mean a *pize* or *pish* for it: as if they should say, it's but a trifle and not to be cared about, therefore a *pize* of it. *Line*.

(2) To favour an affected limb, as a horse does. *Dorset*.

PROANDER. Peradventure. *Cornw.*

PROBABLE. Proveable.

PROBAL. Probable. *Shak.*

PROCEED. To take a degree. This term is still used at the Universities.

PROCERE. Large.

Be it never so strong, valiant fair, goodly, pleasant

In aspect, *procere*, and tall, *Becon's Works*, p. 214.

PROCES. Story; relation; progress.

PROCKESY. A proxy. *Palgrave*.

PROCLIVE. To be prone to.

PROCT. A large prop of wood. *Line*.

PROCTOR. One who collected alms for lepers, or other persons unable to do it themselves. According to Kennett, beggars of any kind were called *proctors*. The Fraternity of Vocabondes, 1575, has the following notice:—"Proctor is he that wil tary long, and bring a lye, when his maister sendeth him on his errand." Forby has *proctor*, to hector, swagger, or bully, which he considers derived from the older word.

PROD. A goad for oxen; any sharp-pointed instrument. Also a verb, to prick or goad; to thrust. *North*. We have also *prodde* used in the same sense.

PRODIGAL. Proud. *Heref.*

PRODIGIOUS. portentous; horrible.

PROFACE. An exclamation equivalent to "Much good may it do you." See the Downfall of Robert, Earl of Huntington, p. 57.

PROFER. A rabbit burrow.

PROFESSION. The monastic profession.

PROFETS. Snakins. *Esmeroe*.

PROFFER. To dodge any one. *Devon*.

PROFLIGATE. To drive off.

With how fervent heart should we *profligate* and chase away sin. *Becon's Works*, p. 65

In the which I doubt not but God will rather aid us; yea, (and fight for us) than see us vanquished and *profigated*, by such as neither fear Him nor His laws, nor yet regard justice or honesty.

Hall's Union, 1548.

PROFUND. To lavish. (*Lat.*)

For the exhewing of grete expences, whiche shuld be *profunded* and consumed in the said interview, wherof ther is no nede here, considering the grete sommes of money that promptly be to be payde.

State Papers, l. 251.

PROG. (1) Food. *Var. dial.*

(2) The same as *Prod*, q. v.

PROGRESS. The travelling of the sovereign and court to various parts of the kingdom.

PROHEME. A preface.

PROIGNE. To prune. Here it means to pick out damaged feathers, as birds do. According to Markham, "a hawk *proignes* when she fetches oil with her beak over her tail."

For joye they *proigne* hem cytry mornyng.

MS. Ashmole 50, f. 20.

PROINER. A pruner. *Somerset.*

PROINING. Prying. *Lin.*

PROJECTION. An operation in alchemy; the moment of transmutation.

He revealed to ooe Roger Cooke the great secret of the elixir, as he called it, of the salt of metallis, the *projection* wherof was one upon an hundred.

MS. Ashmole 1788, f. 147.

PROKE. To entreat, or insist upon. Also, to stir, or poke about. Hence perhaps *proking-spit*, a kind of rapier, mentioned in Hall's Satires, p. 29.

PROKETOWR. A proctor. *Pr. Parv.*

PROKING-ABOUT. A familiar term applied to a person who is busily looking for something, and examining, as we say, "every hole and corner." Sharp's *MS. Warw. Gloss.*

PROLIXIOUS. Prolix; causing delay.

PROLLE. To search, or prowl about; to roh, poll, or steal; to plunder.

PROLONGER. A mathematical instrument, mentioned in Trenchfield's *Cap of Gray Hairs* for a Green Head, 12mo. Lond. 1688, p. 153.

PROMESSE. To promise. (*A.-N.*)

Thou knowyst my rytte, Lorde, and other men also;

As it is my rytte, Lorde, so thou me defende;

And the quarrell that is wronge, it may be overthrow,

And to right parte the victory thou sende.

And I *promesse* the, good Lorde, my lyffe to amende,
I knoleye me a synner wraspidd in woo,

And all said with one voyce, Lorde, thy will be doo!

MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.

PROMISCUOUSLY. Accidentally; by chance.

PROMISE. To assure. *Var. dial.*

PROMITTED. Disclosed. (*Lat.*)

Promisinge to theim franke and free pardona of all offences and commes [crimes?] *promitted*, and promotions and rewardes, for obeynce to the kynges request.

Hall, Henry VII. f. 33.

PROMONT. A promontory.

PROMOTER. An informer.

PROMOVE. To promote, or patronize.

PRONE. Changeable. *Shak.*

PRONG. (1) A point. *North.*

(2) A hayfork. *Prong steel*, the handle of a hayfork. *South.*

PRONOTORY. A chief notary.

PROOF. Land is said to be *proof*, when it is of an excellent quality. *Warw.*

PROOFY. Nutritious. *South.*

PROP. To help, or assist. *North.*

PROPER. (1) Very; exceeding. *Var. dial.*

(2) Handsome; witty. Still in use in Cornwall, according to Polwhele.

(3) To make proper, to adorn.

(4) To appropriate. *Palsgrave.*

(5) Becoming; deserved. *East.*

PROPERTIES. Dresses of actors; articles and machinery necessary for the stage.

PROPERTY. A cloak, or disguise.

PROPHACION. Profanation. *Hall.*

PROPICE. Convenient; propitious. (*Lat.*)

Wherfore he edified bulwarkes, and buydd for-tresses on every syde and parts of his realme, where might be any place *propice* and mete for an armie to arrive or take lande.

Hall, Edward IV. f. 3.

PROPINE. To drink healths. (*Lat.*)

PROPONED. Proposed. (*Lat.*)

Denlyng fierly, at the other new inventions alleged and *proposed* to his charge.

Hall's Union, 1548.

Which being *proposed* and declared to the said emperor, and that in the final determination of our said cause, and all the whole circumference thereof, we have, according to our most bounden duty, nothing else studied.

MS. Cotton. Nero, B. vi.

PROPOS. A proposition.

PROPOUNDERS. Monopolists. *Blount.*

PROPRIS. Possessions; property.

PROPS. Legs. *Var. dial.*

PROPULSE. To repulse. (*Lat.*)

By which craftie ymagined invention they might either cloke or *propulse* from them at suspicion of their purposed untruths and shameful disloyaltie.

Hall, Henry VII. f. 19.

Perceyving that all succours were clerely stopp'd and *propulsed* from them, and so brought into utter despaire of aide or comfort.

Hall, Henry VII. f. 23.

PROSCRIBE. To prescribe. "I *proscribe* (Lydgate) for I *prescribe*," *Palsgrave.*

PROSPECTIVE. A perspective glass.

PROSPERATION. Prosperity.

PROSS. (1) Talk; conversation. *North.*

(2)

They have onely three speers or *prosses*, the two lower turne awry, but the uppermost groweth up-right to heaven, yet sometimes it falleth out (as the keepers of the saide beast affirmed) that either by sleekes or else through want of food, the left horn hath but two branches; in length they are one Roman foot and a halfe, and one finger and a halfe in bredth, at the roote two Roman palmes.

Tupen's Four-Footed Beasts, p. 327.

PROTENSE. Extension; drawing out.

PROTER. A poker. *Suffolk.*

PROTHODAWE.

An arche foole cannot forge a lye for his pleasure, but a *prothodawe* will faine a glose to mainteine his foolish fantasie.

Hall, Henry V. f. 41.

PROTRACT. Delay. (*Lat.*)

PROTRITE. Beaten up. (*Lat.*)

The fourth most *protrite* and manifest unto the world is their inconstancie.

Wright's Passions of the Minde, 1621, p. 40.

PROU. An interjection used in driving cattle when they loiter.

PROUD. (1) Luxuriant. *North.*

(2) Full; high; swelled. *Linc.* Pegge explains it large, ed. 1839, p. 123.

(3) Swelling; having a sore inflammation, as flesh has. *West.*

(4) To be maris appetens. *North.*

Yong man wereth jolif,
And than proudeth man and wilf.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 11.

PROUD-PEAR. A kind of pear. It is mentioned in Florio, ed. 1611, p. 182.

PROUD-TAILOR. A goldfinch. *Far. dial.*

PROULER. A cozenor, or thief.

PROVAND. Provender; provision.

Whilles that lyste myght drawe, the whilles was he luffed,

Thay putt hym to *provande*, and therwith he provede;
Now he may noghte do his dede, as he myght by-forn,
Thay lye by-fors hym pese-stree, and beris away the corn.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 148.

And though it were as good, it wold not convert
clube and clouted shoone from the flesh-pots of
Egypt, to the *provand* of the Low-countreys.

Nash's Pierce Penitence, 1599.

These sen-sick soldiers rase hills, woods, and vallies,
Seeking *provand* to fill their empty bellies;
Jones goes alone, where Fate prepar'd to meet him
With such a pray as did unfriendly greet him.

Legend of Captain Jones, 1639.

PROVANG. A whalebone instrument used for cleansing the stomach. See Aubrey's *Wiltz*, Royal Soc. MS. p. 191.

PROVANT-MASTER. A person who provided apparel for soldiers. See B. Riche's *Fruites of Long Experience*, 1604, p. 19. In Webster's Works, ii. 152, we have *provant apparel*, apparel furnished to soldiers. *Provant-dreecher*, Middleton, iv. 489.

PROVE. (1) To thrive; to be with young, generally said of cattle.

(2) To *prove* masteries, to make trial of skill, to try who does the best.

PROVENDE. A prehend; a daily or annual allowance or stipend. (*A.-N.*)

Ne sit a lattu for to sende,
For dignite ne lut *prevende*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, l. 32.

PROVIAUNCE. Provision. (*A.-N.*)

PROVISOUR. A purveyor, or provider.

PROVOKEMENT. Provocation. *Spenser.*

PROVOSTRY. The office of provost.

PROVULGE. To publish. (*Lat.*)

Considering that the king hath alrede, and also
before any censures *provulged*, bothe provoked and
appeled.

State Papers, l. 413.

PROW. A small boat attendant on a larger vessel. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

PROWE. Honour; profit; advantage.

In long abydyng is ful lytyl *prowe*.

MS. Ravel. Post. 118.

Yif any mao wil say oow,
That I not deyde for manys *prowe*,
Rather thanne he schulde be forlorne,
Yet I wolde eft be al to-terne.

MS. Coll. Coll. Cantab.

PROWESSE. Integrity. (*A.-N.*)

PROWEST. Most valiant. *Spenser.*

PROWOR. A priest. (*A.-N.*)

PROWSE. Prowess. *Warner.*

PRU. The same as *Prove*, q. v.

Do nat as the Pharysee

Preyde God agens hys *pru*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 77.

Na more hyt ys lore the vertu

Of the messe, but manny's *pru*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 16.

PRUCE. Prussia.

And I bequeth, yef that I day shall,

For to hold my fest funeral,

An hundredth marka of *pruce* mony fyne,

For to bistow upon bred and wyna,

With other drynkys that dillicious be,

Whiche in ordre herafter ye shall se.

MS. Ravel. C. 86.

PRUDGAN. Pert; brisk; prond. *Prud*, proud, occurs in Havelok, 302.

PRUGGE. A partner, or doxy.

PRUMOROLE. A primrose. (*A.-N.*)

He shal ben lyk this lytel bee,

That seketh the bloume on the tre,

And souketh on the *prumorole*.

MS. Addit. 11307, f. 67.

PRUNE. The same as *Proigne*, q. v.

PRUNES. It appears from passages in Marroccus Extaticus, 1595, and other works, that stewed prunes were commonly placed in the windows of houses of disreputable character.

PRUT. An exclamation of contempt.

And seuth hym rytt at the left,

And seyth *prut* for thy cursing prout.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 90.

PRUTE. To wander about like a child.

PRUTTEN. To be proud; to hold up the head with pride and disdain. *North.* *Prute*, proud, occurs in Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 203.

PRYNE. Chief; first? (*A.-N.*)

Be hyt wyth ryghte or wyth synne,

Hym wyl he holde mooste *pryne*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 30.

PRYOWRE. The first; the chief.

Scha seyde thou semyste a man of honour,

And therefore thou schalt be *pryowre*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. 11. 30, l. 110.

PRYVATED. Deprived.

They woulde not onely lese their wordely substance, but also be *pryved* of their lires and wordly felicitye, rather then to suffer. Kyngs Rycharde, that tyrant, longer to rule and reygne over them.

Hall, Richard III. l. 17.

PSALL. A soul. *Percy.*

PUANT. Stinking. *Skelton.*

PUB. The poop of a vessel.

PUBBLE. Plump; full. *North.* Kennett applies it to corn, MS. Lansd. 1033.

Thou shalt me fynde fat and wall fed,

As *pubble* as may be;

And, when thou wilt, a merie mate

To laughe and chat with thee.

Drant, ap. Warton, iii. 346.

PUBLE. A pebble. *Palsgrave.*

PUBLIC. An inn, or alehouse. *Far. dial.*

PUCELLE. A virgin; a girl. (*Fr.*)

PUCK. (1) Picked. *Warne.*

(2) A fend. Robin Goodfellow was often so

called. The term is still retained in the Western counties in the phrase *puck-ledden*, bewitched, fairy led, strangely and unaccountably confused.

PUCKER. Confusion; bother; perplexity; fright; hustle. *Var. dial.*

PUCKETS. Nests of caterpillars. *Sussex.* Moor says it is used in Suffolk.

PUCK-FIST. The common puff-ball, or fungus. It was frequently used by early writers as a term of contempt; an empty, insignificant, boasting fellow.

Old father *puckfist* knits his arteries,

First strikes, then rails on Riot's villainies.

Middleton's Epigrams, 1608.

If with these honors virtue he embrace,

Then love him: else his *puckfist* pompe abhorre.

Sunshine or dung hills makes them stinke the more,

And honour shewes all that was hid before.

Taylor's Works, 1630, l. 3.

PUCKLE. (1) A pimple. *Salop.*

(2) A spirit, or ghost; a puck.

PUCKRELS. A small fiend or puck.

And I thloke he told me, that he shewed him her in a glasse, and told him she had three or foure limes, some call them *puckrels*, one like a grey cat, another like a weasel, another like a mouse, a vengeance take them, it is a great pille the country is not rid of them, and told him also what he should do; it is half a yeare ago, and he never had any hurt since.

Gifford's Dialogue on Witches, 1603.

PUCKSY. A quagmire. *West.* Possibly from *Puck*, who led night-wanderers into bogs, &c. Hence the phrase, "he got out of the mucky and fell into the pucksy"—

Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdini.

PUD. (1) Budded. *Weber.*

(2) The hand, or fist. *West.*

PUDDER. Confusion; bother.

Upon which my Lorde Willoughbie's counsell, though to little purpose, made a great deale of *pudder*, for all the acts of parliament from E. 3 time till R. 2 are enroled in French.

MS. Harl. 388.

PUDDERING-POLE. A stirring-pole?

So long as he who has but a teeming brain may have leave to lay his eggs to his own nest, which is built beyond the reach of every man's *puddering-pole*.

N. Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge, 1674.

PUDDING. A stuffed cushion put upon a child's forehead when it is first trusted to walk alone.

PUDDING-BAG. A bird of the pea-eater kind, so called from its nest being in the form of a long pudding-bag, with a hole in the middle.

PUDDING-DIP. Sauce. *Yorksh.*

PUDDING-GRASS. The herb pennyroyal.

PUDDING-HEADED. Thick-headed; stupid.

PUDDING-HOSE. Large wide breeches.

PUDDING-PIE. A piece of meat plunged in batter and baked in a deep dish, thus partaking of the nature of both pudding and pie. *East.* It is sometimes called a *pudding-pie-doll*, and in Oxfordshire the like name is given to batter pudding baked in a hard crust. A mention of *pudding-pyes* occurs in Taylor's Works, 1630, l. 146.

Did ever John of Leyden prophesy
Of such an Antichrist as *pudding-pye*.

Fletcher's Poems p. 155.

A quarter of fat lambe and three-score eggs have bene but an easie colation, and three well larded *pudding-pyes* he hath at one time put to foyle.

The Great Enter of Kent, 1630.

PUDDING-POKE. The long-tailed titmouse.

PUDDING-PRICK. The skewer which fastened the pudding-bag. "For this I care not a *pudding-prycke*," Shak. Soc. Papers, i. 63. Ray gives the proverb, "he hath thrivited a mill-post into a pudding-prick." See his English Words, ed. 1674, p. 49. This phrase was applied to a spendthrift.

Or that I fear thee any whit

For thy curm olps of sticks,

I know no use for them so meet

As to be *pudding-pricks*. *Robin Hood*, l. 3.

PUDDING-ROPE. A cresset-light.

PUDDINGS. The intestines. *North.* An untidily slovenly person is said to have his puddings about his heels.

PUDDING-TIME. In pudding-time, in the nick of time, at the commencement of dinner; it having formerly been usual to begin with pudding, a custom which still continues in humble life. "I came in season, as they say, in pudding-time," Withal's Dictionarie, 1608. p. 3. Said to be still in use.

But Mars, who still protects the stout

In *pudding-time* came to his aid.

Hudibras, l. ii. 865.

PUDDING-TOBACCO. A kind of tobacco, perhaps made up into a roll like a pudding.

PUDDING. The ancient offering of an egg, a handful of salt, and a bunch of matches, on the first visit of a young child to the house of a neighbour, is still very prevalent in many parts of the North of England at the present time. In the neighbourhood of Leeds the ceremony is termed *pudding*, and the recipient is then said to be *puddined*.

PUDDLE. (1) To tipple. *Deron.*

(2) Short and fat. *Yorksh.* "A fat body," *Ilal-lamshire Gloss*, p. 120.

PUDDLE-DOCK. An ancient pool from the river in Thames-street, not of the cleanest appearance. An affected woman was sometimes termed Duchess of Puddle-dock.

PUD-DUD. To pad about. *Oxon.*

PUDGE. (1) An owl. *Leic.*

(2) A ditch, or grip. *Lin.*

PUE. (1) Pity. Test. Vetust. p. 380.

(2) An animal's udder. *West.*

(3) To chirp as birds do.

PUET. The peewit. *Markham.*

PUFF. A puff-ball. *Somerset.*

PUFFIN. *Malum pulmoneum.* A kind of apple mentioned in Rider's Dictionarie, 1610.

PUFF-LOAF. A kind of light bread.

PUFF-THE-DART. A game played with a long needle, inserted in some worsted, and blown at a target through a tin tube.

PUFF-WINGS. That part of the dress which sprung from the shoulders, and had the appearance of an inflated or blown-up wing.

PUG. (1) To sweat. *Warw.*

(2) A kind of loam. *Sussex.*

(3) A thrust. (4) To strike. *West.* Also, to pluck out, to pull.

(5) In large families, the under-servants call the upper ones *pugs*, and the housekeeper's room is known as *pugs'-hole*.

(6) A third-year salmon.

(7) A monkey. "Monkies, apes, *pugs*," Florio, p. 63. It was also a familiar and intimate mode of address. "My pretty pug, *ma belle, m'amie*," Howell, 1660. (8) To eat. *Wills*.

PUG-DRINK. Water cyder. *West.*

PUGGARD. A thief. *Pugging* in Shakespeare is said to mean *thieving*.

PUGGEN. The gable-end. *Devon.*

PUGGINS. Refuse wheat. *Worce.*

PUGGLE. To stir the fire. *Essex.*

PUGGY. Damp; moist; foggy. *Var. dial.*

PUG-MIRE. A quagmire. *Derb.*

PUG-TOOTH. The eye-tooth. *Devon.* Possibly the same as *pulling-tooth* in Shakespeare.

PUG-TOP. A spinning-top. *West.*

PUISNE. A small creature. (*Fr.*)

PUISSANCE. Might; power.

King Edwards being nothing abashed of this small chaunce, sente good wordes to the Erie of Penbroke, animatyng and byddyng hym to bee of a good courage, promysyng hym not sodely syde in shorte tyme, but also he hymself to persone royall would folowe hym with all his *puissance* and power.

Hall, Edward IV. f. 12.

PUKE. Explained by Baret, a colour between russet and black. "*Chidro seuro*, a darke puke colour," Florio, p. 97.

That a cannell is so ingendered sometimes, the roughnes of his halfe like a boarw or swines, and the straigh of his body, are sufficient evidences; and these are worthily called *Bactrians* because they were first of all conceived among them, having two bunches on their backs; whereas the Arabian hath but one. The colour of this cannell is for the most part browne, or *puke*, yet there are heard of white ones in India. *Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607.

PULCHE. To polish. (*A.-N.*)

PULCHER. St. Sepulchre.

Consider this, and every day conjecture

That *Pulcher's* bell doth toll to Tyburn Lecture.

Satire against Laud, 1641.

Then shall great volumes with thy travels swell,

And fame ring louder then Saint *Pulcher's* bell.

Taylor's Works, II. 81.

The said lord Dakers above saide was beryld in *Sagot Poulchre* Church, and the said lord Dakers was hanggid for roburie of the kynges deer, and murder of the kapars. *MS. Cotton. Vespas. A. xlv.*

PULCHRITUDE. Beauty. (*Lat.*)

PULDRONS. Armour for the shoulder and the upper part of the arm.

PULE. (1) A pew. *Lanc.*

(2) To cry; to blubber. *Yorksh.*

PULER. A pulling person, one who is weak, who eats without appetite.

If she be pale of complexion, she will prove but a *puler*; is she high coloured, an ill cognisance.

The Man in the Moon, 1609, sig. G.

PULETTE. A chicken. (*A.-N.*)

PULPIN. A large fat boy. *West.*

PULID. A kite; a glead. *Line.*

PULK. (1) A coward. *Line.*

(2) A pool; a puddle. *Var. dial.*

(3) A short fat person. *East.*

PULL. To pull down a side, i. e. to injure or damage a cause.

PULLAILE. Poultry. (*A.-N.*) *Pullain* and *pullen* is found in several early plays. "*Poul-lailier*, a poultier or keeper of pullaine," Cotgrave.

The six house denoteth servants, sicknesse, wild beasts, ryding, husling of and by dogs, sheepe and muttons, goates and *pulleins*, and hath some signification over prison, unjustice, and false accusations, and is called, The house endant of the fourth, and otherwise ill fortune, and hath government over the belly and bowels.

Judgements of the Starres, 1596.

PULLE. Pool. (*A.-S.*)

Tho hi migen drinke that hi weren fulle,

Hi fosten swithe rived hi ditch and hi *pullie*.

MS. Bodl. 652, f. 1.

PULLEN. The small crab used for baiting sea-fishing-hooks. *North.*

PULLER. A loft for poultry. *Norw.*

PULLEY-PIECES. Armour for the knees.

PULL-FACES. To make grimaces.

PULLING-TIME. The evening of a fair-day, when the wenches are pulled about. *East.*

PULLISH. To polish. *Palgrave.*

PULL-OVER. A carriage-way over the haufs of the sea. *Line.*

PULL-REED. A long reed used for ceilings instead of laths. *Somerset.*

PULLS. The chaff of pulse. *North.*

PULL-TOW-KNOTS. The coarse and knotty parts of the tow. *East.*

PULLY-HAWLY. (1) To pull stoutly.

(2) To romp about. *Var. dial.*

PULLY-PIECES. The poleins, or armour for the knees. See Howell, in v.

PULMENT. A kind of pottage. "*Pulmento-rium*, a pulment," Nominal MS.

PULPATOONS. Confections.

PULPIT-CUFFER. A violent preacher.

PULSE. Pottage. *Somerset.*

PULSEY. A poultice. *North.*

PULSIDGE. Pulse. *Shak.*

PULT. Out *pult*, put out.

Ave excludit penaltatem, ave ys out *pult* at hardnesse.

MS. Burney 356, p. 83.

PULTER. A poulterer. *Palgrave.* Also, the royal officer who had charge of the poultry.

PULTERS. The men in mines who convey the coal from the hewers. *North.*

PULVERING-DAYS. Any days when the community assemble to let to farm the town lands; but the contract was always confirmed on a particular day, as at Southwold, on the 6th of December.

PULVER-WEDNESDAY. Ash-Wednesday.

PULWERE. A pillow. (*A.-N.*)

PUM. To beat, or thump. *North.*

PUMMEL. To beat soundly. *Var. dial.*

PUMMEL-FOOTED. Club-footed. *West.* Some of the glossaries have *pumple-footed*.

PUMMEL-TREE. A whippetree for horses.

PUMMER. Big; large. *North.*

PUMMY. Soft; pulpy. *Var. dial.*
PUMPET-BALL. The ball with which a printer lays ink on the forms.

PUM-PUM. A ludicrous term, applied by Marston to a fiddler.

PUN. (1) To pound, or beat. *West.* "To stampe or punne in a mortar," Florio, p. 6.

(2) A child's pinafore. *Devon.*

(3) A small iron skillet. *Line.*

PUNAY. A small fellow; a dwarf.
 Arthur, with a litel punay,
 Hadde y-driven hem away.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 121.

PUNCCION. A puncture. (*Lat.*)

But I thinke thys was no dreame, but a punccion
 and pricke of his synfull conscience, for the con-
 science is so muche more charged and aggravate, as
 the offence is great and more heynous in degre.

Hall, Richard III. f. 29.

PUNCH. (1) A hard blow. *Var. dial.*

(2) To kick. *Yorks.*

(3) A kind of horse. *Suffolk.*

(4) Short; fat. *North.* A pot-bellied man is said to be *punchy*.

(5) To work very hard. *Oxon.*

PUNCH-AND-JUDY. A kind of dramatic exhibition with puppets, still very popular.

PUNCH-CLOD. A clodhopper. *North.*

PUNCHION. (1) A bodkin. *North.*

(2) An upright piece of stout timber in a wooden partition. "*Asser, a punchion or joyat,*" Elyot, ed. 1559.

PUNCHITH. To punish. (*A.-N.*)

PUNCTED. Punctured. (*Lat.*)

And after that she came to her memory, and was
 revyved agayne, she wept and sobbyd, and with pite-
 full scriches she repleneshyd the houle rancion, her
 breste she puncted, her fayre here she tare.

Hall, Richard III. f. 4.

PUND. A pound. *North.*

PUNDER. (1) To puzzle. *Westm.*

(2) To balance evenly. *East.*

(3) A mortar. *Yorks.*

PUNEAR. To peruse a book. *South.*

PUNG. (1) A purse.

(2) Pushed. *Essex.*

PUNGAR. A crab. *Kent.*

PUNGEDE. Pricked.

Behalde his bludy fleche,
 His heide pungede with thorne.

MS. Lincoln A. 17, f. 222.

PUNGER. To sponge upon. *West.*

PUNGLED. Shrivelled; tough. *East.*

PUNICE. To punish. (*A.-N.*)

PUNIES. (1) Small creatures. (*Fr.*) Freshmen at Oxford were called *punies* of the first year.

(2) Lice or insects. *Hall.*

PUNISHMENT. Pain. *West.*

PUNK. (1) Touch-wood. *North.*

(2) A prostitute. "Seated cheek by jowle
 with a punke," Dekker's Knight's Conjuring,
 p. 20, Percy Society repr.

His pimpish with his punke, despite the borne,
 Eate gosling giblets in a fort of corne.

Taylor's Works, 1630, l. 110.

PUNKY. (1) Dirty. *Derb.*

(2) A chimney-sweeper. *Yorks.*

PUNSE. To punch, or beat. *North.*

PUNTO. A term in fencing; *punto dritta*, a direct stroke; *punto riverca*, a back-handed stroke. See Rom. and Jul. ii. 4.

PUOY. A long pole with spikes at the end, used in propelling barges or keels. *North.*

PUPPY. A puppet. *East.*

PUR. (1) The poker. *Line.*

(2) A one year old male sheep.

(3) To whine, as a cat. *Var. dial.*

(4) *Pur, pur-chops, pur-dogs, pur-ceil, &c.* terms at the old game of Post-and-Pair.

(5) To kick. *North.*

(6) A boy. *Dorset.*

PURCHASE. The booty of thieves. A very common term in old plays.

PURDY. (1) Proud; surly; rude. *East.*

(2) A little thickset fellow. *North.*

PURE. (1) Mere; very. Still in use. A countryman shown Morland's picture of pigs feeding, corrected the artist, by exclaiming, "They be *pure* loike surely, but whoever seed three pigs a-feeding without one o' em having his foot in the trough?"

(2) Poor. R. de Brunne, Bowes MS.

Now wate I wele you covaytes to wyte whilke
 are verray pure, and whilke noghte.

MS. Lincoln A. 17, f. 202.

(3) In good health. *Var. dial.*

(4) To purify. Maundeville, p. 286.

(5) A prostitute. A cant term.

PURED. Furred. *Risaon.*

PURELY. (1) Prettily; nicely. *East.*

Ortolan, a delicate bird, of the bigness of a lark-
 it sings purely, and is good to eat.

Microp's Great French Dictionary, 1693.

(2) The same as *Pure* (3).

PURPLE. The hem of a gown. Also, to ornament with trimmings, edgings, or embroidery. "A blac lamb furre without *purple* of sable," Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 57.

To the Lady Beaumont, my daughter, a *purple* of
 sable, my best feather-bed, and other furniture.

Text. Petrus. p. 471.

PURGATORY. The pit grate of a kitchen fire-place. *West.*

PURGY. Proud; conceited. *North.*

PURITAN. A whore. A cant term.

PURKEY. A species of wheat.

PURL. (1) Border; hem; fringe; stitch-work; a twist of gold or silver.

(2) To turn swiftly round; to curl or run in circles; to eddy, as a stream.

(3) Guard; watch. *Cornw.*

(4) A term in knitting. It means an inversion of the stitches, which gives to the work, in those parts in which it is used, a different appearance from the general surface. The seams of stockings, the alternate ribs, and what are called the clocks, are *purled*.

PURLE. To prowl about for prey.

PURLEY. Weak-sighted. *Wills.*

PURLICUE. A flourish in writing.

PURLINS. Those pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside, to preserve

them from sinking in the middle of their length.

PURL-ROYAL. A liquor made with sack mixed with various spices.

PURN. An instrument for holding a vicious horse by the nose whilst the blacksmith is shoeing him.

PURPAIN. A napkin. The counteryane of a bed was called the *purpain* or *purpoint*.

PURPLES. A species of orchis.

PURPOOLE. Gray's-inn, so called from the ancient name of its manor or estate.

PURPOSES. A kind of game. "The prettie game which we call *purposes*," Cotgrave, in v. *Opinion*.

PURPRESTURE. An encroachment on anything that belongs to the king or the public.

A belief discovered of the great *purpresture* of newe buildynges nere to the citie, with the meanes howe to restrain the same.

Archæologia, xxiii. 121.

PURPRISE. An inclosure. (*A.-N.*)

PURPURING. Having a purple colour.

PURR-BARLEY. Wild barley.

PURREL. A list ordained to be made at the end of kersies to prevent deceit in diminishing their length. See Blount.

PURSE. To steal, or take purses.

PURSE-NET. A net, the ends of which are drawn together with a string, like a purse.

For thinke yee to catch fishe with an unbeited hooke, or take a whale with a *pursesnet*, then may yee retourne with a bare hooke, and an empty purse.

Rowley's Search for Money, 1680.

PURSEWEND. Suitable; pursuant. (*A.-N.*)

PURSLEN. Porcelain.

PURST. Lost; gone away.

PURT. To pont; to take a dislike; to be sulen, or sulky. *West*.

PURTE. Purity.

PURTENANCE. (1) That which belongs. *Ap-purtenance* is still in use as a law term.

Allie the londys and possessions

That I have lying within the bowne

Of Southwerke and of the stwe syde,

As wynde-melles ande water-milles eke,

With alle their *purtenuances* lying on every syde,

That be there redy and ar not for to seke.

MS. Rouse. C. 86.

And to alle that clerkys avaunce

To holy cherches *purtenuance*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 72.

(2) An animal's intestines. *Palgrave*.

PURTING-GLUMPOT. A sulky fellow. *Devon*.

PURTRED. Portrayed. (*A.-N.*)

There was *purtred* in ston

The fylsoferus everychon,

The story of Absolon. *Sir Degrevant*, 1449.

PURVEY. To provide. (*A.-N.*) It is a substantive in our second example.

Yf he wyste that hyt wolde gayne,

He wolde *purvey* hym fulle fayne

That ledy for to wyne;

He had nothyr hors nor spere,

Nor no wepyn hym with to were,

That brake hys herie withyme.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 76.

The which, when they hear of the arrival and

purvey that ye, and other of our subjects make at home in help of us, shall give them great courage to haste their coming unto us much the rather, and not fail; as we trust fully. *Letter of Henry F. 1419.*

PURVEYANCE. (1) Providence; foresight.

(2) Provision. (*A.-N.*)

Body and soule so they may hem lede

Into byasse of eteraalle *purveyance*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 137.

Was never slyke a *purveyance*

Made in Yngland ne in France,

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 138.

PURVIDE. To provide. *East*.

PURVIL. To gain one's livelihood by artful and cunning means. *North*.

PURWATTLE. A splashed hedge. *Devon*.

PUR-WIGGY. A tadpole. *Suffolk*.

PURYE. A kind of pottage.

PUSAYLE. A guard, or archer. (*A.-N.*)

Searly couthe I chare away the kite,

That me blere wolde my *pusayle*.

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiqu. 134, f. 255.

PUSESOUN. Poison. (*A.-N.*)

Mani taketh therof *pusesoun*,

And dyeth in michel wo.

Rowland and Fernagu, p. 11.

PUSIL. (1) An exclamation, as *Pish!*

(2) A boil. *East*. "Red pimples or *pushes* in mens faces," Florio, p. 69. "A little swelling, like a bladder or *push*, that riseth in bread when it is baked," Barret, 1580.

PUSH-PIN. A child's play, in which pins are pushed with an endeavour to cross them. So explained by Ash, but it would seem from Beaumont and Fletcher, vii. 25, that the game was played by aiming pins at some object.

To see the sonne you would admire,

Goe play at *push-pin* with his shire.

Men Miracles, 1656, p. 15.

Love and myselfe, believe me, on a day,

At childish *push-pin*, for our sport, did play.

Herick's Works, l. 22.

PUSH-PLOUGH. A breast-plough. *Staff*.

PUSKILE. A pustule.

PUSKITCHIN. A tale-teller. *West*.

PUSKY. Wheezy. *Southern*.

PUSS. (1) A bare. *Var. dial*.

(2) A woman, in contempt.

PUSSOMED. Poisoned. *Yorksh*.

PUSSY-CATS. Catkins. *South*.

PUSTLE. A pustule. Florio, p. 64.

PUT. (1) An attempt. *Warw*.

(2) To put a girle round anything, to travel or go round it. To put to business, to vex or trouble. To put about, to teaze or worry. To put on, to subside; to impose upon. To put the miller's eye out, to make pudding or broth too thin. To put the stone, to throw the stone above hand, from the uplifted hand, for trial of strength. Put to it, at a loss for an expedient. To put forth, to begin to bnd. To put off, to delay. I put out, annoyed, vexed.

(3) To push, or propel. *North*. It occurs in Pr. Parv. and Havelok.

(4) A two-wheeled cart used in husbandry, and so constructed as to be turned up at the axle to discharge the load.

- (5) To stumble. *Norw.*
 (6) A mole-hill. *Suffolk.*
 (7) A pit, or cave. (*A.-S.*)
 (8) A game at cards.

There are some playing at back-gammon, some at trick-track, some at picket, some at cribbage, and, perhaps, at a by-table in a corner, four or five harmless fellows at *put*, and all-fours.

Country Gentleman's Vade Mecum, 1629, p. 73.

- (9) In coal mines, to bring the coals from the workings to the crane or shaft.
 (10) A stinking fellow. *Devon.*
 PUTAYLE. The populace. (*A.-N.*)
 PUTAYN. A whore. (*A.-N.*) *Fiz à putain*, son of a whore, a common term of reproach, misprinted in *Gy of Warwike*, p. 295.
 PUT-CASE. Suppose a case, i. e. take an example from an imaginary case.
 PUTCH. A pit, hole, or puddle. *Kent.*
 PUTCHIKIN. A wicker bottle. *West.*
 PUTE. To impute. Still in use.
 PUTERIE. Whoredom. (*A.-N.*)
 And bygan full stille to spye,
 And herde of hyre putrye.

Wright's Seven Sages, p. 47.

- PUTHE. Pitch. *Hearne.*
 PUTHER. (1) Pewter. *North.*
 (2) The same as *Pudder*, q. v.
 PUTHERY. Said of a sheep which has water on the brain. *Sussex.*
 PUTLOGS. The cross horizontal pieces of a scaffold in building a house.
 PUT-ON. (1) To be depressed, or sad.
 (2) Put your hat on; be covered. This phrase occurs in *Massinger* and *Middleton*.
 (3) To excite, or stir up; to go fast.
 PUTOUR. A whoremonger. (*A.-N.*)
 PUT-OVER. (1) A hawk was said to *put over* when she removed her meat from the gorge into the stomach.
 (2) To recover from an illness.
 PUT-PIN. The game of *pushpin*, q. v. There is an allusion to it under this name in *Naah's Apologie*, 1593.

That can lay downe maiden beds,
 And that can hold ther sickly beds;
 That can play at *put-pin*,
 Blowe-poynte, and near lin.

Play of Misogonus, MS.

- PUTRE. To cry. *North.*
 PUTTER. A lever. *Suffolk.*

- Q. The same as *Cue* (1). "Go for a q."
 Lilly's Mother Bomhie, ap. Nares.
 QD. Contr. for *quod* or *quoth*.
 QIYIP. A whip. *Prompt. Parv.*
 QRUS. Wrathful. See *Crows* (1).
 QUA. Who.

Quo herd ever a warr aunter,
 That ha that noight hadd bot of him,
 Agayn him suld becum vna grim.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. lit. f. 4.

- QUAB. An unfledged bird. Hence, anything in an imperfect, unfinished state.
 QUABBE. A bog, or quagmire.
 QUACK. To be noisy. *West.* The term is applied to any croaking noise.

- PUTTER-OUT. (1) A distributor.
 (2) One who deposited money with a party on going abroad, on condition of receiving a great interest for it on his return, proportionable to the dangers of the journey, and the chances of his arrival to claim it. This custom was very common in Shakespeare's time, and is alluded to in the *Tempest*, iii. 3.
 PUTTICE. A stoat, or weasel. *Kent.*
 PUTTOCK. (1) A common prostitute.
 (2) A kite. The term was metaphorically applied to a greedy ravenous fellow.
 Who sees a heifer dead and bleeding fresh,
 And sees hard-by a butcher with an axe,
 But will suspect twas he that made the slaughter?
 Who findes the partridge in the *puttocks* nest,
 But will imagine how the bird came there.

First Part of the Contention, 1610.

I am a greete traveller.
 I lise on the dunghill like a *puttock*!
 Nay, take me with a lye,
 And cut out the brane of my buttock.

Marriage of Witt and Wisdom, 1679

- PUTTOCK-CANDLE. The least candle in a pound, put in to make up weight. *Kent.*
 PUT-UP. (1) To sheath one's sword.
 (2) To tolerate; to bear with. Also, to take up residence at an inn. *Var. dial.*
 PUZZEL. A filthy drab.
 PUZZLE-HEADED-SPOONS. Apostle-headed-spoons; each with the figure of an apostle, his head forming the top of the spoon. They may be seen at several places in Cornwall and Devon. See *Apostle-spoons*.
 PUZZUM. Spite; malice. *North.*
 PYE. Father of the *Pye*, the chairman of a convivial meeting. *Devon.*
 PYKE. To move or go off.
 PYONINGS. Works of pioneers; military works of strength. *Spenser.*
 PYRAMIDES. Spires of churches.
 PYTE. Mercy; pity. (*A.-S.*)

Fro dails deep to the I cryde,
 Lord, thou listyn the voyz of me!
 This deep presoun that I in byde,
 Brek it up Lord for this pyte.
 Be thou myn governour and myn gyde,
 Myn gowly foode, that I nougt fle,
 And let out of this herte glyde,
 That I have trespassyd agens the.

Hampole's Paraphrase of the Psalms, MS.

- QUACKING-CHEAT. A duck. An old cant term, given by Dekker, 1616.
 QUACKLE. To choke, or suffocate. *East.*
 QUACKSALVER. A cheat or quack.
 But the jughers or *quacksalvers* take them by another course, for they have a staffe slit at one end like a payre of tongs, those stand open by a pinne; now, when they see a serpent, viper, adder or snake, they set them upon the neck neere the head, and pulling forth the pinne, the serpent is inevitably taken, and by them loosed into a prepared vessel, in which they keepe her, and give her meate.
Topsell's Historie of Serpents, 1608, p. 49.
 QUAD. Bad; evil. *Chancer.*
 QUADDLE. To dry, or shrivel up. *West.*

QUADDY. Broad; short and thick. *East.*

QUADE. To spoil, or destroy.

QUADRAT. Arranged in squares.

And they followed in a *quadrat* array to the extent to destroy kyng Henry.

Half's Union, 1548. Hen IV. f. 13.

QUADRELLS. Four square pieces of peat or turf made into that fashion by the spade that cuts them. *Staff.*

QUADRILLE. A game at cards, very similar to *Ombre*, q. v.

QUADRIFOGE. A work compiled from four authors. A Life of Thomas Becket was so called.

The very authors of the *quadrifoge* itself, or song of four parts, for they yeeld a concert, though it be without harmonie, doe all, with one pen and mouth, acknowledge the same.

Lambard's Perambulation, 1596, p. 515.

QUADRIVIVUM. The seven arts or sciences were formerly divided into the *quadrivivum*, or fourfold way to knowledge; and the *trivivum*, or threefold way to eloquence. The former comprised arithmetic, geometry, music, and astroonomy; the latter, grammar, rhetoric, and logic.

QUAER. Where.

That I mit becom hir man, I began to crave,
For nothing in hilda fundin wold I lat;
Beha bar ma fast on hand, that I began to rave,
And bad ma fond ferther, a fol for to feche.
Quaer gosselle al thi speche?

Thu hadis hir noht hire the sot that thu seche.

MS. Arundel 57, f. 130.

QUAG. A bog, or quagmire. *Var. dial.* Hence *quaggy*, soft and tremulous.

QUAGGLE. A tremulous motion. *South.*

QUAIL. (1) To go wrong.

(2) To shriek, diech, or yield. To soften or decrease, Hollinshead, *Coq. Ireland*, p. 21. Sometimes, to faint, to droop, to fall sick.

(3) To curdle. *East.* "I quayle as mylke dothe, 'e *quaillebotte*; this mylke is quayled, eate none of it," Palgrave. "The cream is said to be *quailed* when the butter begins to appear in the process of churning," Batchelor's *Orthoep.* Aool. p. 140.

(4) A whore. Ao old cant term.

(5) To overpower, or intimidate.

QUAIL-MUTTON. Diseased mutton. *Line.*

QUAIL-PIPE. A pipe used to call quails. *Quail-pipe boots*, boots resembling a quail-pipe, from the number of plaits or wrinkles.

QUAINT. Elegant; neat; ingenious. Occasionally, prudent. *Quaintness*, beauty, elegance. Now obsolete in these senses.

QUAINT. To acquaint; inform.

There if he travaille and *quainte* him well,
The Treasure of Knowledge is his eche deale.

Reverde's Castle of Knowledge, 1536.

QUAIRE. A quire, pamphlet, or book.

Thow litell *quairer*, how darst thou shaw thy face,
Or com yn presence of men of honeste?
Sith thow and rude and folowist not the trace
Of false langage, nor haste no bewte;
Wherefore of wysdom thus I counceill the,
To draw the baks fer out of their sight,
Lest thow be had in reproof and dispite.

MS. Rassel. C. 86.

QUAISY. (1)

Hit most to a curs, a crowned wyght,
That knowth that *quaisy* frome ben and pese,
Or allys theyra medsyns that have no myght
To geve a mane lyens to lyve in ease.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6

(2) Indigestible; tough. *North.*

QUAKE. (1) To shake. *Shak.*

(2) Fear, trembling. (*A.-S.*)

Thou shal byn thi breed ful dere,
Til thou turne ayein in *quake*
To that erthe thou were of-take.

Cureur Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 6.

QUAKER-GRASS. The shaking grass. *Worce.*

QUAKING-CHEAT. A calf, or sheep.

QUALE. To kill, or destroy. (*A.-S.*)

QUALESTER. "*Chorista*, a *qwa-lester*," *Nomiale MS.* of the fifteenth century.

QUALIFY. To soothe, or appease.

QUALITY. Profession; occupation.

QUALITY-MAKE. The gentry. *North.*

QUALLE. A whale.

Tha lady whyte eis *quallie* bane,
Alle falowed hir hewe.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 143.

QUALME. (1) Sickness; pestilence. (*A.-S.*)

(2) The noise made by a raven.

QUAMP. Still; quiet. *West.*

QUANDORUM. A polite speech. *South.*

QUANK. To overpower. *West.*

QUANT. A pole used by the bargemen on the Waveney between Yarmouth and Bungay, for pushing on their craft in adverse or scanty winds. It has a round cap or cot at the immersed end to prevent its sticking in the mud. Some of the *quants* are nearly thirty feet long. The term occurs in *Pr. Parv.*

QUANTO-DISPAIN. An ancient dance described in *MS. Rawl. Poet.* 108.

QUAPPE. To quake; to tremble.

QUAR. (1) A quarry. *West.*

When temples lye like batter'd *quarres*,
Rich in their ruin'd sepulchres,
When saints forsake their painted glass
To maat their worship as they pass.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 136.

(2) To coagulate, applied to milk in the female breast. *Somerset.*

QUARE. To cut into pieces.

QUAREL. A stoop quarry. "*Saxifragium*, a *qwareyle*," *Nomiale MS.*

QUARELLES. Arrows. (*A.-N.*)

Quarrelles quwayntly swappes thorow knyghtes
With krynas wkyrtly, that wyncha they naver.

Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 75.

QUARIER. A wax-candle, consisting of a square lump of wax with a wick in the centre. It was also called a *quarion*, and is frequently mentioned in old inventories. "All the endes of quarriers and prickets," *Ord. and Reg.* p. 295.

QUARKEN. To suffocate; to strangle.

With greatts dyfficultie I fynde it out I have a
throto bolle almoste strangled I. marled or *quar-*
kenned with extrema hunger.

Palgrave's Acolatus, 1540.

QUARL. To quarrel. *Somerset.* "Quarled

poison," quotation in Nares. Should we read "gnarled poison?"

QUAROP. Whereof.

With Litylmon, the lest fynger,
He begynnes to hoke,
And sayes, *quarop* and thou so ferd!
Hit is a lill synne.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 82.

QUARRE. Square.

Quarred scheld, gode swerd of stell,
And launce stef, bitand wel.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 111.

QUARREL. (1) A square of window glass, properly one placed diagonally. Anciently, a diamond-shaped pane of glass. Hence the cant term *quarrel-picker*, a glazier. The word was applied to several articles of a square shape, and is still in use.

(2) A duel, or private combat.

QUARRELOUS. Quarrelsome. *Shak.*

QUARRIER. A worker at a quarry.

QUARROMES. The body. A cant term. See a list in Dekker's *Lanthorne and Candle-light*, 4to. Lond. 1620, sig. C. ii.

QUARRY. (1) Fat; corpulent. "A quarry, fat man, *obesus*," *Coles' Lat. Dict.*

(2) See *Quarier* and *Quarrell*.

(3) Prey, or game. *Quarry-hawk*, an old entered and reclaimed hawk.

(4) An arrow. *Drayton, p. 29.*

QUART. (1) A quarter. *Spenser.*

(2) Three pounds of butter. *Leic.*

QUARTER. (1) An upright piece of timber in a partition. *Somerset.*

(2) A noise; a disturbance.

Sing, hi ho, Sir Arthur, oo more in the house you shall prate;

For all you kept such a *quarter*, you are out of the council of state.

Wright's Political Ballads, p. 156.

(3) A square panel. *Britton.*

QUARTERAGE. A quarter's wages.

QUARTERER. A lodger. *Devon.*

QUARTER-EVIL. A disease in sheep, arising from corruption of the blood. *South.*

QUARTER-FACE. A countenance three parts averted. *Jonson.*

QUARTEROUN. A quarter.

And there is not the mone seyn to alle the luo-
cloun, saf only the seconde *quarteroun*.

Moundville's Travels, p. 301.

QUARTER-SLINGS. A kind of ropes or chains used on board a ship.

Thy roaring cannons end thy chens

Be layde on every side;

Yee bases, foulders, *quarter-slings*,

Which often haue been tride.

Gaulfrido and Bernardo, 1570.

QUARTLE. A fourth part, or quarter.

QUASH. A pompon.

QUASS. To quaff, or drink. Some suppose this to be a corruption of *quaff*.

QUASTE. Quashed; smashed.

Aboute acho whirles the whele end whirles me
undre,

Tille eile my *quarters* yt while where *quaste* al to
pece.

Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.

QUASY. Same as *Queasy*?

I have passed full many *quasy* dayes,
That now unto good I cannot mate,
For mary I dyde myselfe to late.

The Complaints of them that ben to late married.

QUAT. (1) To squat down. *Dorset.* To go to quat, i. e. alvum levare.

(2) Full; satiated. *Somerset.* "Quatted with other daintier fare," *Philotimus, 1583.*

(3) A pimple, or spot. Hence, metaphorically, a diminutive person.

(4) To flatter. *Devon.*

QUATCH. (1) To betray; to tell; to peach. A woman speaking of a person to whom she had confided a confidential secret, said, "I am certain he won't *quatch*." *Oxf.*

(2) A word. *Berks.*

(3) Squat, or flat. *Shak.*

QUATE. Thought.

To hilde he hede gode *quate*,

At London he made a gate.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 94.

QUATER-JACKS. The quarters or divisions of the hour struck by the clock. *Lincol.*

QUATHE. Said?

The king it al hem graunted rather,

And hys him al merci *quathe*.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 60.

QUATHING. In good condition.

QUATRON. A quartern. (*A.-N.*)

QUAUGHT. To drink deeply.

QUAVE. To shake, or vibrate. *Derb.* "Al the world quaved," *Piers Ploughman, p. 373.*

QUAVE-MIRE. A bog, or quagmire. *Palegrave.* It is spelt *quakemire* in Stanithurst's Description of Ireland, p. 20. "A verie *quave mire* on the side of an hill," *Harrison, p. 61. Cf. Hollinshed, Chron. Scot. p. 48.*

QUAVERY-MAVERY. Undecided. *East.*

QUAVIN-GOG. A quagmire. *Wills.*

QUAWKING. Croaking; cawing. *Far, dial.*

QUAY. "Quay or sower mylke," *MS. note by Junius, in his copy of the Ortus Vocab. in the Bodleian Library.*

QUAYED. Quailed; subdued. *Spenser.*

QUAYT. A gnat. *Nominale MS.*

QUE. A cow. *Lincol.*

QUEACH. (1) A thicket. *Coles.*

(2) A plat of ground left unploughed on account of queaches or thickets. *East.*

QUEACHY. Wet; saturated; quashy; swampy; marshy. Sometimes, running like a torrent of water. "*Torrentus, quechi*," *MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45, a vocabulary of the fifteenth century, written in Lancashire.*

QUEAL. To faint away. *Devon.*

QUEAN. A slut; a drab; a whore; a scold.

The term is not necessarily in a bad sense in some writers. "*Anna*, a old *queene*," *MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. l. f. 40.*

QUEASY. (1) Squeamish; nice; delicate. Still in use, meaning *sickish*. It sometimes signifies *mad*.

(2) Short; brief. *Devon.*

QUATCHE.

For they that lacke customers all the weeke,
either because their haunt is unknowen, or the con-

stables and officers of their parish watch them so narrowly that they dare not *queatche*, to celebrate the Sabbath, shoek too theaters, and there keepe a generall market of bawlerie.

Gosson's Schoole of Abuse, 1579.

QUEATE. Peace; quietness.

QUECK. A blow?

But what and the ladder styppe,
Than I am deccyed yet;
And yf I fall I catche a quecke,
I may fortune to breke my necke,
And that joynt is yll to set.

Nay, nay, nnt so! *Enterlude of Youth*, n. d.

QUECORD. A game prohibited by an ancient statute, and supposed by Blount to be similar to shovel-board.

QUED. A shrew; an evil person.

Namly an eyre that ys a *qued*,

That desyreth hys fadrys ded.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 48.

QUEDE. (1) Harm; evil. Also, the devil.

As he stode stytle and hode the *quede*,

One com with an asse charged with brede.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 37.

(2) A bequest. (*A.-S.*)

QUEDER. To shake, or shiver.

QUEDNES. Iniquity. This word occurs in

MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 10.

QUEDUR. Whether.

She seid; Alas! how shuld I lyfe,

Er thus my life to lede in loud;

Fro dale to dwene I am dryfte,

I wot nnt *quedur* I may sit or stond.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 109.

QUEE. A female calf. *Norh.*

QUEED. The cud. "To chamme the *qued*."

This is given as a Wiltshire word in *MS.*

Lansd. 1033, fol. 2.

QUEEK. To press or squeeze down; to pinch. *Heref.*

QUEEL. To grow flabby. *Devon.*

QUEEN-DICK. That happened in the reign of Queen Dick, i. e. never.

QUEEN-OF-HEARTS. An old country dance, mentioned in the *Bran New Wark*, 1785, p. 7.

QUEEN'S-GAME. A game at tables.

QUEEN'S-STICK. A stately person. *Line.*

QUEER. (1) To puzzle. *Var. dial.*

(2) Bad; counterfeit. A cant term.

QUEERQUIST. A quiz. *Heref.*

QUEER-STRET. A phrase thus generally used: "Well! that have put me in *queer-stret*," meaning, puzzled me queerly or strangely. *Suffolk.*

QUEER-WEDGES. Large buckles. *Groce.*

QUEEST. A wood-pigeon. *West.* Spelt *queeze* in *Wilbraham's Gloss.* p. 108. The ringdove, Ray's Catalogue of English Birds, 1674, p. 85. "A ringdove, a stockdove, a quoisit," *Florio*, p. 109.

QUEEVE. To vibrate. *Beds.*

QUEINT. The pudendum muliebre.

QUEINTANCE. Acquaintance.

But folke that been fallen in poverté,

Nu man desyreth to have theire *queyntance*.

MS. Ashmole 59, f. 38.

QUEINTE. (1) Quenehed. (*A.-S.*)

ii.

When hit hath *quegn* his brendis bright,
Than etic ayeu hit yevyth hym a newe light.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 38.

(2) Strange; curious; cunning; artful; trim; neat; elegant. (*A.-N.*)

QUEINTISE. Neatness; cunning.

To go aboute the boke seise,

And al bi the devells *queyntise*.

MS. Ashmole 41, f. 85.

QUEITE. Crept. *Will. Wern.*

QUEK. To quack; to make a noise like a

goose or duck. *Urry*, p. 417.

He toke a gose fast by the nek,

And the goose thoo began to *quek*.

Reliq. Antig. l. 4.

QUEKED. Sodden, as wine is.

QUELCH. A blow, or bang.

QUELE. A wheel. *Prompt. Parv.* "Qwel, rola," *MS. Lansd.* 560, f. 45.

QUELLE. To kill. (*A.-S.*)

QUELLIO. A ruff for the neck. (*Span.*)

QUELME. To kill; to destroy. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in *MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.*

QUELTRING. Sultry; sweltering. *West.*

QUEME. (1) To please. (*A.-S.*)

Of all vertues yere ms eks largesse

To be acceptid the to *queme* and *serve*,

To syne only thy grace I may deserve.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 12.

(2) To bequeath; to leave by legacy.

(3) The same as *quaint*, q. v. "I tell you, Hodge, in sooth it was not cleane, it was as black as ever was Malkin's *queme*," Tumult, play dated 1613, *Rawl MS.* Grose has *quim*, which he derives from the Spanish *guernar*, to burn. It is, perhaps, connected with the old word *quaint*, which, as I am informed by a correspondent at Newcastle, is still used in the North of England by the colliers and common people.

QUENCH. To lay or place in water, without reference to extinguishing. See Harrison's *England*, p. 130.

QUENE. When.

Quene that the kyng Arthur by conqueste hade wonnyus Castelles and kyngdoms and contrees many.

Morte Arthurs, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.

QUENINGES. Quinces. (*A.-N.*)

QUENTLY. Easily. *Gawwyne.*

QUEQUER. A quiver.

To a *quequer* Roben went. *Robin Hood*, l. 90.

QUERDLING. A kind of apple, perhaps the original of what we call *codlin*.

QUERELE. A complaint.

Thou lyf, thou luste, thou mannis bele,

Biholde my cause and my *querele*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 39.

That all ministers, now to be deprived in this *querele* of rites, may be pardoned of all the payments of first-fruits due after deprivation.

Grindal's Remains, 1643, p. 269.

QUERESTAR. A chorister. *l'alagrawe.*

Thy harp to Pan's pipe, yield, god Phœbus.

For 'tis not now as in diebus

Hillis; Pan all the year we follow,

But semel in anno ridet Apollo;

Thy *quiesciter* cannot come near

The voice of this our chancielee.

Heywood's Love's Mistress, p. 42.

QUERK. (1) To grunt; to moan. *West.*

(2) A moulding in joinery. *North.*

QUERKEN. To stifle, or choke. *North.*

"Chekenyd or qwerkenyd," Pr. Parv.

It will grow in the ventricles to such a masse that it wil at the recel of any hot moisture send up such an ascending fume that it will be ready to quirken and stifle us. *Optick Glass of Humors*, 1639, p. 124.

QUERN. (1) Corn. *Salop.*

(2) A mill. This word is generally applied to a hand-mill. (*A.-S.*) "*Mola*, a qwerntone," *Nomiale MS.*

Having therefore ground eight bushels of good malt upon our querne, where the toll is saved, she addeth woto it halfe a bushell of wheat male.

Harrison's Description of England, p. 169.

QUERPO. Same as *Cuerpo*, q. v. "Me must den valke in quirpo," *Nabbes' Bride*, 4to. Lond. 1640, sig. F. lv.

A batt, who ogh in quierpo sat,

Lay saug, and heard the whole debate.

Collins' Miscellanea, 1762, p. 132.

QUERROUR. A worker in a quarry.

QUERT. Joyful. Also, joy. *Inguert*, joyful, in good spirits. See *Lydgate*, pp. 32, 38; *Ritson's Met. Rom.* iii. 408-9.

Remembyr thy God while thou art quert.

MS. Lond. 416, f. 78.

And that hym byhoveth leve hyt lo querte,

Add be overcomen and caste to helle pytt.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 14.

But thouge that Noe was in quert,

He was not al in ease of hert.

Cyclop. Mundell, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 12.

QUEST. (1) The sides of an oven. Pies are said to be *quested* when their sides have been crushed by each other, or so joined to them as thence to be less baked. *North.*

(2) To give tongue as hounds do on trail. "To bay or *quest* as a dog," *Florio*, p. 1. Still in use. See *Forby*, ii. 268.

Kenettes *questede* to quelle,

Al so breme so any belle,

The deer dancetoden in the delle,

That al the downe dedede.

Reliq. Antig. ii. 7.

(3) An inquest. *Var. dial.* Both words are used by Hall, Henry VIII. ff. 50, 53.

QUESTANT. A candidate; one who is seeking for some object. *Shak.*

QUESTE. A prayer, or demand. (*A.-N.*)

QUESTEROUN. Cooks, or scullions.

QUEST-HOUSE. The chief watch-house of a parish, generally adjoining a church, where sometimes quests concerning misdemeanours and annoyances were held. The *quest-house* is frequently mentioned in the accounts of St. Giles, Cripplegate, 1571, *MS. Addit.* 12222.

QUESTMEN. "Those that are yearly chosen, according to the custom of a parish, to assist the churchwardens in the enquiry, and presenting such offenders to the ordinary as are punishable in the court-christian," *Blount's Glossographia*, ed. 1681, p. 594.

QUESTMONGER. A juryman.

A wake, awake, ye *questmongers*, and take heed you give a true, just, and right verdict.

Becon's Works, p. 370.

QUESTUARY. Profitable.

QUETE. Wheat. It is the translation of *frumentum* in *MS. Lansd.* 560, f. 45.

That jere shalbe litulle quete,

And pleutē shalbe of appuls greta.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 75.

QUETHE. (1) Harm; mischief. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To say; to declare. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To hequeath. *Lydgate.*

Hous and rente and outhert thyng

Mow they quethe at here endyng.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 42.

(4) Cry; clamour. *Gawayne.*

QUETHING. Saying, crying?

Being alive and seinge I peryshe, I beinge quycke and quethyng I am uodone.

Pulgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

QUETHUN. Whence. *Robson.*

QUETOURE. A scab, or swelling.

QUEVER. Gay; lively. *West.*

QUEW. Cold.

QUEZZEN. To suffocate. *East.*

QUHILLES. Whilst.

Quyhyllas he es quykyke and in qwerte unquellyde with handis,

Be he never mo savede ne socoured with Cryste.

Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln. f. 93.

QUIB. A taunt, or mock. *Coles.*

QUIBIBES. Cubebs. "*Quiperium*, a quyhybe,"

Nomiale MS.

QUIBLIN. An attempt to deceive.

QUICE. A wood-pigeon. *Gloss.*

QUICHE. To move.

QUICK. (1) Alive; living.

In thulke time men hem tok

With juggedment withouten les,

And also quie dolven hes.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 20.

Sir, he seide, assay of this,

Thel were jsturdrey quykh l-wysse.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

Quyk þ ye, forsothe, quyk it was,

As wel I may tel you all the case.

The Sacrifice of Abraham, p. 18.

(2) The growing plants which are reared or set for a hedge. *Var. dial.*

(3) Sharp; piercing. *Decon.*

QUICK-DEER. Deer with young.

QUICKEN. (1) Coneh grass. *North.*

(2) To work with yeast. *Quickening-dish*, the yeast or balm that is put to new drink to make it work. *North.*

(3) To revive. Still in use.

(4) To conceive with child.

QUICKER. A quickest hedge. *West.*

QUICKLINGS. Young insects. *East.*

QUICKMIRE. A quagmire. *Decon.*

QUICKWOOD. Thorns. *Yorksh.*

QUID. (1) The cud. *Var. dial.* Hence, generally, to suck one's tongue.

(2) A mouthful of tobacco. *Var. dial.*

QUIDDITY. A subtlety; a subtle quirk or pretence. *Quiddit* was also used.

QUIERIE. A royal stable.

QUIET. Gentlemanly. *West.*

QUIETUS. The official discharge of an account.

(*Lat.*) It is chiefly used metaphorically, and

it means to slaug language a severe blow, in other words a *settler*.

QUITTING-POTS. Small drinkiog pots holding half a gill. *Leane*.

QUIL. The reed on which the weavers wind their heads for the shuttle. See Robin Good-fellow, p. 24.

QUILE. A pile, heap, large cock, or cop of hay put together ready for carrying, and to secure it from rain; a heap of anything.

QUILKIN. A frog. *Cornue*.

QUILL. (1) The stalk of a cane or reed; the fancet of a barrel. Hence, to tap liquor. *Devon*.

(2) The fold of a ruff. Also to plait linen in small round folds. "After all your starching, quilling, turning, seeking, pinning," Strode's Floating Island, sig. C.

(3) In the quill, written. *Shak*.

QUILLER. An uofledged bird.

QUILLET. (1) A furrow. *North*.

(2) A croft or grassyard. *Devon*.

(3) A little quibble. *Shak*.

So you, only by conceit, thinke richly of the operation of your Indian pudding, having contrarie qualities in it, a thing repugnant to philosophy, and working miraculous matters, a quillit above nature.

The Man in the Moone, 1608, sig. C. li.

QUILL-TURN. The machine or instrument in which a weaver's quill is turned.

QUILLY. To hardeo; to dry. *Devon*.

QUILT. (1) To beat. *Far. dial*.

(2) To swallow. *West*.

(3) Almost worn out. *I. Wight*.

(4) To be very sidgety. *South*.

QUILTED-CALVES. Sham calves for the legs made of quilted cloth.

QUIN. A kind of spikenard.

QUINCE. The king's-civil.

For the quynce, Take horehownde and columbyne, and sethe it in wyne or ale, and so therof let hym dryncke fyrrye and lute. *MS Rec. Med.*

QUINCE-CREAM. Is thus described.

Take the quinces and put them into boiling water unpared; then let them boil very fast uncovered that they may not colour; and when they are very tender, take them off and peel them, and beat the pap very small with sugar; and then take raw cream, and mix with it till it be of fit thickness to eat like a cream. *True Gentlewoman's Delight*, 1676, p. 5.

QUINCH. (1) To make a noise.

(2) To stir, or move. Sometimes a substantive, a twitch, or jerk.

QUINE. Whence.

For quyne come yon kene mane, quod the kynge thame, That knawes kynge Arthure and his knyghtes also. *Morte Arthure*, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 50.

Bethynke the welie quyne thou came,
Ilkone we ere of Adam.

R. de Brunne, *MS. Boues*, p. 15.

QUINET. A wedge. *Glouc*.

QUINNY. Not quite; not just yet. *East*.

QUINOLA. A term in the game of primero, signifiyng the chief card.

QUINRE. Some poisonous animal.

QUINSE. To carve a plover, spelt *cuinse* in the

Booke of Hunting, 1586. It occurs in Hall's Satires, p. 82.

QUINTAIN. "A game or sport in request at marriages in some parts of this oation, specially in Shrophire; the maner now corruptly thus, A quintia, buttress, or thick plank of wood is set fast in the groond of the highway where the hride and bridegroom are to pass, and poles are provided with which the yooog men run a tilt on horse-back; aod he that breaks most poles, and shews most activity, wies the garland," Blount, ed. 1681, p. 535. The quietain was often gaily painted.

Thy wakes, thy quintels, here thou hast,
Thy May-poles too with garlands grac't.

Herrick's Poeme, li. 44.

QUINTASENCIA. Some preparation for converting the baser metals into gold.

QUINTER. A two-year-old sheep.

QUINTURE. Delivery; cure. *Hearne*.

QUIP. A sharp retort. "Merrie quipps or tautes wittily spokeo," Baret.

Tariton meeting with a wdy country wench, who gave him quip for quip. *Tariton's Jeers*, 1611.

QUIRBOILE. A peculiar preparation of leather, by boiling it to a condition in which it coul'd be moulded to any shape, and then giving it, by an artificial process, any degree of requisite hardness.

Whyppes of quyrboyle by-wente his white sidre.

MS. Laud. 656, f. 1.

QUIRE-BIRD. One who has lately come out of prison, and seeks for a place.

QUIRE-CUFFIN. A churl. *Dekker*.

QUIRISON. A complaint. (*A.-N.*)

QUIRK. (1) To emit the breath forcibly after retaining it in violent exertion. *West*.

(2) To grunt; to complain. *Devon*.

(3) The clock of a stocking. *Devon*. The term occurs in Stuhhe, 1595.

(4) A pane of glass cut at the sides and top in the form of a rhomb.

QUIRKY. Merry; sportive. *Line*.

QUIRLEWIND. A whirlwind. It is translated by *turbo* in *MS. Egerton* 829, f. 14.

QUISERS. Christmas mummers. *Derb*.

QUISES. Cushions for the thighs, a term in ancient armour. *Hall*.

QUISEY. Confounded; dejected. *North*.

QUISHIN. A cushion. *Palgrave*.

Swythe chayers thay fett,
Quysyns of velvett.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 138.

QUISIBLE.

For all this to prouffyt is no more possyble
Than for to drynke in a quysible.

Early Interlude in Bibl. Lambeth.

QUISSONDAY. Pentecost; Whit-Sunday.

QUISTER. A hieacher. *Nominalc MS*.

QUIT. (1) To remove by force.

(2) To be even, or equal with. The modern phrase is *to be quits*.

(3) Acquitted. See *Quife* (3).

QUITCH. To flinch. Also as *quinch*, to stit or move, to make a noise.

QUITE. (1) Free; quiet. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To pay off; to requite. (*A.-N.*)

Os hyt ys in the story tolde,
xlv. Syr Roger downe can folde,
So quyte he them ther mede;
Had he bene armyd y-wys,
Alle the maystry had byn his;
Allas! why wantyd he his wede?

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 73.

Syr Roger smote them on the hede,
That to the gyrdille the swerde yede,
Of hym were they quyte;
They hewe on hym faste as they were wode,
On eche syde then sprong the blode,
So sore on hym they dud smyte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 73.

(3) To acquit. Sometimes acquitted.

Quyte the weyl oute of borghengag,
That thou ne have for hyt no wrang.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 63.

Herof they quytene hym as trewe mene,
And sith spake they fader thenne,
That yf he myght his lemene bryng
Of whome he maide knollahyng.

MS. Rouineason C. 66.

(4) White. (*A.-S.*)

The childre, that was so nobille and wyse,
Stode at his sadurs grafe al aye;
Ther cam on in a quyte surplisse,
And pryvely toke him be the slefe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 67.

QUITE-BETTER. Entirely recovered.

QUITECLAYM. Free from claim.

Fram hennce to Ynde that cite
Quitclaym that schal go fra.

Gy of Warsrike, p. 316.

QUITELICH. Freely; at liberty. (*A.-S.*) It

is wrongly explained by Ellis, li. 77.

QUITEMENT. Completely; entirely.

QUITTER. (1) Thin nasty matter or filth that runs from a wound. "Qwytyr or rotunnes, putredo," *Nominale MS.*

(2) Whiter; more delicate. See the example in v. *Blanchette*.

QUIVER. Nimble; active. In use in *Snffolk*, according to Moor. "*Agilis*, nimble, light, lieger, quiver," *Elyot*, ed. 1559. *Quivery*, slinky, nervous.

They bothe swetely played;
A sergeaunt them afreyed,
And sayd they were full quiver.

Boke of Mayd Entlyn, p. 37.

QUIZZLE. To suffocate. *Norf.*

QUO. Contraction of *quoth*.

QUOB. A quicksand, or bog. *West.* We have *quodmire* in *Salop*. *Antiq.* p. 539.

QUOCKEN. To vomit. *NorA.*

QUOD. (1) To fish for eels with worms tied on worsted. *Hants.*

(2) A prison. *Var. dial.*

(3) Quoth; says. (*A.-S.*)

Avannces haner I quod the kyng, pasce forthe anone,
In the name of the Trynyte and our Lady bryghte,
Seynt Edward, Seynt Anne and swete seynt John,
And in the name of Seynt George, oure landis knyghte!
This day shew thy grett power and thy gret myghte,

And brynge thy trefw subiectes owte of payn and woo,
And as thy wille is, Lorde, thys Jorney be doo.

MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.

QUODLING. This disputed term occurs in Ben Jonson. It may be a cant term for a fool. "The eodled fool," *Cap of Gray hairs*, 1688, p. 169. It is probably derived from the apple so called. "A quodling, *pomum cocile*," *Coles' Lat. Dict.*

QUOIF. A cap. Florio, p. 123.

QUOIL. A noise, or tumult.

But disturbs not his sleep.

At the quoth that they keep.

Brome's Songs, 1661, p. 78.

QUOK. Quaked for fear.

This sharpe swerde to hire he tok,

Whereof that alle hire body quok.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 86.

And whan he did with his honde embrace
His yerde ayen fulle debonaire of loke,
For innocence of humble drede he quoke.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 30, f. 16.

QUOME. A man. R. de Brunne, *MS.*

QUONDAM. A person formerly in office. Still in use as an adjective. (*Lat.*)

QUONIAN. A drinking-cup.

QUONS. A hand-mill for grinding mustard-seed. *East.* Forby seems to consider it a mere corruption of *quern*, q. v.

QUOP. To throb. *West.*

But seaslous sir, what say to a touch at praiser?

How quops the spirit? In what garb or ayre.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 203.

QUORLE. A revolving spindle.

Quorle in the qweq go lightly,

Qweqe I was a yong man so dyd I.

Gira lu algore leniter,

Quom ful juvenis its feel.

Reliq. Antiq. li. 40.

QUOST. A coast. See *Eliotes Dictionarie*, fol. Lond. 1559, in v. *Jacto*.

QUOT. Quiet. *Oxon.*

QUOTE. To notice; to write down. This sense is used by Shakespeare, Jonson, &c.

QUOYNTE. Cunning. (*A.-N.*)

Sende me hidere, gif that ich myghte

And quoynte carpenter finde.

MS. Laud. 106, f. 161.

QUY. A calf, or young cow. "Juvenca, a qwe; vitula, a qwey calfe," *Nominale MS.*

QUYCE. The farze. *Pr. Parv.*

QWESEYNS. Cushions.

Delivryd on Monday next after blak Monday,
a bote with a payr of orys, a russet mantyll, a payr of
queseeyns, a tapet of red say, unlynyd, with a bar hed.

MS. Bodl. c. Mus. 229.

QWHICHE. Which.

And so kynge Edward was possessed of alle Englonde, excepte a castelle in Northe Wales called Harlache, whiche Sere Richard Tunstall keppe, the quwhiche was gotten afterwarde by the Lord Harberde.

Warkworth's Chronicle, p. 3

R.A. A roe-deer. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in Chaucer, Cant. T. 4084.

RAAF. Ralph. *Pr. Pars.*

RAAS. To tear away. See *Race* (1).

And *raas* it frome his riche mene and ryste it in sondrye. *Morte Artoure, MS. Lincoln, f. 57.*

RAASTY. Restive. *East.*

RAATH. In good condition. *North.*

RAB. (1) A kind of loam; a coarse hard substance for mending roads. *Cornw.*

(2) A wooden beater to bruise and incorporate the ingredients of mortar.

RABATE. Said of a hawk that recovers the fist after the hand has been lowered.

RABBATE. To abate. *Palgrave.*

RABBEN. Turnips. (*A.-N.*)

RABBETING. When two boards cut on the edges with a rabbet plane are lapped with the edges one over another, this lapping over is called *rabbeting*. Kennett, MS. The groove in the stone-work of a window to admit the glass was also so called.

In each of these rulers must be two hollow channels, *rabbeth*, or *trunsmes*, as carpenters call them; they must be under hollowed dovetail wise, so that the two hollowed sides being turned together, there may be a concavity or hollowness of a quarter of an inch square, representing this figure.

Hopton's Bacculum Geometricum, 1614.

RABBISH. Foolhardy; grasping; given to extortion, theft, or rapine.

RABBIT-SUCKER. A sucking rahhit.

RABBLE. (1) A kind of rake.

(2) To speak confusedly. *North.*

Let thy tounge serve thyn heft in skylle,
And *rable* not wordes *rechies* out of reson.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 24.

RABBLEMENT. (1) A crowd, or mob.

(2) Idle silly talk. *North.*

(3) Refuse; drags. *Somerset.*

RABBLE-ROTE. A repetition of a long rigmareole roundabout story. *West.*

RABBLING. Winding; rambling. *North.*

RABIN. A raven. Nominale MS.

RABINE. Rapine; plunder.

RABIT. A wooden drinking-can.

Strong beer in *rabbis* and cheesting penny cans,
Three pipes for two-pence and such like trepanes.

Prairie of Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 1.

RABITE. A war-horse.

Then came the dewke Segwyne rygh,
Armed on a *rabbit* wyght.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 161.

Syr Gys bestrode a *rabyghte*,
That was moche and lychte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 124.

RABONE. A radish.

RABSHAKLE. An idle profligate.

RABUKE. A she-goat? It is the translation of *capra* in Nominale MS.

RACE. (1) To pull away; to erase.

Swownyng yn hur chaumbur she felle,
Hur heete of can *sché* race.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 94.

(2) The meeting of two tides, often over an uneven bottom running together, producing a great and sometimes dangerous sea. The *Race* of Alderney, Portland *Race*, &c.

(3) A string. *Devon.*

(4) The liver and lungs of a calf.

(5) A succession; a great number.

(6) Rennet for cheese. *North.*

(7) The peculiar flavour or taste of anything the original disposition.

(8) A small stream. *Yorksh.*

(9) A thrust with a dagger.

(10) To rake up old tales. *South.*

(11) To prick, mark, or note.

(12) A course in building.

RACEN. A pothanger. *Yorksh.*

RACERS. A variety of tares. *Var. dial.*

RACH. Rushes for thatching.

RACHE. (1) To stretch out; to catch. *Palgrave.* From the first meaning comes *rack* in Mueh Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

(2) A scenting hound. (*A.-S.*)

Denede dale and downe, for dryft of the deer in drede.

For meche murthe of mouth the murle moeth made;
1 ros, and romede, and sey roon *raches* to jede,
They stalke under schawe, *schatereden* in schade.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 7.

For we wylle honte al tha herte the hethes abowte,
With *raches* amons hem in tha rowe banks.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 118.

Three grehoundes he ledde on bond,
And thre *raches* in on bond.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 172.

She was as feyre and as gode,
And as riche on hir pulfray;
Hir greyhoundis stidid with the dere hlode,
Hir *rochis* couplid, be my fay.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 46, f. 119.

RACINE. A root. (*A.-N.*)

RACK. (1) Light, thin, vapoury clouds; the clouds generally. Still in use in the Northern counties, and sometimes there applied to a mist. See the *Archæologia*, xxii. 373. "As the sunne shines through the *rack*," Du Bartas, p. 616. In some instances it appears to imply the motion of the clouds, and is so explained by Chapman in his translation of Homer. A disputed passage in which this word occurs, in the *Tempest*, iv. 1, "leave not a *rack* behind," merits special consideration. Our choice lays between considering it to mean a single *fleeing cloud*, or as a form of *wreck* or *verreck*. Mr. Hunter has expressed his belief that *rack* in the first sense is never used with the indefinite article, and unless the passage now given from Lydgate tends to lighten the objection, it seems to me to be absolutely fatal to the adopted reading. On the other hand, we have *rack* in the old folios of Beaumont and Fletcher, where the sense requires *wreck*. See Mr. Dyce's edition, vii. 137. On the whole, then, unless *rack* can elsewhere be found with the indefinite article, it appears safer to adopt *wreck*, which certainly agrees better with the context. Upton, *Critical Observations*, ed. 1748, p. 213, supposes it to mean a track or path, in which sense it is still used in the North. See our second meaning, and Brockett, who adopts Upton's explanation of the Shakespearian

passage; but there is no good authority for anything of the kind, although Brockett is as decisive as if he had possessed the reading and knowledge of Gifford.

As Phebus dooth at mydday in the southe,
When every rack and every cloudy sky
Is void of clene, so his face uncouth
Shall shewe lo open end fully be onwry.

Lozgate, MS. Ashmole 30, f. 51.
Treulic if ye wil haiose this holeday,
The rakkie of heven I wil opyn.

MS. Douce 302, f. 16.
Now we may eulaciate by the welkine racks,
Æolus hath chaste the clouds that were so blacke.

- Heywood's Marriage Triumphe, 1613.*
(2) A rude narrow path like the track of a small animal. *West.* Brockett explains it, a track, a trace.
(3) To pour off liquor; to subject it to a fermentive process.
(4) To work by rack of eye, to be guided in working by the eye. *In a high rack*, in a high position.
(5) To care; to heed. *North.*
(6) A rut in a road. *East.*
(7) The neck of mutton, or pork. Kennett, *MS. Lansd. 1033.*
(8) That part of a cross-bow in which the gaffe moved.
(9) A liquor made chiefly of brandy, sugar, lemons, and spices.
(10) A trout. *Northumb.*
(11) Weeds; refuse. *Suffolk.*
(12) Rack and ruin, destruction.
(13) That pace of a horse which is between a trot and an amble.
(14) Some think the putrid backbone in the grave rack'd,
Or morrow chang'd, the shape of snakes to take.

- Tyaple's Historie of Serpents, p. 6.*
(15) To exaggerate. See *Rache* (1).
(16) The cob-iron of a grate.
(17) To relate or tell anything.

RACK-AND-MANGER. A man's rack and manger was his housekeeping. To be at rack and manger, to live at reckless expense.

When Vertoe was a country maide,
And had no skill to set up trade,
She came up with a carriers jade,
And lay at racke and manger.
She whist her pipe, she drooke her can,
The pot was nere out of her span;
She married a tobacco man,
A stranger, a stranger.

Life of Robin Goodfellow, 1623.
RACKAPILT. An idle rascal. *Line.*

RACKET. (1) A hard blow. *East.* Perhaps from the instrument with which the ball was struck at tennis.

- (2) A kind of net.
(3) A struggle. *North.*

RACK-HURRY. The track or railway on which waggons run in unloading coals at a hurry; that is, at a staith or wharf.

RACKING. Torture. Still in common use as an adjective, agonizing.

RACKING-CROOK. A pot-hook. *Northumb.*

RACKLE. (1) Noisy talk. *West.* Also to rattle, of which it may be a form.

(2) Rude; unruly. *North.* It is an archaism meaning rash.

And than lo wyving be thou nat racle,
Beware of hast thoue she behest to please.

Lozgate's Minor Poems, p. 30.
RACKLE-DEED. Loose conduct. *Cumb.*

RACKLING. A very small pig. *Suffolk.*

RACKRIDER. A small trout. *North.*

RACKS. (1) The sides of a waggon. This word occurs in Hollyhand's Dictionarie, 1593.

(2) Range; kitchen fire-place. *Essex.*

RACK-STAFF. A kind of pole or staff used for adjusting the mill-stones.

RACK-UP. To supply horses with their food for the night. *South.*

RACK-VINTAGE. A voyage made by merchants into France for racked wines procured what was called the rack-vintage.

RACK-YARD. The farmyard, where beasts are kept: from the racks used there.

RAD. (1) Afraid. *Apol. Loil, p. 27.*

Thow wold holde me drade,
And for the erle fulle radde.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 132.
(2) Advised; explained. (*A.-S.*)

Io the castelle had sche hyt hyght,
To defende hur with elle hur myghte,
So as her counsaile radde.

MS. Cantab. Fl. il. 36, f. 80.
Now with the messenger was no bodde,
He toik his hors as the byschop radde.

Reliq. Antiq. il. 104.

RADCOLE. A radish.

RADDLE. (1) To weave. *North.*

(2) The side of a cart.

(3) To do anything to excess. *Line.*

(4) A hurdle. *South.* Kennett has raddles, small wood or sticks split like laths to hind a wall for the plastering it over with loam or mortar. "In old time," says Harrison, p. 187, "the houses of the Britons were slightlie set up with a few posts and many radele, with stable and all offices under one roofe." In Sussex the term is applied to long pieces of supple underwood twisted between upright stakes to form a fence, or to slight strips of wood which are employed in thatching barns or outhouses. Also called raddlings.

(5) To hanter. *North.*

RADDLINGS. (1) Windings of a wall. *North.*

(2) Bribery money at elections. *West.*

RADE. An animal's maw. *Line.*

RADEGUNDE. A disease, apparently a sort of boil. Piers Ploughman, p. 430.

RADELICHE. Readily; speedily. (*A.-S.*)

Io slepyng that blessed virgyn apperde hym io,
And badde hym crys radeliche and blyve.

Chron. Pilsdon, p. 196.

RADES. The rails of a waggon.

RADEVORE. Tapestry.

RADIK. A radish. It occurs in an early collection of receipts in MS. Lincoln f. 290, and is the A.-S. form.

RADLY. Quickly; speedily. (*A.-S.*)

Up then rose this proude schereff,
And radly made hym jere;
Maay was the modur son
To the kyrk with hym can fare.

M.S. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 127.

Thomas radly up he rase,
And ran over that mounteyne hye,
And certainly, as the stury says,
He his mette at eldryne tre.

M.S. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 116.

RADNESSE. Fear. See *Rad* (1).

He said, I make myne awwe verreilly to Cryste,
And to the hely vernacle, that voide schelle I nevere,
For radnesse of na flumayne that regnes in erthe.

Morte Arthur, M.S. Lincoln, f. 36.

RAERS. The rails of a cart. *North.*

RAFE. (1) Torc. (*A.-S.*)

Hir clothes ther sehn rafe hir fro,
And to the wodd gone scho go.

Perceval, 2157.

(2) Weak; silly; foolish. *Suffolk.*

RAFF. (1) Seum; refuse. Formerly applied to persons of low condition. Now *riff-raff*.

And maken of the rym and raf
Suche gylours for pompe and pride.

Appendix to W. Mapes, p. 340.

(2) A raft of timber. *North.*

(3) Abundance; affluence. *North.* In old English, a confused heap.

(4) Spoil; plunder. *Kent.*

Ik e menne ageyne his gud he gaffe,
That he had tane with ryfte and rafte.

M.S. Lincoln A. L. 17, f. 148.

(5) In *raff*, speedily. (*A.-S.*)

(6) Idle; dissolute. *North.*

RAFFERTORY. Masterful. *Line.*

RAFFLE. (1) To stir the blazing faggots, &c. in an oven. The wooden instrument with which this is done is called the *rafflen pole*. Brushing off ripe walnuts is also called *rafflen 'em*.

(2) To live disorderly. *North.* Hence *raffle-coppin*, a wild fellow.

(3) A kind of fishing-net.

(4) To move, or fidget about. *Line.*

RAFFS. (1) The students of Oxford are so called by the town's people.

(2) Long coarse straws. *Northumb.*

RAFFYOLYS. A dish in ancient cookery described in Warner's *Ant. Cul.* p. 65.

RAFLES. Plays with dice. (*A.-N.*)

RAPORT. A radish.

RAFT. (1) To irritate. *Dorset.*

(2) A damp fusty smell. *East.*

RAFTE. Seized, or taken away. (*A.-S.*)

Rafte away forsothe is he;

How, thil scide, may this be?

Curios Mund, M.S. Col. Trin. Cantab. f. 108.

My chylde ys thus rafte me froo.

M.S. Cantab. Fl. II. 30, f. 68.

Be God, quod Arden, here is a ston,

It shalle be his bane enon!

Thus sone his life was rafte.

M.S. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 51.

RAFTER-RIDGING. A partienlar kind of ploughing used in Hampshire, so called from each ridge being separated by a furrow. Balk-ploughing. *Hants.*

RAFTY. (1) Rancid; fusty. *Var. dial.*

(2) Wet; foggy cold. *Suffolk.*

(3) Violent in temper. *South.*

RAG. (1) To scold, or abuse. *Var. dial.*

(2) A kind of hasalt. *Warw.*

(3) The catkins of the hazel. *Yorksh.*

(4) A mist, or drizzling rain. *North.*

(5) A shabby looking fellow. "Tag and rag," the *riff-raff*, Harrison, p. 215.

(6) A farthing. A cant term.

(7) A herd of young colts.

RAGBRASH. Low idle people. *Cumb.* Nares has *raggabash* in the singular.

RAGAMUFFIN. A person in rags. Perhaps derived from *ragomogin*, the name of a demon in some of the old mysteries.

RAGE. (1) Madness; rashness. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To romp, or play wantonly. (*A.-N.*)

When sche seyth galantys revel yn hell,

Yn here hert she thynkys owtroge,

Despyryng with them to play and rage,

And stelyth fro yow full preyvely.

Reliq. Antiq. l. 29.

(3) A broken pan. *Somerset.*

RAGEOUS. Violent; furious. *North.* It occurs in Gascoigne.

RAGERIE. Wantonness. (*A.-N.*)

RAGGALY. Villanous. *Yorksh.*

RAGGED. (1) A term applied to fruit trees, when they have a good crop. Thus they say, "How full of fruit that tree is! it's as *ragged* as it can hing." In some parts of Yorkshire the catkins of the hazel are called *rag*, and perhaps this word has some connexion therewith. *Line.*

(2) Hawks were called *ragged* when their feathers were broken. *Gent. Rec.*

RAGGED-ROBINS. The keepers' followers in the New Forest.

RAGGULED. Sawed off. *Devon.*

RAGHITE. Reached. (*A.-S.*)

The kyng of Egypt heh take a schafte,

The chylde satt and nere hym raghte.

M.S. Cantab. Fl. II. 30, f. 70.

RAGINGUES. Ragings; romplings.

Leislingue and pietes and ragingues,

He bieste also.

M.S. Laud. 108, f. 111.

RAGLER. An officer in South Wales who collected fines, &c.

RAGMAN. (1) The charter by which the Scots acknowledged their dependence on the English crown under Edward I. was popularly called a *ragman roll*; and hence the term, with or without the last word, came to be applied to several kinds of written rolls and documents, especially if of any length. Thus a papal bull with many seals is termed a *ragman* in Piers Ploughman, p. 5; and the list of names in Fame's book is called *ragman roll* in Skelton, i. 420. See also Plumptre *Corr.* p. 168. In a letter of Henry IV. dated 1399, printed in Rymer, mention is made of *litteras patentes vocata raggemanns rive blank chartres*. In Piers Ploughman, p. 461, it seems to mean a person who made a list or ragman.

Rele on this ragman, and rewle yow thereafter.

M.S. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 7.

Mayster parson, I marvaill ye wyll gyve lycence
To this false knave in this audience
To publish his ragman rolles with iyes.

The Pardoner and the Friar, 1533.

- (2) An ancient game at which persons drew by chance poetical descriptions of their characters, the amusement consisting, as at modern games of a similar kind, in the peculiar application or misapplication of the verses so selected at hazard by the drawers. This meaning of the term was first developed by Mr. Wright in his *Anecdota Literaria*, 8vo. 1844, where he has printed two collections of ancient verses used in the game of ragman. Mr. Wright conjectures that the stanzas were written one after another on a roll of parchment, that to each stanza a string was attached at the side, with a seal or piece of metal or wood at the end, and that, when used, the parchment was rolled up with all the strings and their seals hanging together, so that the drawer had no reason for choosing one more than another, but drew one of the strings by mere chance, on which the roll was opened to see on what stanza he had fallen: if such were the form of the game, we can very easily imagine why the name was applied to a charter with an unusual number of seals attached to it, which when rolled up would present exactly the same appearance. Mr. Wright is borne out in his opinion by an English poem termed *Ragman's roelle*, printed from MS. Fairfax 16:

My laddys and my maistresses echone,
Lyke hit unto your humbylle wommanhedes,
Resave in gre of my symplil persone
This rolle, which withouten any drede
Kynge Ragman me bad me towa to brede,
And crystened yt the mercur of your chauce;
Draw with a stryng, and that shal streight yow leyde
Unto the verrey path of your governaunce.

That the verses were generally written in a roll may perhaps be gathered from a passage in Douglas's *Virgil*.—

With that he raucht meane roll: to rede I begaue,
The roystest aoe ragment with mony ratt rime.

Where the explanation given by Jamieson seems to be quite erroneous.

Venus, whiche stant withoute lawe,
Lo oon certeyoe, lo as men drawe
Of Ragman uppon the chauce.
Sche leyth no peys in the balauce

Gower, M.N. Soc. Anth. 134, f. 244.

- (3) The term *ragman* is applied to the devil in Piers Ploughman, p. 335.
RAGOUNCE. The jacinth stone.
RAG-PIECE. A large net.
RAG-RIME. Hoar frost. *Line.*
RAGROWTERING. Playing at romps. *Erm.*
RAGS-AND-JAGS. Tatters; fragments; rags.
RAG-TOBACCO. The tobacco leaf cut into small shreds. *North.*
RAGWEED. The herb ragwort.
RAGYD. Ragged.

Som were *ragyd* and long tayed,
Scharpe clawyd and long nayled.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 66.

RAID. (1) Early. *Kent.* From *rahte*.

(2) A hostile incursion. *North.*

(3) Dressed; arrayed; furnished.

RAIKE. To go, rush, or proceed.

Aod thana he *raikes* to the rowte, and ruyches one helmys;

Riche hawberkes he rente, and rasede schyldes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.

RAIL. (1) To stray abroad. Perhaps from the older word *reile*, to roll.

(2) A revel, a country wake. *West.*

(3) A garment of fine linen formerly worn by women round the neck. "Rayle for a woman's necke, *crevechief, en quarttre doubles*," Palsgrave. "Anything worn about the throat or necke, as a neck-kercher, a partlet, a *raile*," Florio, p. 216. The night-rail seems to have been of a different kind, and to have partially covered the head; it was a gathered linen cloth.

And then a good grey frocke,

A kercheffe and a *raile*.

Friar Bacon's Prophecies, 1604.

(4) To talk over anything. *Decon.*

(5) To tease, or provoke a person to anger. *Northfolk.*

RAILED. (1) Set; placed. See Minot, p. 16. *Raylde*, MS. *Morte Arthure*, f. 87.

(2) Covered with net-work.

RAIME. To rale oppressively.

RAIN. A ridge. *North.*

RAIN-BIRD. The woodpecker. *North.*
"Reyne, fowle hryde, *gaulus, picus, meropes*," Prompt. Parv.

RAINES. Rennes, in Bretagne, much esteemed for its manufacture of fine cloth.

RAINY-DAY. A day of misfortune.

RAISE. (1) A cairn of stones. *North.* Anciently, any raised mound, or eminence.

In the parishes of Edenhall and Laxenby, in Cumberland, there are yet some considerable remains of stones which still go by the name of *raises*, though many of them have been carried away, and all of them thrown out of their ancient form and order.

Hutchinson's History of Cumberland.

(2) To expectorate badly. *Suffolk.*

(3) To make additional loops in a stocking in order to fit it to the leg.

(4) A robbery. *North.*

RAISE-MOUNTAIN. A braggadocio.

RAISER. In carpentry, is the front board that stands upon the edge to support the board, flat board, or step; in the game of cricket, the name of a small stick that is put aslant into the hole with a ball upon it, which being struck upon the end, causes a ball to fly or jump up, in order to be struck with a stick, ready in the hand of him that did the former act. *Dyche.*

RAISINS. Pieces that lie under the end of a beam in a wall. Harrison, p. 187.

RAIT. To dissipate the sap of vegetables, by exposing them abroad to the weather. Hay is said to be *raited* when it has been much exposed to an alternancy of wet and dry weather. *Yorksh.*

RAITCH. A line or list of white down the face of a horse. *Yorksh.*

RAITH. Weeds, stick, straw, or other rubbish, in a pool of water. *West.*

RAKE. (1) To rouse up. *Somerset.*

(2) To cover anything in the fire with ashes. This explanation is given by Palsgrave, 1530. It is used metaphorically by Shakespeare. To rake is still in use, meaning to cover up a fire to keep it alive.

(3) A term applied to a hawk when she flew wide of the game.

(4) To walk or move about. *North.* Forby says, to gad or ramble idly.

Now pass we to the bold beggar,
That raked o'er the hill.

Robin Hood, l. 106.

(5) To start up suddenly. *West.*

(6) To reach. Sir Tristrem, p. 292.

(7) To repeat a tale. *Durham.*

(8) The inclination of the mast of a vessel from the perpendicular.

(9) The sea rakes when it breaks on the shore with a long grating sound.

(10) A rut, crack, or crevice. *North.*

(11) A mine, or quarry.

(12) Course; road. *Gawayne.*

RAKEHELL. A wild dissolute fellow.

With e hemdfull of rakehelles which he had scummed together in this out shire, whilst the king was in his returne from Tewkesbury.

Lambard's Perambulation, 1596, p. 478.

RAKEL Hasty; rash. *Chaucer.*

The swiden seyð it is not soo!

For your prestes, that suld tech vertus trace,

They ryu rakyll out of gud race,

Gyffe ylle ensamplis and lyse in synne.

M.S. Bodl. e Mus. 160.

RAKENE. To reckon.

RAKENTEIS. A horse's manger.

Whan that hors herda bevene

His kende lordes stevene,

His rakenteis he al te-rof,

And wente into the kourt wel kof.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 64.

RAKER. A person who raked and removed the filth from the streets, generally termed *Jack Raker*.

So on e time, when the cart came, he asked the raker why he did his businesse so faultlye: Sir, said he, my fore horse was in the fault, who, being let bloud and drencht yesterday, I durst not labour him.

Turlton's Jests, 1611.

RAKES-AND-ROANS. A boy's game, in which the younger ones are chased by the larger boys, and when caught, carried home pick-a-back.

RAKE-STELE. The handle of a rake.

RAKET. To racket, or rove about. *To play rakel*, to be inconstant.

RAKE-TEETH. Teeth wide apart, similar to those of a rake. *North.*

RAKETYNE. A chain. *Hearne.*

RAKING. Violent. *Ortus Vocab.*

RAKKE. A manger.

Of all that ylike vij. yere,

At the rakke he stode tyed.

M.S. Cantab. FF 11. 36, f. 107.

RAKS-JAKES. Wild pranks.

RALLY. (1) A projecting ledge in a wall built

thicker below than above, serving the purpose of a shelf.

(2) A coarse sieve. *East.*

(3) A crowd, or multitude. *Devon.*

RALPH. The name of a spirit supposed to haunt printing-houses. See Dr. Franklin's Works, 1819, p. 56.

RALPH-SPOONER. A fool. *South.*

RAM. (1) Acid; fetid. *North.*

(2) To lose anything by flinging it out of reach. *Somerset.*

RAMAGE. Wild. (*A.-N.*) The term was very often applied to an untamed hawk.

Yet if she were so tickle, as ye would take no stand, so ramage as she would be reclaimed with no leave.

Greene's Gynonius, 1593.

RAM-ALLEY. A passage leading from Fleet-street to the Temple, famous for cooks, victuallers, sharpers, and whores. It is constantly mentioned in old plays.

RAMAST. Gathered together. (*Fr.*)

And when they have ramast many of several kinds and tastes, according to the appetite of those they treat, they open one vessel, and then another.

A Comical History of the World in the Moon, 1659.

RAMBERGE. A kind of ship. (*Fr.*)

RAMBLE. To reel, or stagger. *West.*

RAMBUZE. "A compounded drink at Cambridge, and is commonly made of eggs, ale, wine, and sugar; but in sommer, of milk, wine, sugar, and rose-water," Blount's Gloss. p. 538.

RAMBY. Prancing?

I saile be et journee with gentille knyghtes

On e ramby stede fulle jolyly graythide.

Morte Arthur, *M.S. Lincoln*, f. 87.

RAMCAGED. Withered, said of trees.

RAME. (1) To cry aloud; to sigh; to ask for anything repeatedly. *North.* Rayme, to cry out against, Eric of Tolous, 431.

(2) To reach, or stretch after. "To rame, *pan-dicular*," Coles' Dict.

(3) To rove, or ramble. *Yorksh.*

(4) To pull up. *North.*

(5) To rob, or plunder. *Line.*

RAMEL. Rubbish, especially bricklayer's rubbish, or stony fragments. Also a verb, "To rammell or moulder in pieces, as sometimes mud walls or great masses of stones will doe of themselves," Florio, p. 195. The prior of St. Mary's of Coventry, in 1480, complained sadly of "the peupll of the said cite carrying their donger, *ramel*, and sweepinge of their houses" to some place objectionable to him.

RAMELL-WOOD. Natural copse-wood.

There groweth many eilers and other *ramell-wood*, which servethe muche for the buyldinge of such small houses.

M.S. Cotton. Calig. B. viii.

RAMES. The dried stalks of beans, peas, potatoes, &c. *Devon.* Also, the relics of a branch after the leaves are off.

RAM-HEADED. Made a cuckold.

RAMJOLLOCK. To shuffle the cards.

RAMMAKING. Behaving riotously and wantonly; tearing about, as they say, like a ram. *Line.*

RAMMED. Excessive. *Kent.*

RAMMEL-CHEESE. Raw meal. *I. Wight.*

RAMMILY. Tall; rank. *Var. dial.*

RAMMISH. (1) Rank; pungent. *North.*

(2) Violent; unaimed; rampage.

It is good (saith hee) to apply to sinnewes that are disiected, the powder of earth-wormes mixed and wrought up with oild *rammish*, and unsavory barrowes grasse, to be put into the griefe.

Topell's Historie of Serpents, p. 311.

RAMP. (1) To be rampant.

(2) To ramp up, to exalt. This is the meaning in Ben Jonson, ii. 518. The illustration quoted by Gifford is irrelevant, and is used in Forhy's sense, to grow rapidly and luxuriantly.

(3) To ramp and reave, to get anything by fair means or foul.

(4) An ascent in the coping of a wall.

(5) Bending a piece of iron upwards to adapt it to wood-work, of a gate, &c. is called ramping it.

(6) A highwayman, or robber.

RAMPADGEON. A furious, boisterous, or quarrelsome fellow. *North.*

RAMPAGE. To be riotous; to scour up and down. *Rampaging and rampageous*, as adjectives, are riotous, ill-disposed.

RAMPALLION. A term of reproach, corresponding in our *rapsallion*.

RAMPANTUS. Overbearing. *Line.*

RAMPE. (1) To climb. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A coarse woman, a severe term of reproach. Hall, describing Joan of Arc, says she was "a rampe of such holdnesse, that she would course horses and ride them in water, and do thynges that other young maidens bothe abhorred and wer ashamed to do." *Hall, Henry I. f. 25.*

(3) To rush. (*A.-S.*)

He *rammpe* so rudly that alle the erthe ryfes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

RAMPER. i. e. Rampire, generally applied to any turnpike road: more particularly however in such highways as are on the site of the old Roman roads. *Line.*

RAMPICK. According to Wiltbraham, a ram-picked tree is a stag-headed tree, i. e. like an old overgrown oak, having the stumps of boughs standing out of its top.

Thus doth he keepe them still in awfull feare,

And yett allowes them liberty thowgh;

So deare to him their welfare doth appeare,

That when their deeces gin to waxen rough,

He combs and trims them with a *rampick* bough.

Washing them in the streames of silver Ladon,

To cleense their skines from all corruption.

The Affectionate Shepherd, 1594.

RAMPIRE. A rampart.

RAMPISH. Rampant. *Palsgrave.*

RAMPSE. To climb. *Somerset.* Hence *ramp-sing*, tall, high.

RAMRACKETING. A country rout, where there are many noisy amusements. *Devon.*

RAM-RAISE. A running a little backward in order to take a good leap. *North.*

RAMS. Wild garlic. *Var. dial.*

RAMS-CLAWS. Crowfoot. *Somerset.* Rams-foot is the water crowfoot.

RAMSHACKLE. (1) Loose; out of repair; ungainly; disjointed. *Var. dial.*

(2) To search or ransack. *North.*

RAM'S-HORN. A winding-net supported by stakes, to inclose fish that come in with the tide. *Somerset.*

RAMSONS. A species of garlic.

Ramsons tast like garlick; they grow much in

Cranbourn-chase: a proverb,

Kate leekes in Lide, and remains in May,

And all the yeare after physicians may play.

Aubrey's Wills, MS. Regal Soc. p. 124.

RAM-STAG. A gelded ram. *South.*

RAMSTAM. Thoughtless. *North.*

RAN. (1) Force; violence. *North.*

(2) The hank of a string. *West.*

(3) A saying. *Sevyn Sages, 2723.*

(4) Open robbery and rapine.

RANCE. A kind of fine stone. It is mentioned in *Archæologia*, x. 423.

With ivory pillars mixt with jett and rance,

Rarer and richer then th'old Carian's was.

Works of Du Bartas, p. 245.

RANCH. A deep scratch. *East.* "A ranche or clinch with a beasts paw," Cotgrave in v. *Griffade.*

RANCHET. A kind of bread.

RANCON. A weapon like a bill.

RAND. (1) A long and fleshy piece of beef cut from the part between the flank and buttock. "Rande of hefe, giste de beuf," *Palsgrave.*

(2) A hank of line or twine; a strip of leather. *East.*

(3) Rushes on the borders and edges of land near a river. *Norw.* In old English, the margin or border of anything.

(4) To canvass for votes. *West.*

RANDALL. Random. *Coles.*

RANDAN. (1) The produce of a second sifting of meal. *East.*

(2) A noise, or uproar. *Glouc.*

RANDEM-TANDEM. A tandem with three horses, sometimes driven by University men, and so called at Oxford.

RANDIES. Itinerant beggars, and ballad-singers. *Yorksh.*

RANDING. Piecemeal. *Berks.*

RANDLE. To punish a schoolboy for an indelicate but harmless offence.

RANDLE-BALK. In Yorkshire, the cross piece of wood in a chimney, upon which the pot-hooks are hung, is called the *randle-balk* or *rendle-balk*. Kennett's MS. Glossary.

RANDOM. A straight line. *North.*

RANDONE. A long speech. "Randone nr long renge of wurdz, *haringa*," Pr. Parv.

RANDOUN. Force; rapidity. (*A.-N.*)

He rod to him with gret *randoun*,

And with Morgelal is fauchoun

The prince a felde in the feld.

Bones of Hantoun, p. 129.

They sayld ovyr the (3) *randoun*,

And loodel at Sowth-hampton,

MS. Cantab. Ff. B. 38, f. 123.

Then rode he estw with gret *randoun*,

And thoght to bere hym adowne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. B. 38, f. 247.

RANDY. (1) Boisterous; ooisy; obstreperous; also, maris appetens. *North.*

(2) A spree; they say, "Such a one is on the *randy*," meaning thereby, that he is spending his time in a continued round of drunkeooes and debauchery.

RANDY-BEGGAR. A tinker. *North.*

RANDY-DANDY. A violent and vulgar quarrelsome woman. *North.*

RANDYROW. A disturbance. *West.*

RANE. Coarse, as linen, &c. *West.*

RANES. The carcase or skeleton of a fowl or bird. *Devon.*

RANG. Rebellious. (*A.-S.*)

And ylf that an were so rang,
That ha thanne ne coma anon,
Ha swor bi Crist and seint Johan,
That he sholde maken him thral,
And al his offspring forth withal.

Howell, 2561.

RANGE. (1) A sieve. *Somerset.* Elyot has, "*Sisaethea*, a rangeyng sieve;" and Huloet, "hult, range, or syeve scale." The second best wheaten bread was called range-bread.

(2) To cleanse by washing. *North.*

(3) The shaft of a coach. *Devon.*

(4) To take a range in firing.

Their shot replies, but they were *rank'd* too high
To touch the pinnace, which bears up so nigh
And plays so hot, that her opponents think
Some devil is grand captain of the Pink.

Legend of Captain Jones, 1620.

RANGER. A chimney rack. *North.*

RANGLE. (1) To range about in an irregular and sinuous manner. *West.*

(2) Is when a hawk has gravel given her to bring her to a stomach. Blome, ii. 63.

RANISH. Ravenous. *Devon.*

RANK. (1) In a passion. *Chesh.*

(2) Thick; full; abundant. *Rankness*, abundance, fertility.

(3) A row of beans, &c. *I. Wight.*

(4) Very; excessive. *Var. dial.*

(5) Strong. See *laumbras*, 200.

He rythes the *rankes* stele, he ryghtten theire breves.
And reste theuse the rythes mane, and rade to his
streghes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.

(6) Wrong. *Lanc.*

RANK-RIPE. Quite ripe. *Chesh.*

RANNACK. A worthless fellow. *Rannagal* is also used. *North.*

RANNEL. (1) A whore. A cant term.

(2) To ruffle the hair. *Yorksh.*

RANNILY. Fluoently; readily; without besitation. *Norfolk.*

RANNY. A shrew-mouse. *Suffolk.* Browne has the term in his 'Vulgar Errors.'

RANPIKE. Same as *Rampick*, q. v.

RANSCUMSCOUR. Foss; ado. *Devon.* Also, a passionate person.

RANT. To drink, or riot. *North.*

Mistake me not, custom, I mean not tho,
Of excessive drinking, as great *ranters* do.

Praise of Yorkshire Ale, 1607, p. 8.

RANPAN. To beat soundly. *Glouc.* It apparently alludes to a tinker's coostant bammering in the followiog passage:

There is *ran-tan* Tom Tinker and his Tib,
And there's a jugler with his fingers glih.

Taylor's Works, 1630, l. 110.

RANTER. (1) A large beer-jug. Hence, to pour liquor from a large into a smaller vessel.

(2) To mend or patch a rent in a garment very neatly. *Suffolk.*

RANTIPIKE. An ass. *Dorset.*

RANTIPOLE. A rude rompiog ehild. *West.*

RANTREE. The mountain ash. *North.*

RANTY. Wild; friaky; riotous. *Ranty-tanty*, in a great passioo. *North.*

RAP. (1) To seize; to ravish.

(2) To exchange, or swap. *Var. dial.*

(3) To risk, or hazard. *North.*

(4) To brag, or boast. *Devon.*

(5) *Rap and rend*, to seize bold of everything ooe can. The phrase occurs in Palgrave, and is still in use. Compare Florio, p. 20. "To gett all one cao rap and ruo," Coles's Lat. Dict. "To rape and renne," to seize and plunder, Chancer.

RAPE. (1) Haste. (*A.-S.*) Its meaning is the third example appears more doubtful.

And commaunded alla yn *rape*
Awey that wrytting for to skrape.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 47.

Na was ther non that mighte ascape,
So Baves slough bem in a *rape*.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 27.

A thefe to hys theffe hath *rape*,

For he wanech evermore for to skape.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 13.

(2) To steal; to plunder.

Ravenows fashes han sum mesure; whanne thei
hungren thei *reygn*; whanne thei ben ful they sparyn.
Wimbleton's Sermon, 1380, MS. Hatton 47, p. 16.

(3) A divisioo of a county, comprising several hundreds.

(4) To scratch. *Somerset.*

(5) To take captive. (*A.-S.*)

(6) To bind or lace tightly. *Devon.*

(7) To prepare. (*A.-S.*)

(8) A heap of corn.

(9) A turnip. Ord. and Reg. p. 426.

RAPER. A rope-maker.

RAPEY. A dish in ancient cookery, described in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 46.

RAPID. Gay. *Var. dial.*

RAPIER-DANCE. This is nearly the same as the sword-dance among the ancient Scandioavians, or as that described by Tacitus among the Germans. The performers are usually dressed in a white frock, or covered with a shirt, to which as also to their hats, or paper helmets, are appended loog black ribaods. They frequently go from boose to boouse, about Christmas, and are treated with ale after their military exercise. At merry-nights, and on other festive occasions, they are introduce: one after another by the names and titles of heroes, from Hector and Paris, princes of Troy, down to Guy of Warwick. A spokesman then repeats some verses in praise of each, and they begin to flourish the rapier. On a signal given, all the weapons are united, or inter-

laced, but soon withdrawn again, and brandished by the heroes, who exhibit a great variety of evolutions, being usually accompanied by slow music. In the last scene, the rapiers are united round the neck of a person kneeling in the centre, and when they are suddenly withdrawn, the victim falls to the ground; he is afterwards carried out, and a mock funeral is performed with pomp, and solemn strains. *Willan's Yorksh.*

RAPLY. Quickly; speedily. (*A.-S.*)

So raply thay ryde there that alle the rowte r; ngez.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 72.

RAPPE. To hasten. (*A.-S.*)

Loke ye rappe yow not up to ryde.
MS. Harl. 2250, f. 190.

RAPPER. A great or extravagant falsehood; a vehement oath. *West.*

RAPPER-DANDIES. Red barberries. *North.*

RAPPING. Large. *Var. dial.*

RAPPIS. A dissolute person. *Cumb.*

RAPPLE. A ravelled thread. *North.*

RAPS. (1) News. *Yorksh.*

(2) Games; sports. *Salop.*

(3) A disorderly fellow. *Yorksh.*

RAPSCALLION. A low vagabond.

RAPTE. Ravished; enraptured.

Whose amyable salutes dewe with such myght,
That Locryne was rapte at the fyrst syght.

MS. Lanod. 900, f. 29.

RARE. (1) Fine; great. *South.*

(2) To roar. *North* "Rare or grete, *vagire*,"
MS. Dictionary, 1540.

Lowde he gonne bothe rowte and rare :
Atlas ! he sayde, for sorowe and Care.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 190.

(3) Underdone; raw. *Var. dial.*

(4) Early. *Devon.*

(5) Ready; prepared. *Somerset.*

RARELY. Quite well in health.

RARNING. Thin, as cloth is. *West.*

RAS. Space; time. *Hearne.*

RASALGER. The fume of minerals. So explained in *A New Light of Alchemy, 1674.*

Alume, atriment, alle i suspende,
Rasalger and arsenick i defende,

Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 271.

RASARDE. A hypocrite?

Out on thee, rasarde, with thy wiles,
For falsely my people thou begyles,
I shall thee hastilye honge :
And that lurdan that standes thee by,
He puttis my folke in greate anye
With his false flatteringe tonge.

Chester Plays, II. 163.

RASCAL. A lean animal, one fit to neither hunt nor kill. "Rascall, refuse beest, *refus*,"
Palsgrave, 1530.

RASCALL. Common; low. It is the translation of *communis* in Hullyband's *Dictionary, 1593.* The word also occurs in this sense in *The First Part of the Contention, ed. 1843, p. 31.* *Rascalys*, low people, refuse of anything.

RASCOT. A knave, or rascal. *Cumb.*

RASE. (1) To scratch. *Suffolk.* "Rased their hardened hides," *Harrison, p. 188.*

(2) To erase. (3) An erasure.

(4) A channel of the sea. (*A.-N.*)

Felowes, they shall never move us withstonde,
For I se them all drowned in the rase of Irlonde.

Hycke-Scorner, ap. Hauvins, l. 89.

(5) Rage; anger. (*A.-S.*) *Rase-brained*, violent, *Willbraham, p. 67.*

(6) A swift pace. *Perceval, 1145.*

(7) To snarl, as dogs do.

RASEN. In timber buildings, that piece of timber to which the bottoms of the rafters are fastened.

RASER-HOUSE. A barber's shop.

RASH. (1) To snatch, or seize; to tear, or rend. *Gifford* explains it, "to strike obliquely with violence, as a wild boar does with his tusk."

They buckled then together so,

Like unto wild boares rashing;

And with their swords and shields they ran

At one another slashing.

Sir Lancelot du Lake.

(2) Brittle. *Cornw.*

(3) Said of corn in the straw which is so dry that it easily falls out of the straw with handling of it. *North.*

(4) Sudden; hasty. *Shak.*

(5) A kind of inferior silk. It is mentioned by *Harrison, p. 163.*

RASHED. Burnt in cooking, by being too hastily dressed. "Ilw sadly this pudding has been *rashed* in the oven." "The heef would have been very good if it had not been *rashed* in the roasting." *Rasher*, as applied to bacon, probably partakes of this derivation. *Wills.*

RASHER. (1) A rush. *North.*

(2) A box on the ears. *Glouc.*

RASING. A blubbering noise. *North.*

RASINGES. Shavings; slips.

RASKALE. A pack of rascals.

RASKE. To puff, or blow.

Than begynne he to klawe and to raske,
And gyveth Terlyncel hys taske.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 29.

RASOUR. The sword-fish.

RASP. (1) To belch. *East.*

(2) A raspberry. *Var. dial.*

(3) The steel of a tinder-box

RASPIS. The raspberry. A wine so termed is mentioned by *Harrison, p. 167.*

RASSE. Rose; ascended.

He rase agayne thoughte his godhede.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 21B.

RASSELS. The hand-whin. *Suffolk.*

RASSLE. To stir the embers in an oven with a lung pole. *East.*

RASTER. A kind of cloth.

RASTIR. A shaving-razor.

RASURE. A scratch. (*A.-N.*)

RAT. (1) An old contemptuous nickname for a clergyman.

(2) Reads. *Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 327.*

RATCH. (1) A straight line. *North.*

(2) To stretch; to pull asunder. *Cumb.*

(3) A subsoil of stone and gravel, mixed with clay. *Heref.*

(4) To spot, or streak. *North.*

- (5) To tell great falsehoods. *Line.*
 RATCHEL. Gravelly stooc. *Derb.*
 RATCHER. A rock. *Lanc.*
 RATE. (1) To expose to air. *North.*
 (2) To become rotten. *Cumb.*
 (3) To call away or off. *Kent.*
 (4) Ratified; valid.
 RATHIE. (1) Soon; early. *Var. dial.* In the second example, eager, anxious. *Rathlike*, speedily, *MS. Cottow. Vespas. D. vii.*
 He did it up, the sothe to say,
 But sum therof be toke away
 to his hand ful rathe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.
 Now than are thay leueneode bathe,
 Was oogle the rede knyghte so rathe
 For to wayte bym with skalhe.
Sir Perceval, 98.
 And it arose ester and ester, till it arose fulle ete; eod rather, and rather.
Warkworth's Chronicle, p. 22.
 (2) Savage; hasty. *Robson.*
 (3) To rede, or advise. *Havelok, 1335.*
 RATHIELED. Fixed; rooted. *Gawayne.*
 RATHER. (1) Rather of the ratherest, said of noderdone meat. *Norf.*
 (2) Rather-n'else, rather than not.
 RATHERLINGS. For the most part. *North.*
 RATHERLY. Rather. *Yorksh.*
 RATHES. Only used in the plural; a frame extending beyond the body and wheels of a cart or waggon to enable farmers to carry hay, straw, &c. *Crauen.*
 RATION. Reasoning. *(Lat.)*
 RATON. A rat. *(A.-N.)* "Sorex, a raton," *Nominal MS.* For the following lines compare *King Lear, iii. 4. Ratten*, Huoter's *Hallamsh. Gl. p. 75.*
Ratons end myse and soche smale dere,
That was hys mete that vij. yere.
MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 106.
 RATONER. A rat-catcher. *(A.-N.)*
 RATS. Pieces; shreds; fragments. *North.*
 RATTEEN. A kind of cloth.
 RATTEN. To destroy or take away a workman's tools, or otherwise incapacitate him from working, for not paying his *natty* to the fund, or for having offended the Union in any matter. *York.*
 RATTEN-CROOK. A long crook reaching from the ranoel-halk to the fire.
 RATTLE. (1) To beat, or thrash. *North.*
 (2) To stotter, or speak with difficulty. It is oow used in exactly the opposite sense, and so it was by Shakespeare, *Mids. N. D. v. 1.* It also meant to revile. "Extremely reviled, cruelly rattled, horribly railed oo," *Cotgrave.*
 RATTLE-BABY. A chattering child.
 That's strange, for ell are up to th' ears in love;
 Boys without beards get boys, and girls bear girls;
 Fine little rattle-babies, scarce thus high,
 Are now call'd wives; if long this hot world stand,
 We shall have all the north turn Pigmy-Land.
Heywood's Love's Mistress, p. 9.
 RATTLE-BONE. Worn out; crazy. *Sussex.*
 RATTLE-MOUSE. A hat.
 RATTLEPATE. A giddy chattering person.

- RATTLER. A great falsehood. *Var. dial.*
 RATTLES. The alarmiog rattle in the throat preceding death. *Var. dial.*
 RATTLETRAPS. Small knickknacks.
 RATTOCK. A great noise. *East.*
 RATTY. Cold and stormy. *North.*
 RAUGH. A tortuous course. *West.*
 RAUGHT. (1) Reached. *West.* In later writers sometimes, snatched away.
 Unto the cheftane he cheste,
 And raughte hym a strake,
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 134.
 (2) Cared; recked. *(A.-S.)*
 Thanne the kyng hys hand up raughte,
 That false man his trowthe be-taughte,
 He was a devyl off helie.
Romance of Athelston.
 RAUGHTER. A rafter. *Lilly.*
 RAUHEDE. Rawness; crudity.
 RAUK. (1) Smoke. *Sussex.*
 (2) To mark, or scratch. *North.*
 RAUL. To pull about roughly; to entangle thread, &c. *West.*
 RAUM. (1) To retch. *Yorksh.*
 (2) To sprawl. *Suffolk.*
 (3) To shout, or cry. *Line.*
 RAUMER. A kind of fighting-cock.
 RAUN. The roe of salmon prepared in a particular manner, and used as a bait to fish with. *North.* "A rawne of fysche, *laetis*," *MS. Dictionary, dated 1540.*
 RAUNCH. (1) To wroech, or pull out.
 (2) To gnaw, or crauneb. *Decon.*
 RAUNING-KNIFE. A cleaver. *West.*
 RAUNSON. A ransom. *(A.-N.)*
 For with oure Lord is gret mercy,
 And raunson ek gret pienté;
 He payed for us his owyn body,
 This saughte be takyn in gret denté;
 His blood he schad also largely,
 To make us and oure fadiris fre,
 And alle oure raunsons by and by
 He quit himself end non but he.
Hampole's Paraphrase of the Psalms, MS.
 RAUT. To low, as a cow. *North.*
 RAUX. To stretch. *Northumb.*
 RAVAYNE. Theft. *Palgrave.*
 The thrydde branche es ravyne,
 That es caide a gret syngne.
MS. Harl. 2209, f. 50.
 Thou schalt not stete thy oeghboyns thyng
 Be gyle oe ravyne ne wrong witholdyng.
MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 5.
 RAVE. To tear up. *Line.* It is also used as a substantive in a cognate sense. "It's dangerous to make a *rave* in an old building, so do oot attempt any alterations." *Cumb.*
 Ande he worowede him, and slowe him; ande thanne he rane to the false emperes, ande ravede hir evine to the bone, but more harme dide he not to no onee.
Geeta Romanorum, p. 202.
 RAVEL. To talk idly. *North.*
 RAVEL-BREAD. Whity-brown bread. *Kent.*
 According to Harrison, p. 168, "the raveled is a kind of cheat bread, but it reteineth more of the groase and lesse of the pure substance of the wheat."
 RAVELED. Confosed; mixed together.

RAVEL-PAPER. Whity-brown paper.
RAVEN. To swallow greedily.

In the morning give them barley or provander, a little at a time, in distinct or several portions, twice or thrice one after another, so as he may chew and aka digest it thoroughly; otherwise if he rosen it in, as he wil do having much at a time, he rendreth it in his dung whole and not digested.

Topical's Four-Footed Beasts, p. 303.

RAVENER. A plunderer. (*A.-N.*)
 Forthly, my sone, schryve this here,
 If thou hast ben a ravener.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 161.

RAVES. These are additions to a waggon, without which it is not considered complete. The *raves* or shelvings are two frames of wood which are laid on the top of the waggon in such a way as to meet in the middle, and projecting on all sides beyond the body of the vehicle, enable it to carry a larger load of hay or straw: whilst the sideboards are fitted on the top of the sides, in such a way, that more sacks of corn can be stowed in the waggon than otherwise it would admit of. In the Cleveland Dialect, the shelvings are defined to be "the top part of a hay-cart." *Line.* The term is found in *Palsgrave*.

RAVESTE. Took by force.

And the cause of his comynge es to be restored a gayne of his wyfe, the whilke your kynge *raveste* away fro hym this same day.

MS. Lincoln A.1. 17, f. 41.

RAVE-UP. To inquire diligently after, and to bring forward subjects of accusation against any one; thus, for instance, "He *raved up* all he could think on, against such and such a one." *Line.* In old English, to explore.

RAVINE. (1) Rapine. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To eat ravenously. It occurs in *Palsgrave*, and in *Cotgrave* in v. *Goulardier*.

(3) To seize by force.

(4) Birds of prey. (*A.-N.*)

RAVISABLE. Ravenous. (*A.-N.*) *Ravisaunt* has exactly the same sense.

Heo was agast and to feringue,
 For it was so muche again kuynde,
 That the wolf, wilde and ravisount,
 With the schep goode so milde so lombe.

MS. Laud. 106, f. 11.

RAVISHIED. Plundered; stripped.

RAVISHING. Rapid. (*A.-N.*)

RAVISOME. Rapacious. *Suffolk.*

RAW. (1) Cold and damp. *West.*

(2) Inexperienced. *Var. dial.* It is found in Stanilhurst's Ireland, p. 32.

(3) A row, as of buildings, &c. See Brockett, and Plumpton Corr. p. 4.

Hera may men se and knowe
 Many syns wryten on rawe.

MS. Bibl. Coll. Ston. xviii. 6.

RAW-CREAM. Cream raised in the natural way, neither scalded nor clouted. *Devon.*

RAW-EDGED. Not hemmed. *North.*

RAW-FLESH. A demon. Perhaps his name is more usually raw-head. See *Bloody-bone*.

RAW-HEAD. The cream which rises on the surface of raw milk, or milk that has not been heated.

RAWINGS. Aftermath. *Theser.* "Rawyn-hey" occurs in the *Pr. Parv.*

RAWKY. Raw and cold. *North.*

RAWLY. Rude; unskillful.

RAW-MOUSE. A bat. *Somerset.*

RAWN. To eat greedily. *West.*

RAWNSAKE. To ransack; to search out.

Sene I was formede in fayth so ferue whas I naver,
 Forthly *rawnsakes* redly, and rede ma my wufecynas.

Moria Arthur, MS. Lincoln, l. 67.

RAWNY. Thin; meagre. *Somerset.*

RAWP. A hoarseness. *Yorksh.*

RAX. To stretch. *North.*

RAXEN. To hawk; to spit. (*A.-S.*)

RAXIL. To breathe; to nourish.

RAY. (1) A kind of dance.

(2) Striped cloth. (*A.-N.*) "*Strangulum*, ray," *Nomine MS.* "The riehe rayes," *Piers Ploughman*, p. 89. To *raye*, to streak or stripe. A *ray*, a slip of gold or silver leaf. See *Howell's Lex. Tet.* 1660.

And everych of tham a good maistell

Of scarlet and of *raye*. *Robin Hood*, l. 42.

(3) To defile; to beray. *North.*

(4) A diarrhoea. *Yorksh.*

(5) Arroy; order; a row. Still in use, to dress, or array.

Ryballes ruled out of *raye*,

What is the Trenitiz for to sala.

Chester Plays, li. 168.

And when the halla was rayed oyt,

The scheperds lokid al aboute

How that hit mytt bene.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 46, f. 64.

(6) Sovereign; king. (*A.-N.*)

Scho tuk a hir lewa and went hir ways,

Both a barons and at *raye*. *Perceval*, 179.

(7) A path, or track. (*Fr.*)

One is when the hart runneth fast on his *rayes*,

Ha sweateth that it runneth down his claires.

Books of Hunting, 1586.

RAYEN-SIEVE. A sieve used chiefly in cleansing clover. *Dorset.*

RAYNE. Cry; sound.

The kyngs gun woefully wepe and waka,

And sayd, alas! thys rawfaile *rayne*.

MS. Harl. 2532, f. 125.

RAYNECLES. A dish composed of pork, dates, figs, spices, raisins, &c.

RAYON. (1) A ray. (2) A streak.

RAY-VELVET. Striped velvet

RAZE. A swinging fence set up in a water-course to prevent the passage of cattle. *Deron.*

RAZOR. A small pole used to confine faggots. *Suffolk.*

REA. Probably from the Latin *re*.

She's a great traveller by land and sea,

And dares take any lady by the ree.

Taylor's Works, 1630, l. 99.

REACH. A creek. *Kent.*

REACH-TO. To reach out one's hand, so as to help oneself. Thus, if you say to a countryman, "Shall I help you to some of this?" his reply will probably be, "No thank you: I'll *reach-to*." *Line.*

REACKED. Arrived; reached at. *North.*

READ. (1) Rennet. *North.*

(2) To read the insards, to strip the fat from the intestines; also to vomit.

(3) To comb the hair. *North.*

READEPT. To recover.

Tha which Durhie, if he might by thie meanes readep and recover, he wold oaver let passe out of hys memorie so great a benifite, and so frendly a gratutie to bym exhibited. *Hall, Edward IV. f. 23.*

READSHIP. Confidence; rule. *West.*

READY. (1) Rid. *Essex.*

(2) To get ready, i. e. to dress. *Ready, dressed,* occurs in old plays.

(3) To forward, or assist. *North.*

(4) Done, as meat, &c. *Wills.*

(5) To prepare, or make ready.

READY-POLE. A piece of iron across a chimney supporting the pot-hook. It was formerly made of wood, and that material may still be occasionally seen used for the same purpose. *Var. dial.*

REAF. To unravel, or untwist. *Devon.*

REAFE. To anticipate pleasure in, or long for the accomplishment of a thing; to speak continually on the same subject. *Sussex.*

REAKS. Franks. "To revell it, or play rakes," Cotgrave in v. *Degondet.*

REAL. (1) Royal. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A Spanish sixpence. *Rider.*

REALTEE. Royalty. (*A.-N.*)

REAM. (1) Cream. *North.* "Mylke reme" is mentioned in a receipt in MS. Lincoln, f. 285. That on is whita so milkes rem,
That other is red, so fer is lem.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 55.

Methenke this pale es swetter

Than ani milkes rem.

Legende Catholice, p. 88.

(2) To hold out the hand for taking or receiving. *North.*

(3) To stretch out; to bear stretching or drawing out; to draw out into thongs, threads, or filaments. Also to widen a hole, especially in metal.

(4) Bread is said to *ream*, when made of heated or melted corn.

REAMER. An instrument used to make a hole larger. *Somerset.*

REAM-KIT. The cream-pot. *Yorksh.* Pegge has *ream-mug*, p. 128.

REAM-PENNY. (i. e. Rome-penny). Peterpence. He reckons up his ream-pennies; that is, he tells all his faults. *North.*

REAN. (1) To eat greedily. *West.*

(2) To droop the head. *Suffolk.*

(3) The furrow between the ridges of ploughed land to take off the water; any gutter; a water-course, or small stream. *Var. dial.*

Therfore of cornes fayer and cleane,

That growes one rigges out of the reian,

Cayme, thou shalt offer, as I meane,

To God in magistie. *Chester Plays, l. 36.*

And thilke that beth maidenes cleane,

Thal mai hem wasche of the rene.

Floures and Blancheftour, 307.

REAP. A bundle of corn. *North.* "As mych as oone reepe," Townley Myst. p. 13.

REAP-HOOK. A sickle. *Var. dial.*

REAR. (1) To mock, or gibe. *Devon.*

(2) Underdone; nearly raw. *North.* "Reers as an egge is, mot," Palsgrave.

If a man sike of the bloody-fluke drinke thereof in a reers egge two scruples for three dales together fasting, it will procure him remedy.

Topsell's Beasts, 1607, p. 275.

(3) To raise, especially applied to raising the wood-work of a roof. Also, to rise up before the plough, as the furrows sometimes do in ploughing.

(4) To carve a goose.

REARING-BONE. The hip-bone of a hog.

REARING-FEAST. A supper, or feast, given to the workmen when the roof is reared, or put on the house. *Line.*

REARING-MINE. A vein of coal which descends perpendicularly in the mine.

REARLY. Early. Still in use.

REART. To right, or mend. *West.*

REARWARD. The rear. *Shak.*

REASE. Thing; circumstance.

Hys emels wyffe wolde he wedde,

That many a man rewyd that rease.

MS. Harl. 2959, f. 112.

REASON. A motto.

REAST. To take offence. *Line.*

REASTED. Tired; weary. *North.*

REASTY. (1) Restive. *East.*

(2) Rancid. *Var. dial.* "Restie or rustie bacon," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 86. "Tak rest bacon," Reliq. Antiq. i. 53. *Reed's Bacon*, Hall's Satires, p. 81.

REAVE. To unroof a house. *Norw.*

REAWNT. Did whisper. *Lanc.*

REAWP. A hoarse cold. *Lanc.*

REAWT. Out of doors. *Lanc.*

REBALLING. The catching of eels with earth-worms attached to a ball of lead, suspended by a string from a pole.

REBANDED. Adorned with bands.

They toke ladies and daunsed, and sodainly entered eight other maskers, apperelled in rych tynel, marchid wyth clothe of golde, and on that Turkey clokes, rebanded with nettes of silver.

Hall's Chronicle, 1550.

REBAR. Rhubarb. *Heywood.*

REBATE. To blunt metal. It is metaphorically used in Stanburst, p. 24.

REBATO. A kind of plaited ruff which turned back and lay on the shoulders.

I pray you, sir, what say you to these great ruffs, which ara borne up with supporters and rebatoes, as it were with poste and raille?

Dent's Pathicay, p. 42.

REBAWDE. A ribald, or scamp.

Siche a rebawde as yowe rebuke any lordes,

Wyth thaire retenus arrayede fulle reulle and noble.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

REBBIT. To clinch, or rivet. *Yorksh.*

REBECK. A kind of violin. (*A.-N.*)

REBEKKE. Rebecca. *Chaucer.*

REBEL. (1) To revel. *Heref.*

(2) Disinclined; unwilling.

REBELLING. The ravelines. *Heywood.*

REBELLNESS. Rebellion.

REBEN. A kind of fine cloth.
 REBESK. Arabesque. *Coles.*
 REBOKE. To belch, or cast up.
 REBONE.

Thow false lordene, I xal fell the flatt!
 Who made the so hardy to make swych rebene.
Digby Mysteries, p. 131.

REBOUND. To take an offer at rebound, i. e. at once, without consideration.

RECCE. To reck, or care for. (*A.-S.*)

Ne may non me worse do,
 Then ich have had hiderto.
 Ich have had so muche wo,
 That y ne recche whyder y go.

Harroving of Hell, p. 21.

The stiwarde thereof I ne recche,
 I-wise I have therto no meche.

M.S. Cantab. Fl. v. 40, f. 53.

RECEITE. A receptacle. *Lydgale.*

RECEIVE. To receive the canvas, an old phrase for being dismissed.

RECEST. Withdrawn.

And he imagining with hisself that he had the 12. of July deserved my great displeasure, and finding himself barred from view of my philosophical dealing with Mr. Henrik, thought that he was utterly recest from intended goodness toward him.

Dr. Dee's Diary, p. 13.

RECETTE. To receive, or harbour. (*A.-N.*)

My lordes hym recettid in hys castell
 For the dewkys deths Oton.

M.S. Cantab. Fl. II. 30, f. 220.

RECHASE. Properly, to call the hounds back from a wrong scent, but often used for calling them under any circumstances. "Seven score raches at his rechas," i. e. at his call, Squire of Lowe Degre, 772. A *recheat* is explained by Blome, "a farewell at parting." In Dorset, sheep are said to be *rechasid* when they are driven from one pasture to another.

RECHAUSED. Heated again. *Warw.*

RECHEN. To reach; to stretch out. (*A.-S.*)

Pestilence es an yvel *rechande* on leutha and on brede.

M.S. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 2.

RECHES. Costly things. (*A.-S.*)

RECK. A hand-basket. *Somerset.*

RECKAN. A hook for pots. *North.*

RECKEY. A child's long coat. *Yorksh.*

RECKLING. The smallest and weakest in a brood of animals. *North.*

RECKON. To think, or guess. *Far. dial.*

RECKON-CREEAK. A crook suspended from a beam within the chimney to hang pots and pans on. *Yorksh.*

RECK-STAVEL. A saddle for eorn.

RECLAIM. (1) To reclaim a hawk, to make her gentle and familiar, to bring her to the wrist by a certain call. It is often used metaphorically, to tame.

(2) To proclaim. *Hall.*

RECLINATORYE. A resting-place.

And therein sette his *reclynatorye*.

Lydgate, M.S. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 3.

RECLINE. To incline towards.

RECLUSE. To shut up. (*Lat. Med.*)

RECOLAGE. Wantonness.

And sytte up thare wth *recolage*,
 And jyt do moche more outrage.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 46.

RECOLDE. To recollect. (*A.-N.*)

RE-COLLECTED. Collected again in his mind or spirit.

RECOMFORTE. (1) Comfort. (*A.-N.*)

In *recomforte* of his inward smarte.

Lydgate, M.S. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 5.

(2) To encourage. (*A.-N.*)

RECONUSAUNCE. Acknowledgment.

RECORD. (1) Witness; testimony. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To chatter as birds do before they can sing. Hence, to practise singing, to sing; to repeat lessons. It occurs in *Palgrave*.

RECORDE. To remember. (*A.-N.*)

RECORDER. A kind of flageolet. The following story is very common in old jest books, and told of various persons.

A merrie recorder of London mistaking the name of one Pepper, call'd him Piper; whereunto the partie excepting, and saying, Sir, you mi-stake, my name is Pepper, not Piper; hee answered, Why, what difference is there, I pray thee, between Piper in Latin and Pepper in English? Is it not all one? No, Sir, reply'd the other, there is even as much difference betweene them as is between a Pipe and a Recorder.

RECORTE. To record. (*A.-N.*)

The day I-sett come ome hynge,
 His borowys hyme brought before the kyng;
 The kyng lett *recorte* thin
 The sewt and the answer also.

MS. Rawlinson C. 86.

RECOUR. To recover.

But she said he should *recoure* it, and so he said
 hee did within some tene daies.

Gifford's Dialogue on Witches, 1603.

RECOURSE. A repetition. *Shak.*

RECOVER. In hunting, to start a hare from her cover or form.

RECRAYED. Recreant. (*A.-N.*) *Recray-*
andes is the substantive pl.

With his craftes ganne he calle,
 And callede thame *recrayphandes* alle,
 Kyng, knyghtes in-with walte. *Perceval* 610.

RECREANDISE. Fear; cowardice. (*A.-N.*)

RECTE. To impute; to ascribe.

RECULE. (1) A collection of writings, but used for any book or pamphlet. (*Fr.*)

(2) To go back; to retreat. (*A.-N.*)

RECULES. Reckless.

As for the tyme y am but *recules*,
 Lyke to a figure wyche that ys hertles.

M.S. Cantab. Fl. I. 6, f. 14.

RECURATIVE. A remedy. (*Lat.*) Gratarolus, Direction for Health, 1574.

RECURE. To recover; to get again. (*A.-N.*)

Also a substantive, recovery.

Willing straungers for to *recure*,
 And in Engelond to have the dymynacion.

M.S. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 90.

But Hector fyrst, of strength most assured,
 His steda agayne hath aune *recured*.

Lydgate's Troys, 1555, sig. F. v.

RECURELESS. Irrecoverable.

Ye are to blame to sette *yowre* hert so sore,
 Sethyn that ye wote that hyt [*ys*] *rekeurles*.

M.S. Cantab. Fl. I. 6, f. 14.

RED. (1) To put in order; to clear, or put to rights; to clean. *North*.

E'er any of them could red their een,
Or a glimmering might see,
Like one of them a dozen had,
Well laid on with his tree. *Robin Hood*, l. 111.

(2) Rid; deprive. *East*.

The fourth he said, I was bewicht
When first I hendled knife;
I thinke my crooked armes wer curst
It did not red my life.

Gaulfrido and Barnardo, 1578.

(3) To comb the hair. *Wario*.

(4) To assuage, or appease. *Cumb*.

REDACT. (1) Reduced.

They were now become miserable, wretched,
sufful, redact to extreme calamity.

Bacon's Works, p. 46.

(2) To force backwards.

He cursed Petrarch for redacting verses to sonnets;
which he said were like that Firrant's bed, where
some who were too short were racked, others too
long cut short. *Ben Jonson's Conversations*, p. 4.

REDAR. (1) An adviser; one who advises, or explains. See *Rede*.

(2) A Thatcher. *Pr. Parv*.

REDARGUACION. A refutation. (*Lat*.)

To pursue all the that do reprobachion
Agayns our lewes by oyr redarguacion.

Digby Mysteries, p. 33.

REDART. To dart again.

Let but one line redart one small beaming of
love. *The Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 63.

RED-CORN-ROSE. Wild poppy.

RED-CRAB. The sea crayfish.

REDDE. Countenance; cheer. *Weber*.

REDDEN. To cure herrings.

REDDOUR. Violence; strength. (*A.-N.*)

Seho aside the gretteste fyre as the gretteste
reddour of the ryghtwyses of God, that es in pur-
gatory. *MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 206*.

The reddoure ouste [to] be restreynid

To him that may no bet away.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 86.

Hyt ys my flesche, Lord, and not y,

That gruccheth agaynst thyh harde reddoure.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 21.

REDE. (1) Counsel; advice. "Short rede is good rede." Northern prov. Also a verb, to advise. *North*.

When kyng Orfeo herd this case,

Then he seyde, "Alas! Alas!"

He eskyd rede of many e mane,

Bot no mane helpe hym ne canne.

MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

Thyn crys be they mad listnyng

Unto the voye of myn prayere;

What evere I rede, what evere I saye,

Thow listene, Lord, with lovely chere,

And vouchesaf at myn askyng

Myn soule for to clesne and cleve,

That it may be to thi lykkyng

The lyf that I schal ledin here.

Hampole's Paraphrase of the Psalms, MS.

He seyde, Now can y no rede,

For welte y wot that y am but dede,

For sorowe y wille now dye!

Allas! that ache avyr fro me wente,

Owe false stowed hath us schent

Wyth hys false traytory.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 74.

Marrok, he seyde, what ys thy rede,
Whether that ache be done to dede,

That was my byesse?

For sythen sche hath forsaaken me,

Y wille hur no more see,

Nor dwelle wyth hur y-wys.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 2.

(2) To explain. *Perceval*, 1248.

No, for God, seid oure kyng,

I wene thou knowist me nothyng,

Thou redst alle emysse.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 46, f. 40.

(3) To spread abroad. *West*.

(4) To maintain; to manage; to tell.

REDEL. A riddle. (*A.-S.*)

REDELE. A riddle, or sieve. It is the trans-
lation of *capisterium* in Nominal MS.

REDGER. A chain fixed on the rods of a
waggon which passes over the horse's back.
Kent.

RED-GOWN. An eruption on the skin common
to infants within a few days of their birth;
so called doubtlessly from the appearance it
presents. *Line*. "Redd gounde, sicknesse
of chyldren," *Palsgrave*. It occurs in *Pr.*
Parv. explained by *scrophulus*.

RED-HAY. Mowburnt hay, in distinction to
green hay, or hay which has taken a moderate
heat, and *rimy*, or mouldy-hay. *Devon*.

REDID. Reddened. *Weber*.

REDIE. To make ready. (*A.-S.*)

These childre toke with hem to spende,

And redied hem forth to wende.

Curios Mundit, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 32.

Whatsoever thou bee that redies the for to lufe Gode,

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 102.

In haly writtes he has redged vessels of dede, that

es gud wordes. *MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 12*.

REDIFYE. To rebuild.

Restore eyen and eke redifye

Upon that day the mygyt tobernacul.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 16.

REDINE. Put in order.

Whene he thys rewmes hade reigne, end rewlyde the

peuple,

Then rystede that ryelle, end helde the rounde

tabyll. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63*.

REDING. Ruddle. *Somerset*.

REDING-KING. A class of fendal retainers,
mentioned in *Piers Ploughman*, p. 96.

REDINGS. Tidings; news.

RED-INKLE. Common red tape. The slang
saying, "as thick as inkle weavers," may hence
be derived. Weaving such very narrow ware
admits of the operators sitting as closely or
thickly as possible, no elbow room being re-
quired.

RED-KNEES. The herb water-pepper.

RED-LANE. The throat. *Far. dial*.

RED-LATTICE. An alehouse was sometimes
so called from its red lattice.

REDLE. To consider, or reflect?

This may ge know kyndley feyth both frynd and fo,
Remember you of the rychemen end redle on his end,
What is riches, his revcrans, his ryot brogt hym to,
Nodenle he send to hel with moné e foul fynde.

MS. Douce 302, f. 4.

REDLES. Without advice; helpless. (*A.-S.*)
Hys wyffe redles, chyldren gyddes, serveantes
withdraw hym froo. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 370.

REDLID. Twisted; woven.

RED-MAD. Quite mad. *Durham.*

RED-MAILKES. The corn-poppay.

REDOUTED. Dreaded; feared. (*A.-N.*)

REDOUTING. Reverence. *Chaucer.*

REDRESSE. To relieve, or remedy; to make
 amends for; to recover. (*A.-N.*)

*Or any mane that wist,
 Alle wranges were redricht.*

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 138.

RED-ROW. When the grains of ripeoing barley
 are streaked with red, the crop is said to be
 in the *red-rowe*. *Norw.*

REDS. Red tints; blushes. *West.*

RED-SEAR. When, in forging, the iron breaks
 or cracks under the hammer while it is work-
 ing between hot and cold, it is said to *red-sear*.
 There was a species of iron ore so called on
 account of its liability to red-sear.

RED-SHANKS. (1) The arsemark. *North.*

(2) A contemptuous appellation for Scottish
 Highlanders, and native Irish. See *Harrisoo's*
England, p. 6.

REDSTREAK. Cider made of a kind of apple
 so called, and much esteemed.

Back-recruiting chocholet for the consumptive
gallant, Herefordshire redstreak made of rotten
apples at the Three Cranes, true Brunswick Mum
brew'd at S. Katherines, and ale in penny mugs not
so big as a taylor's thimble.

Character of a Coffee-house, 1673, p. 3.

RED-TAIL. The redstart.

REDUBBE. To remedy; to redress. (*Fr.*)
If he shulde, before the same were put in good
ordre, leve those matters unpertit, it shulde be
long bifore he coude redubbe or conduce them to
good effect. *State Papers*, i. 193.

I doubt not by Goddes grace so honestly to re-
dubbe all thynges that have been amys.

Ellis's Literary Letters, p. 4.

REDUBBORS. Those that buy stoleo cloth
 and disguise it by dyeing. *Blount.*

REDUCE. To bring back. (*Lat.*)

REDUCEMENT. Reduction. (*Lat.*)

After a little reducement of his passion, and that
time and further meditation had disposed his senses
to their perfect estate.

History of Patient Grisiel, p. 40.

REDUCTED. Led back. (*Lat.*)

Only for the cause of Maximilian newly elected
king of Romanes, should be reducted and brought
again into their pristime estate and consuete fami-
liartie.

Hall, Henry VII. f. 27.

RED-WATER. Same as *Blend-water*, q. v.

RED-WEED. The common poppy. *East.*

RED-WHOOP. The bullfinch. *Somerset.*

RED-WINDS. Those winds which blast fruit
 or corn are so called.

REDYN. Sailed; moved.

So on e day, hys fadir and hee
Redyn yn a schypp yn the see.

MS. Cantab. F. 11. 38, f. 144.

REE. (1) To shake corn in a sieve, so that the
 chaff collects to one place. *South*

(2) A disease in hawks.

(3) An imperative, commanding the leading horse
 of a team to turn or bear to the right. *Heit*
and Camether, turn or incline to the left.
 "Riddle me, riddle me ree" is therefore, *Rid-*
dle me right.

*A base borne issue of a baser syer,
 Bred in a cottage, wandring in the myer,
 With nailed shooes and whipstaffe in his hand,
 Who with a hey and ree the beasts command.*

Micro-Cynicon, 1500.

REEANGED. Discoloured; in stripes.

REECE. A piece of wood fixed to the side of
 the chep. *Kent.*

REECH. Smoke. *Reechy*, Shakespeare.

*The world is worse then men neven,
 The reech reecheth into Heven.*

Curser Mundell, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 10.

REED. (1) Uohruised straw. *West.* Hence,
 to reed or thatch a hoose.

(2) The fundament of a cow. *Derb.*

(3) Angry; ill-tempered. *Yorksh.*

(4) A very small wood. *East.*

REED-BILLY. A bundle of reed. *West.*

REEDHOLDER. A thatcher's bow fastened to
 the roof to hold the straw. *West.*

REEDIFICATION. Rebuilding. (*Lat.*)

The town was compell'd to help to the reedification
of it. *Leland's Itinerary*, 1709, ill. 125.

REED-MOTE. Same as *Frasetrave*, q. v.

REED-PIT. A feo. *Pr. Parv.*

REED-RONDS. Plots, or beds of reed; or,
 the swamps which reeds grow in. *Norw.*
Forhy has reed-roll.

REED-STAKE. An upright stake to which an
 ox is tied in the shippen. *Durh.*

REEF. The itch. *North.* According to some,
 any eruptive disorder.

REEK. (1) Smoke or vapour. *North.* Perhaps
 for *incense* in the following passage, hot glossed
 by *fumes* in the original.

Reke, that is a gretynful prayer of men that
dus penance. *MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 25.*

(2) To reach. Still in use.

(3) A rick. *Nominal MS.* *Reek-time*, the
 time of making, or stacking hay.

(4) Money. A cant term.

(5) To wear away; to waste. *North.*

(6) Family; lineage. *Yorksh.*

(7) Windy; stormy. *North.*

REEKING-CROOK. A pothook. *North.*

REEK-STAVALL. A rick-staddle.

REEM. (1) To cry, or moan. *North.*

(2) To tie fast. *Somerset.*

(3) The hoar, or white frost.

REEOK. A shriek. *Lanc.*

REEP. To trail in the dirt. *West.*

REEPLE. A beam lying horizontally in the
 roof of a coal-mine. *West.*

REES.

*Her olyven with her wyn trees,
 These foxes brest with her rees.*

Curser Mundell, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 45.

REESES. Waves of the sea.

REESOME. To ted pease; that is, to put them
 into little heaps. *Linc.*

REET. (1) Right. *Far. dial.*

(2) To smooth, or put in order; to comb the hair. *North.*

REETLE. To repair. *North.*

REEVE. (1) To wrinkle. *West.*

(2) To separate corn that has been winnowed from the small seeds which are among it. This is done with what they call the reevingsieve. *Var. dial.*

(3) The female of the ruff.

REEZED. See *Reesty* (2).

REF. Plunder. (*A.-S.*)

REFECT. Recovered. (*Lat.*)

REFEDE. Deprived; taken away.

Many lode with his lance the liffe has he *refede*.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79.

REFEERE. To revert. *Hoccleve.*

REFELL. To refute. (*Lat.*)

Which I thinke your clemencie will not reject nor *refell*.

Hall's Union, 1548, Hen. IV. f. 39.

REFERTORY. Refractory. *Linc.*

REFFICS. Remnants; relics. *North.*

REFICTE. Shelter; refuge.

REFLAIRE. Odour. (*A.-N.*)

We hafe lykyn also for to bihalde faire feides el
over dorched with floures, of the whilke a swete
reflaire entere intille oure noses, in the whilke a
sensibill saule hase made delite.

MS. Lincoln A. L. 17, f. 33.

REFOCILLATION. Restoration of strength

by refreshment. (*Lat.*)

REFORM. To repair. *Stowe.*

REFORMADO. A disbanded soldier.

REFORME. To inform.

REFOURME. To renew, or remake. *Gawayne.*

REFRAIN. (1) To restrain.

(2) The burden of a song. (*A.-N.*) *Refraine*
and *refret* are also used.

Here nowe folowethe a balade ryal made by
Lydegate after his resorte to his religyoun, with the
refraide howe everything drawethe to his semblable.

MS. Ashmole 50, f. 18.

REFREIDE. To cool. (*A.-N.*)

REFRET. The burden of a song.

This was the *refret* of that caroull, y wene,

The wheche Gerien and this mayden song byfore.

Chron. Filodun. p. 115.

REFRINGE. To infringe upon. *Palagrate.*

REFTE. (1) Bereaved; took away.

Jyf thou ever yn any tyme

Refte eny man hys tyme.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 2.

Atle thyng that men withholde,

Stole or *refte*, jyre or solde.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 67.

(2) A chink or crevice. (*A.-S.*)

REFUGE. Refuse. Still in use.

REFUSE. (1) To deny. (2) Refusal.

But they of the suggestioun

Ne coutheen nouȝte a worde *refuse*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 44.

And it was the custum and use,

Amonges hem was no *refuse*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 233.

REFUYT. Refuge. (*A.-N.*)

But thorough theen have wee grace as wee desyre,

Ever hath myne hope of *refuyt* ben in thees.

Romance of the Monk, Sion College MS.

REGAL. A groove in timber. *West.*

REGALOS. Choice sweetmeats.

REGALS. A musical instrument, made with
pipes and bellows like an organ, but small and
portable. There was till lately an officer in
the King's Chapel at St. James's called
"Tuner of the Regals," with a salary of £56.

Praise him upon the clerkescales,

The lute and simfonie;

With dulcemers and the regalla,

Sweete sittrons melody.

Leighton's Teares or Lamentations, 1613.

REGALYE. Rule; royalty. (*A.-N.*)

Of heven and erthe that heih the *regalye*,

And schalle destroye alle fals mowmetrye.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 16.

REGENERATE. Degenerate. *Nares.*

REGITE. Right; quickly. (*A.-S.*)

Whenne he was dighte in his etire,

He tase the knyghte bi the swire,

Keete hym *reghte* in the fyre. *Perceval, 791.*

REGIMENT. Government. (*Lat.*)

I have obtained and possessed the rule and

regiment of this famous realme of England.

Hall's Union, 1548.

REGLE. A rule; a regulation.

REGNE. To reign. (*A.-N.*)

REGNIS. Kingdoms. (*Lat.*)

And the pepis end *regnis* everichone

Stoden unto him undir lowe servage.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 16.

REGRACES. Thanks. "With dew regraces,"

Plumpton Correspondence, p. 5.

REGRATE. To retail wares. (*A.-N.*)

REGREDIENCE. A returning. (*Lat.*)

No man comes late into that place, from whence

Never man yet had a *regredience*.

Herriek's Works, II. 40.

REGREET. To greet again.

REGREWARDE. The rearward.

The *regrewards* it tok away,

Com pone of hem to londe dreye.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 74.

REGUERDON. A reward. (*A.-N.*)

REHETE. (1) To revive; to cheer; to encour-
age. (*A.-N.*) "Him would I comforte and
rehece," *Rom. Rose*, 6509.

Thane the conquerour kyndly carpede to those
lordes,

*Rehete*de the Romaynes with realle speche.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 50.

(2) To persecute. (*A.-S.*)

REHETING. Burning; smarting. (*A.-S.*)

REIDE. Arrayed.

Thane the eorle was payd,

Sone his batelle was *reyde*,

He was nothyng afreid

Off that feris knyght. *Sir Degrevant, 266.*

REIGH. The ray fish.

REIKE. (1) To walk about idly. *Reurk*, to
idle in neighbour's houses, *Tim Bolland*

Gloss. appears to be the same word.

(2) A chaffinch. *Nominale MS.*

(3) To reach or fetch anything. *North.*

REILE. To roll. *Chaucer.*

REIMBASK. A term in hunting, to return to
the lair or form.

REIN. To droop the head; to bear it in a stiff
and constrained posture. *East.*

REINABLE. Reasonable; just. (*A.-N.*)

So reynable end quiet sche was
Of wit and of dede.
That ich man hadde of so yong thing
Wonder and eke drede.

Legenda Catholica, p. 130.

REINE. Rain. (*A.-S.*)

When it were brokyne, farewelle ha,
An hatte wer bettur then sech thre
For reyne and sonne-schyne.

M.S. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 55.

REIST. To become restive. *Northumb.***REISTER.** A German horse-soldier.**REITS.** Sea or river weed. *West.***REIVENE.** Riven; torn. (*A.-S.*)

Thaire gye gownnes of grene
Schamesly were thay reylene.

M.S. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 137.

REJAGGE. To reprove; to confute.**REJAGGED.** Tattered. *Skelton.***REJOIE.** To rejoice. (*A.-N.*)**REJOURN.** To adjourn; to refer.**REJUMBLE.** To roll or jumble, especially said of an uneasy stomach. *Line.* It occurs in *Coles's Lat. Dict.***REKE.** (1) Haste. (*A.-S.*)

The whych were seni yn a grete rake,
The dampned mennes legges to breke.

M.S. Harl. 1701, f. 69.

(2) To go or enter in.

Porter, a sede, let me in rake.

Beves of Hampton, p. 17.

And let me now with the rake
In that maner as we speke.

M.S. Cantab. Ff. II. 36, f. 111.

(3) To reckon; to think. (*A.-S.*)

Forthe ther ys oon, y rake,
That can well Frensche speke.

M.S. Cantab. Ff. II. 36, f. 115.

(4) To rake or cover anything in the fire with ashes. Still in use.**(5) A small bundle of hay. *Line.*****REKENEN.** To reckon or count. (*A.-S.*)**REKENESTE.** The most esteemed?

He rewils the rewarde redyly thare aftyre,
The rekeneste redy mens of the rownde table.

Morte Arthure, M.S. Lincoln, f. 96.

REKILS. Incense. (*A.-S.*)**REKKE.** To care or heed. (*A.-S.*)

Thoghe a rewme be rebelle, we rekke it bot lyttile.

Morte Arthure, M.S. Lincoln, f. 75.

RELAIE. A fresh set of hounds.**RELAMENT.** To lament over again.

They finde enough, Ah! without mine,
To relament their nune.

The Cyprian Academy, 1647, II 42.

RELATED. Referred; enrolled.

Who would not have thought this holy religious
feather worthy to be canonised and related into the
number of saints.

Becon's Works, p. 137.

RELE. To roll; to spread.**RELEASE.** To take out of pawn. The Bride, by Nabbes, 4to. 1640, sig. F. iv.**RELEBE.** A fine paid by a tenant at his admission to a copyhold.**RELEET.** A crossing of roads. *East.***RELEF.** Remainder; what is left. It occurs in *Pr. Parv.* p. 101, as *refuse*.

He had goder the relief of hopes,

Therwith the fuisse twelve lepes.

Cursor Mundi, M.S. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 84.

Seve basacates folle heo gadereden

Of relief after mete. *M.S. Laud. 106, f. 1.*

RELENT. To melt. *Palgrave.***RELES.** Taste, or relish.**RELESSEN.** To forgive. (*A.-N.*)**RELEVAINTHES.** The revenue derived from reliefs, fines, payable by a tenant on the death of his ancestor. Sometimes, remainders.

For I see nat eny grete lightlywod that any
good summe will comen in 1yl after Christmas, and
then na more then the relevainthes, wherof befor I
have made mention, whiche is no grete matter.

State Papers, I. 840.

RELEVE. To restore; to rally. (*A.-N.*)**RELICK-SUNDAY.** A name given to the third Sunday after Midsummer day.**RELIEZ.** Proceed; follow.

Thane reizes the renkes of the rounde table
For to ryotte the wode that the duke renkes.

Morte Arthure, M.S. Lincoln, f. 73.

RELIGION. A conscientious scruple.**RELIGIOUS.** A monk. (*A.-N.*) Hence religiousité, the clergy.**RELING.** Crumbling with age.**RELLY.** A coarse sieve. *East.***RELUME.** To light again. *Shak.***RELY.** To polish. *Coles.***REMAILE.** Rhyming; verse?

A clerk of Vngland

In his remaile thus redes.

M.S. Harl. 4196, f. 906.

REMANETH. An account of all the stuff that remained unspent. (*Lat.*)**REMBLE.** To move or remove. *Line.***RENE.** (1) To make room. (*A.-S.*)**(2) A realm. *Pr. Parv.***

Pray we that Lord is Lord of alle,
To save our kyng his rene ryal,
And lei never myschyp uppon him falle,
Ne false traytours him to betray!

M.S. Douce 309, f. 29.

(3) To cry out, or moan.

The gailers that him schilde yeme,
Whan his herde him thus rene,
Theif, cherl, selde that on the,
Naw beith the lif-dawes y-do!

Beves of Hampton, p. 63.

(4) Rheum. There is a receipt for "hede stoped with rene" in *MS. Line.* f. 281.**(5) To froth, as liquor does.****REMEDY.** A half-holiday. *Winton.***RENE DYLESSE.** Without a remedy.

Thus welte y wote y am remedylesse,

For me no thyng may comforte nor assende.

M.S. Cantab. Ff. I. 6, f. 131.

RENELANT. Remainder. It is preserved in the Northern provincialism *remaling*.**REMEMBER.** To remind. *North.* It often occurs in old plays.**REMEMORAUCE.** Remembrance.

Nawe meane it call by all remembrance,

Constantyne noble, wher in dwel he did enclayne.

Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 50.

REMENAUNTE. The remainder. (*A.-N.*)

How so falle of the remeunte,
He halts no worde of coveunte.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 43.

As for alle thynges that folowe, referre them to my
copen in whyche is wrotyen a remanente lyke to this
forseyd werke. *Warkworth's Chronicle, p. 1.*

REMENE. (1) To bring back again.

This goode schip I may remene.

Ferne MS.

(2) To remember; to remind.

Of love y schalle hem so remene,
That thou schelt knowe what they mene.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 40.

REMETIC. A remedy. *Farw.*

REMINGE. Making a noise.

Then to me appeared Michell,
And bade me travayle never a deale,
And sayde for remunge nor praisers fell
That graunte me not to seeke.

Chester Plays, li. 74.

REMISSAILS. Oris; leavings. (*A.-N.*)

The best morsell, have this in remembrance,
Hole to thyself alwey do not applye;
Part with thil felawe, for that is curstale:
Lade not thi treuchoure with many remissails,
And fro blaknes alwey kepe thi nailes.

Lydgate's Stans Puer ad Mensam, MS.

REMLAWNT. Remainder.

Geve some to pore menyis hande,
And with the remlawnt store thy lande,

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 210.

REMLET. A remnant. *Devon.*

REMMAN. To beat. *Yorksh.*

REMMAND. To disperse. *North.*

REMMON. To remove. *Yorksh.*

REMRORDE. (1) To feel remorse. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To rebuke, or find fault with.

REMORSE. Pity; compassion.

REMONN. Same as *Remue*, q. v.

REMUCE. Cross; ill-tempered. *Devon.*

REMUE. To remove. (*A.-N.*)

RENABLE. Loquacious. *North.*

RENNABLE. Tolerably; reasonably. (*A.-N.*)

Forthirher com on redi reke,
That rennabliche kouthe Frensch speke.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 108.

RENASSHING. Left unexplained by Dooce in
Archæologia, xvii. 293, but a martingale is
being described, and there is no doubt it
means the violent jerking of the horse's head;
(from *rennish*, furious?)

RENATED. Renewed. (*Lat.*)

Suche a pernyciolous fable and fiction, being not
only strange and marvellous, but also prodigious
and unatural, to feyne a dead man to be renated
and newly borne ayeine. *Hall, Henry VII. f. 38.*

RENAY. To refuse; to deny.

With sword he shel hyselvein wreke,
Or do hem Cristendome renay.

Curios Mundii, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 138.

That made him God to renay,

And to forsake his owne lay.

Curios Mundii, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 56.

RENCH. To rinse. *North.*

RENCKY. Large and boisterous.

RENCOUNTER. To meet. *Spenser.*

RENDER. (1) To melt, as lard, &c. *Line.*

(2) To repeat a lesson.

(3) To give the finishing coat of plaster to a
wall. *East.*

(4) To separate; to disperse. *North.*

(5) A confession. (6) To confess.

RENDLES. Rennet for cheese.

RENNE. (1) To deny. *Hearne.*

(2) To rein, or tie up.

RENEG. To announce or call a suit at some
games at cards. *Devon.*

RENEGATE. An apostate. (*A.-N.*) Still in
use, accordiog to Brockett.

RENEGE. To deny; to renounce.

Shall I renenge I made them then?

Shall I denye my cunning fraude?

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 113.

RENEULED. Renewed. (*A.-S.*)

RENEWYNG. Produce.

And also gyf to God part of your renewyng.

And than alle encrece wyll be therof enswyng.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 43.

RENGAILE. Ranka. *Hearne.*

RENGE. (1) A rask, or row. *Renges*, steps of a
ladder, still in use pronounced *ronga*.

Trumpettes blew in the prose,

Lordys stond on *rengis*,

Ladyes lay over and beheld.

Torment of Portugal, p. 49.

(2) To arrange, or set in order.

RENK. (1) A man; a knight. (*A.-S.*)

Whenne the *renkes* gan mete,

They were felid undir fete.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 134.

Thorgh the *renkes* gane they ride,

Their doghty knyghtis of pride.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136.

(2) A rank. Nominale MS.

RENKY. Rank, as weeds, &c. *North.*

RENLESSE. Rennet. *Palgrave*. It occurs in
a vocabulary in MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon. 28.

RENLETH. Mixed together. List of old words
prefixed to *Batman* upon *Bartholome*, 1582.

RENNE. (1) To snatch, or pull. (*A.-S.*)

Thal take geese, capons, and henne,

And alle that ever thei may with *renne*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

(2) To run. (*A.-S.*)

That shortly to ride that nobill pryncce was redy,
By Pomfret castle he paste his enemyis with-
standing;

Marques Mountigew of that passage was verrey hevvy,
Wyth the pryncce he durste not mete, but ther lay
the mornyng;

His tresone in hys mynde bifore done was *rennyng*.
Supposyng that Kyng Edward remembryd it also!

Wherefore, good Lorde, evermore thy wille be doo t
MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.

RENNING. Rennet. *Baret.*

RENNISH. Furious; passionate. *North.*

RENOME. Renowned. *Palgrave*.

RENOVELAUNCE. A renewing. (*A.-N.*)

RENT. (1) To tear, or rend. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Interest of money. *East.*

RENTY. Neat; well-shaped. *North.*

RENVERST. Reversed. (*Fr.*)

Then from him reft his shield, and it *renverst*,

And blotted out his armes with faishood blent;

And himseife baffuld, and his armes unherst.

Spenser's Faerie Queene, V. iii. 37.

REOUSE. To praise, or commend. *North.*

REP. (1) Reaped. *Essex*.

(2) A jade, or lean horse.

REPAIR. To return; to resort. A substantive, resort, in the following passage:
Whiche is my Sone and myn owen eyre,
That in hire breste schalle have his repayre.

Ligigate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 1.

REPAISE. To appease one. (*A.-N.*)

REPARE. The haunt of a bare.

REPAREL. Apparel; clothing.

Within hymselfe, by bys deligent travell,
To cray his garden with notabill reparell.

Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 214.

REPARELLE. To repair.

He that schalle bygge this citee agayne alle hafe
thre victories, and whanne he hase getene thre vic-
tories, be alle omane come and reparelle this citee,
and bigge it agayne also wele als ever it was.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 11.

REPASSE. A common term used by jugglers,
alluded to in *Kind-Heart's Dreame*, 1592.

REPAYRE. A carrier of sea-fish.

REPE. A handful, as of corn, &c.

REPEAL. To recall. *Shak.* "Repell calling
agayne, *repel*," *Palgrave*.

REPENDE.

Thane riche stodes rependes, end rasches one armes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 75.

REPILE-STOCK. A kind of rod or staff used
for beating flax.

REPLENISH. To revive. *Palgrave*.

REPLET. Repletion. *Chaucer*.

REPOLONE. Said of a horse that gallops
straight forwards and back again.

REPON. Moving force; momentum.

REPOSANCE. Repose. *Hall*.

REPPLE. A long walking staff as tall or taller
than the bearer. *Chesh.*

REPRESSE. Suppression; repressing.

REPREVE. To reprove. (*A.-N.*)

Cok wolde on mour I wyll repreve,

For I ame one, and aske no leve.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 61.

REPREVINGE. A reproof.

And there it lykede him to suffre many repre-
vinges and scornes for us.

Maunderle's Travels, p. 1.

REPRIME. To grumble at anything.

REPRISE. (1) A right of relief.

(2) Blame; reproach. (*A.-N.*)

That alle the world ne may suffice

To staunchis of pride the reprise.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 60.

REPROOF. Confutation. *Shak.*

REPRY. To relieve. *Holof.*

REPUGN. To fight against. (*Lat.*)

REPULDE. Ripped up?

And smote Gya wyth envye,

And repulde his face and his chynne,

And of his cheke alle the skynne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 30, f. 200.

REPUNGE. To vex, or goad. (*Lat.*)

I am the king of Persia,

A large and fertile soil:

The Egyptians against us repunge,

As verie slave and vile.

King Cambyses, p. 264.

REPURVEAUNCE. Provision.

The good knygt eyre Degreivunce,

He had y-made *repurveaunce*

For al hisy retenuance. *Degravant, 1146.*

RERAGE. Arrears, or debt. (*A.-N.*)

That alle the ryche alle repente that to Rome langes
Or the rourage be requit of rentes that he elaynea.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 71.

RERD. Roaring; noise. "He him kneu wel
by his *rerde*," *Reliq. Antiq. II. 274.*

RERE. (1) To raise. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Moderately flexible; firm, but not too bard,
as applied to meat, &c.

RERE-BANKET. A second course of sweets or
desserts after dinner. *Palgrave*. It is made
synonymous with *rere-supper* in *Leigh's*
Romane Emperours, 1637, p. 92.

REREBRACE. Armour for the back of the
arm. (*A.-N.*)

Bristes the *rerebrace* with the bronde ryche.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.

REREBRAKE. Probably the projection put on
the crupper to prevent the horseman being
pushed over the horse's tail by the thrust of a
lance, as was often the case in a tournament.
Meyrick.

REREDEMAIN. A back-handed stroke.

I shall with a *reredemayne* so make them re-
bounde to our common enemye that callith hym-
selfe kyngs, that the beste stopper that he hath at
tenyce shal not well stoppe without a fenile.

Hall, Richard III. f. 11.

RERE-DORS. Some part of armour.

Ane hole brest-plate, with a *rere-dore*

Beynde ebet, or elies on the syde.

Clariodes, MS.

RERE-DORTOUR. A jakes.

If any suster in the *rere-dortour*, otherwyse callid
the house of esementis, behave her unwenmanly or
unreligiously, schewyng any parts bare thet
nedeth not, whyis they stonde or sytte there.

MS. Arundel, 146.

REREDOSSE. (1) An open fire-hearth. Har-
rison says, p. 212, "now have we manie ehim-
nies, and yet our tenderlings complaine of
rheumes, catarhs, and poses; then had we
none but *reredosses*, and our beads did
never ake."

(2) This word in general signifies the screen of
stone or wood at an altar, but it is occa-
sionally applied to the tapestry hanging at the
back of it.

RERE-MOUSE. A bat. *West.* "*Vespertilio*,
a *rermouse* or batte," *Elyot*, ed. 1559.

RERE-SUPPER. A late supper after the ordi-
nary meal so called, taken "generallie when
it was time to go to rest," *Harrison*, p. 170.
Palgrave mentions "the *rere-supper*, or bat-
ket where men syt downe to drynke and cate
agayne after their meate," *Acolastus*, 1540.
Pegge gives *re-supper*, a second supper.

Lanc.

My stomek accordeth to every meete,
Seve *rerecoupers* I refuse lest I sorfette.

Piers of Fulham, p. 126.

Than is he redy in the wey

My *rere-supper* for to make.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 162.

RES. Violence; impetus; quick pace.

That I ful ofte, in suche a *res*,
Am werye of myn owen lyf.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 82.

He wolde rapa hym on a *rees*
Mydelid to the holy lande.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 118.

Whenne thei were war of Moises,
Thei seyye away al in a *res*.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 41.

RESALGAR. Ratsbane.

Notwithstanding, I must needs say that our chir-
urgions and also ferrers do find both arsenicke and
resolgar to be so sharpe, hotte, and burning things,
as when they minister the same to any part of the
body, they are forced to alay the sharpnesse thereof.

Typset's Booke, 1607, p. 428.

RESAYVE. To receive. (*A.-N.*)

To Westmynster the kyng be water did glide,
Worshypfully *resayvid* with procescion in frett,
Resayvid with reverence, his dewte not denyng,
The cardinall upon his hede the crowne did sett;
The seure in his honde withowte interrupcion
or lett,

Thenne to Seyn Edwardes shryne the prynced did goo,
Thus in every thyng the wille of God is doo!

MS. Bih. Reg. 17 D. xv.

Mekille comfortho it *reschayves* of oure Lorde
noyte anely wardy in his prevé substance be
the vertu of the anethels to oure Lorde.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 220.

RESCEN. Rushes. *Ermoor.*

RESCHOWE. To rescue. (*A.-N.*)

RESCOUS. Rescue. (*A.-N.*)

RESE. (1) A boast. *R. de Brunne.*

(2) To raise, or stir up.

RESELL. To put away; to refute. (*A.-N.*)

RESEMBLABLE. Like.

For man of soule reasonable,
Is to an aungelle *resemblable*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 37.

RESENT. To smell of. *Drayton.*

RESET. To receive.

And yehit makis, and that me greves,
A den to *reset* inne theves.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 91.

RESH. Fresh; recent. *East.*

RESHES. Wire-rush, a weed. *YorksA.*

RESIANS. Inhabitants; residents.

RESIGNE. A deer was called a *heri-resigne*
when he had quite left off growing.

RESILE. To spring back. (*Lat.*)

If the Queene wold herafter *resile* and goo back
from that, she semeth now to be contented with,
it shuld not be in her power soo to doo.

State Papers, l. 343.

RESILVATION. A retrogression. (*Lat.*)

There is, as philiclaus saie, and as we also fynd,
double the perell in the *resilvacion* that was in the
fyrst sycknes.

Hall, Edward F. f. 11.

RESIN-BEAM. A beam in a roof.

RESINING. Resignation.

RESNABYL. Reasonable.

Elys a mon ha were unabilie,
As a best ys of kynd;

Better mon ys made *resnabyt*,
Good and evyl to have in his mynd.

MS. Douce 302, f. 2.

RESOLUTION. Conviction; assurance.

RESOLVE. (1) To dissolve, or melt.

Take aqua vita, gomme of Arabik, and ver-
nese, of lech iicha meche, and let him stonde tyl
the gomme be *resolyet*.

MS. in Mr. Pettigrew's possession, xv. Cent.

(2) To convince; to assure; to satisfy. Very
common in old plays. "Resolve the prin-
cesse we must speake with her," Troubles of
Queene Elizabeth, 1639, sig. B. i.

RESON. Arose.

He blew his borne in that tyde,
Hertys *reson* on eche a syde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 64.

RESOUN. Speech; discourse. (*A.-N.*)

Then seid this kyng in his *resoun*,
Who so were in a gods towne
This wold ha costed dere.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 46, f. 50.

RESPASSE. The raspberry. *Herrick. Tusser*
has *respe*, p. 4, ed. 1812.

RESPECT. To postpone. (*Lat.*)

As touching the musters of all the soldiours
upon the shors, we have *respected* the same tyll
this tyme for lacke of money. *State Papers, l. 632.*

RESPECTIVE. Respectful. It has sometimes
the meaning of *respectable*.

The same day, at night, my servant returned from
Clare, and brought me word of the fair and *re-
spective* receipt, both of my lines and the carcanet,
and how bountifully himself had been rewarded be-
fore his departure thence.

MS. Harl. 646.

RESPECTLESS. Careless; regardless.

RESPICE. (1) Respect. (*A.-N.*) Chancer has
respice, perhaps for *respice*.

(2) A wine. *Ritson, iii. 176.*

RESPIREN. To excuse. (*A.-N.*)

RESPLENDE. To shine. *Lydgate.*

RESPONDE. (1) An answer. (*A.-N.*)

(2) "A half pillar or pier, in middle-age archi-
tecture, attached to a wall to support an arch,"
Oxf. Gloss. Arch. p. 306. "Responsorium,
Anglice a responde," *Nomine MS.*

RESSAUNT. An ogee-moulding.

RESSE. Qn. On his resse. See *Res*.

The hundis at the dere gunne baye;
That herde the geant ther be laye,
And repid hym of his *resse*.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 140.

RESET. A place of refuge; an abode.
(*A.-N.*) In hunting, a resting place for those
who followed the chase on foot.

I shal you aske sum *reset*,
Wel I woot I shal you get.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 33.

REST. (1) To conclude upon anything. At
primero, to set up rest meant to stand up
upon one's cards. Nares thinks our first
meaning metaphorical from the second, but I
much question it.

(2) To roast. *Somerset.*

(3) A wrest by which the strings of harps and
instruments are drawn up.

(4) A support for the ancient musket. It con-
sisted of a pole of tough wood, with an iron
spike at the end to fix it in the ground, and a
semicircular piece of iron at the top to rest
the musket on. The soldier carried it by
strings fastened over the shoulder.

(5) To arrest. *Palgrave.*

(6) The wood on which the couler of a plough is fixed. *MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45.*

RESTAR. One who arrests.

RESTAYED. Stopped; driven back.

RESTITUE. To restore, or retribute.

RESULTANCE. Rebound. (*Lat.*)

For I confesse that power which works in me
Is but a weak resultance took from thee.

Randolph's Poems, 1643.

RESVERIE. Madness.

In those times to have had en inventive and enquiring wit was accounted *resverie*: which censure the famous Dr. William Harvey could not escape for his admirable discovery of the circulation of the blood; he told me himself that upon his publishing that booke, he fell in his practise extremely.

Aubrey's Wiltshire, Royal Soc. MS. p. 5.

RESYN. Arose.

The knyghtes *resyn* on every syde,
Bothe more and lasse.

MS. Canab. Fl. II. 30, f. 50.

RET. To soak in water, as in seasoning timber, hemp, &c. *East.* It occurs in Pr. Parv. of the fifteenth century.

RETALIATION. Return. (*Lat.*)

First, I will shew you the amiquity of these manners. Secondly, I will a little discuss the ancient honour of this manner of Levenham. Thirdly, I will give you a touch what respects you are likely to find from me; and fourthly, what retaliation I expect again from you.

MS. Harl. 646.

RETAUNT. Repetition of a taunt.

He dyd not anseye fyrste delaye me, and afterwarde denye me, but gave me subbe unkynde wordes, with suchs tauntes and *retounes*, ye, in mener checks and cheque made to the uttermoste profe of mye patience.

Hall, Richard III. f. 10.

RETCH. To stretch, or reach. *Var. dial.* "I retche with a weapon or with my hande, *je attains*," *Palgrave.*

RETCHLESS. Reckless. *Stelton.*

RETCUP. Truth. *Somersel.*

RETEN. Garrison; followers. (*A.-N.*)

Syre Degrevaunt ys whom went,
And aftyr hye *reten* sent. *Sir Degrevaunt, 830.*

RETENAUNCE. Retinue.

That he with alle his *retenouance*,
He myjte nougt defende his lyf.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 131, f. 71.

RETHERNE-TOUNGE. The herb buglos. See a list in *MS. Sloane 5, f. 3.*

RETHOR. A rhetorician. (*A.-N.*)

RETIRE. A retreat in war. *Shak.*

RETOUR. Retire. (*A.-N.*)

Scho ladde fram bour to bour,
And dede here mené make *retour*.

The Scryn Sages, 426.

RETOURTE. To return.

3if they *retourte* eyn by Jerusalem.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 24.

RETRICLE.

Othersome againe hold the contrary, assuring us upon their owne experience, that not exceeding their due quantity, they may be taken with other correctories, to serve as a *retricle* to transport them to the place affected, so that you see either side hath his strength and reasons.

Topsell's Serpents, 1606, p. 98.

RETRIEVE. To recover game after it has been once sprung. *Blome.*

RETTE. To impute; to ascribe.

RETURNS. The terminations of the dripstone of a window or door. *Oxf. Gl. Arch.*

REUELICH. Sorrowful. (*A.-S.*)

For to hem com a messenger,
And gret hem with *reuelich* chere.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 150.

REUL. To be unruly. *North.*

REUME. The tide. *Nominal MS.*

REUMED. Spoken of. (*A.-S.*)

REURTHE. Pity. (*A.-S.*)

REUZE. To extol highly. *North.*

REVAIDE.

By that the messe was sayde,
The heulle was ryelly errayed;
The erle thane had *revoide*,
And to hert was lyghte.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 133.

REVE. (1) A bailiff.

In eucent time, almost every menor had his *reve*, whose authoritie was, not only to levele the lords rents, to set to worke his servants, and to husband his demesnes to his best profit end commoditie; but also to governe his tenants in peace, and to leade them forth to war, when occesitie an required. *Lambard's Perambulation, 1596, p. 484.*

(2) To pull or tear the thatch or covering from a house. *Westm.*

(3) To berave; to take by force.

Where we shall robbe, where we shall *reve*,
Where we shall bete and bynde.

Robin Hood, l. 4.

REVEL. An anniversary festival to commemorate the dedication of a church; a wake.

REVELLE. A rivulet.

In that depe valey ware tressse growand, of whitke the fruyte and the lefez were wonder savory in the tastynge, and *revellies* of water faire and clere.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 30.

REVEL-MEDE. A meadow between Bicester and Wendlebury, at the mowing of which different kinds of rural sports were formerly practised, and a kind of fair held. See *Dunkin's History of Bicester, 1816, p. 269.*

REVELOUR. A reveller.

REVELRIE. Pleasure. *Chaucer.*

REVEL-ROUT. A roaring revel. (*Fr.*)

REVELS. The broken threads cast away by women at their needlework.

REVEL-TWINE. A fine twine. *West.*

REVENGEMENT. Revenge. *Shak.*

REVENYS. Ravens. *Holme, 1688.*

REVERB. To reverberate. *Shak.*

REVERE. A river. (*A.-S.*)

REVERENCE. A native woman of Devon in describing something not peculiarly delicate, apologized with the phrase, "saving your reverence." This is not uncommon in the country, "saving your presence" being sometimes substituted. It occurs in *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, l. 4*, and is of great antiquity as an apologetic expression, being found in *Maundeville's Travels, p. 185.*

REVERS. Contrary. (*A.-N.*)

REVERSE. (1) To overturn. (*A.-N.*)

(2) The burden of a song. *West.*

REVERSION. What is left at table.

REVERSUT. Trimmed. *Robson.*

REVERT. To turn back. (*A.-N.*)

REVERYSSE. Robbery; plunder.

Bot I lett for my genryse

To do swyke reveryse.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.

REVESCHYD. Clothed.

The byschop reveschyd hym in holynes,

And bare that heysyd body to an auture.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 47.

He revested him on his manere,

And so went to the auture,

Curse Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 68.

Twey prestes weren revestysede at hurr bydding.

Chron. Vilottum. p. 131.

REVESTRY. A vestibule or apartment in a church where the priest revested himself, i. e. put on the sacred garments. Hence the term *vestry*.

REVETTE. To strike back or again.

REVIE. At cards, to vie (q. v.) again.

Hee swore, as before hee had done, that there he left him, and saw him not since: she vied and revied othes to the contrary that it was not so.

Rosely's Search for Money, 1609.

REW. (1) To regret, or abie anything.

Robyn, he said, thou art trwe,

I wis it shalle the never rewe,

Thou shalt have thy mede.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52.

(2) The shady side of a street. *Devon.*

REWALL. To govern. *Lydgale.*

REWALT. To give up, or surrender.

REWARD. (1) Regard; respect. (*A.-N.*)

If thou wilt assie hit, gif it an hownde that is beie aboute a hyche of sawte, and anon he will leve her, and take no more reward than he were played; and if thou gve it to the bieche, it is woundure but sche wex wood.

MS. in Mr. Pettigrew's possession, xv. Cent.

(2) To stand to one's reward, i. e. to be dependent upon him, or his reward or countenance. *North.*

(3) "A reward or good reward, a good colour or ruddiness in the face, used about Sheffield in Yorksh." Ray's English Words, 1674, p. 38. The word seems to be no longer known.

(4) A dessert, or course of fruit or pastry after the meats are removed. It seems, however, to be applied to a course of roast meat in the Ord. and Reg. p. 55.

REWDENIAT. A straw hat. *West.*

REWE. (1) To pity, or regret. (*A.-S.*)

The stewardys lyfe ys lorn,

There was fewe that rewyd theron.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 74.

(2) Row; order; rule.

And so he goth bi rewe and kuseth hem ever-rich on,

Sethis he cam into Egypte nas he so blithe man.

MS. Bodl. 652, f. 16.

REWEL. (1) Rule. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Pitiful; compassionate.

REWIN. A raven. *Nominale MS.*

REWING. Pity. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in MS.

Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. Antiq.

REWLE. To rule, or command. (*A.-S.*)

Reuleþ before the ryche of the rounde table,

Assignes ilke a contree to certayne lordes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

REWLY. Tranquil; quiet.

REX. To play rex, i. e. to handle roughly, to overthrow, to act despotically.

REXEN. (1) Rushes. *West.*

(2) To infect, as with iteb, smallpox, or any infectious disorder. *Kent.*

REY. To dress, or clean. *Far. dial.*

REYES. Danes. *Chaucer.*

REYF. Robbery.

For maisterfull and violent thefte or reyf by night or dale, and for secret stealing, wherewith is joynd eyther bodille hurt of men, women, or children.

Egerton Papers, p. 233.

REYKED. Cracked.

Ropes fulle redyly then reyked in sunder.

MS. Cott. Cantab. A. ii. f. 100.

REYN. The river Rhine.

REYNE. Ran.

And from his eyen the salte teris reyne,
Liche as hee wolde drowne himselfe of newe.

Lydgale, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 5.

REYNGENED. Reined up.

At the haule-dore he reynghed his stede,

And one fote in he gede.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 106.

REZZLE. To wheeze. *North.*

REJTE. Right.

Fals wreche, quod he, that presumes to telle thyng of that ere to come, repte als thou were a prophete, and knowe the prevates of hevenc.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 1.

RIIE. The course of water, and the overflowing of it. "Even to this daie in Essex," observes Harrison, p. 46, "I have oft observed that when the lower grounds by rage of water have beene overflowen, the people beholding the same have said, *All is on a rye*, as if they should have said, *All is now a river*." This observation is copied by Stowe.

RHENOISTER. A rhinoceros.

RHEUM. Spleen; caprice. Hence *rheumatic*, *choleric*, *splenetic*.

RHEUMATIZ. Rheumatism. *Far. dial.*

RHIME. To talk nonsense. *Devon.*

RHIME-ROYAL. A peculiar sort of verse consisting of ten lines.

RHODOSTAUROTIC. Rosicrucian.

RIAL. An English gold coin, worth about fifteen shillings.

RIALLE. (1) Royal; noble.

A ryalle feste the knyghts let make,

So wonehpyfully on Crystmas day,

Of lordys and ladyes that wolde hyt take,

And knyghtys that were of gode array.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 46.

(2) The mother of liquor.

RIALTE. Royalty; noble conduct.

Therefore that lady feyre and gentle,

Wyth them wolde sche assente

A justyng for to crye;

And at that justyng schalle hyt bee,

Whoso evyr wynneth the gree

Schalle wedde hir wyth ryallte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 75

RIAME. A framework, or skeleton; the ligament of anything. *West*.

RIB. (1) A wife. *North*.

(2) The bar of a fire-grate. *North*.

(3) The common water-cress. *East*.

(4) An instrument for dressing flax.

(5) A scraper or rasp for bread.

RIBAUD. A prodigate low person. (*A.-N.*)

The word was properly applied to a particular class in society, the lowest sort of retainers of the nobility, who were employed in all kinds of disgraceful actions. See Wright's Political Songs, p. 369. Hence *ribaudrie*, low prodigal talk; *ribaudour*, a teller of low tales. Shakespeare has *ribaudred*, obscene, filthy.

The Brytans, as the boke seys,
Off diverse thinges thei made ther leys;
Som thei made of herpynges,
And some of other diverse thilgys;
Some of werre and some off wo,
Some of myrthys and joy also,
Some of trechery and some off gyle,
Some of happys that felte some whyle,
And some be of rybaudry,
And many there ben off fary.

MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

RIB-BASTE. To beat severely.

RIBBINS. Carriage reins. *Midx.*

RIBBLE-RABBLE. Base disorderly people; also, idle indecent talk. *North*.

RIBBLE-ROW. A list of rabble.

This witch a ribble-row rehearses,
Of scurvy names in scurvy verses.

Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 119.

RIBE. To rend; to tear. *North*.

RIBIBE. A kind of fiddle. "*Vitula*, a rybybe," Nominale MS. "The ratton rybyhyd," i. e. played on the ribibe, Reliq. Antiq. i. 81. *Vitula* may have interchanged with *vetula*, and hence we have the term applied to an old woman, as in Chaucer, Skelton, and Ben Jonson.

Harpe and fidul both thei fande,
The getorn and also the sautry,
The lute and the rybybe both gangand,
And alle maner of mynstralcye.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 119.

RIBIBLE. A small ribibe. "Rote, ribible," Squir of Lowe Degré, 1071.

RIBINET. A chaffinch.

RIB-LINE. To coast along.

RIBROAST. A sound beating.

Such a peece of flichlog is as ponishable with *ribroast* among the turne-spits at Pie Corner.

Maroccos Etatienus, 1598.

RIBS. Bindings in hedges. *Kent*.

RIBSKIN. "Theyrrybskyn and theyr spyndell," Skelton, l. 104. The term probably means some piece of leather used or worn in flax-dressing. Palsgrave mentions a *rib* for flax. "*Pellicula*, Anglice a rybschyn; *nebryda*, idem est," Nominale MS.

RIC. A call to pigs. *West*.

RICE. (1) A turning-wheel for yarn. "A rice to wind yarn on," Howell.

(2) Small wood, or the tops of trees; brushwood. This appears to be a corruption of the old

word *rise*, q. v., and not the modern term, as Holloway has it.

RICE-BALKING. A mode of ploughing.

RICH. To enrich. *Shak.*

RICHARD-SWARY. A dictionary. So Taylor has it in his Motto, 12mo. 1622, introd. *Richard-Swary* is a common jocular term. A country lad, having been reproved for calling persons by their nicknames, being sent to borrow a dictionary, asked for a *Richard-Swary*.

RICHE. (1) A kingdom. (*A.-S.*) "Cominde thi riche," Reliq. Antiq. i. 42.

(2) To go; to prepare; to dress; to march. Gloss. to Syr Gawayne.

RICHELLE. Incense. *Pr. Parv.*

RICHELY. Nobly. (*A.-S.*)

RICHEN. To become rich. (*A.-N.*)

RICHESS. Wealth; riches. (*A.-N.*)

RICK. (1) An ankle. *South*. Occasionally a verb, to sprain the ankle.

(2) A stack of hay, &c. *Var. dial.*

(3) To scold; to make a noise. *Lanc.*

RICK-CLOTH. A large canvas sheet put over an unfinished stack.

RICKLE. (1) A heap, or bundle. *North*.

(2) To make a rattling noise.

RICKNEST. A rickyard. *South*.

RICKY. Masterly. *East*.

RID. (1) To get rid of. *Var. dial.* "Willingness rids way," Shakespeare. *It rids well*, it goes on fast, a North country phrase. Shakespeare also has *rid*, destroyed, got rid of.

(2) To finish, or complete.

(3) To clear anything of litter; to remove, or take away. *Var. dial.* To rid the stomach, to vomit, a North country phrase.

(4) To empty, or clear ground.

(5) To part, or interpose. *Lanc.*

(6) A hollow place where anything is secreted. *North*.

RIDDE. To release; to rescue.

RIDDELED. Plaited. *Tyrwhitt*. "Rydelid gownes and roketis," Reliq. Antiq. i. 41.

RIDDELS. Curtains; bed-curtains.

That was a mervelle thyng
To see the riddels hyng
With many red golde ryng
That thame up bare.

MS. Lincoln A. 1, 17, f. 136.

Was there no pride of coverlite,

Curteyn, riddelles ny tapite,

Curior Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 70.

RIDDENER. To chatter. *Line*.

RIDDER. A large sieve used for sifting wheat in a barn. *Oxon*.

RIDDLE. (1) To riddle, or darn a hole in linen or woollen, to fill it up by working it cross and cross. This meaning of the word is given by Urry, in his MS. notes to Ray.

(2) A coarse wire sieve. *Var. dial.* "Rydel of corn clensyng," *Pr. Parv.* "Go and tell your granny to turn her milk through a riddle, and not schede it."

(3) To perforate with shot, so as to resemble a sieve, or riddle.

(4) The ring to which the neck-rope of an animal in a stable is fastened.

RIDDLE-CAKES. Thick, sour, oaten cakes, which differ little from that which is called hand-haven-bread, having but little leaven, and being kneaded stiffer. *North.*

RIDDLED. Wrinkled. (*A.-N.*)

RIDDLER. A dealer in wool. *Line.*

RIDDLE-WALL. A wall made up with split sticks worked across each other. *Kent.*

RIDE. (1) A saddle-horse. *Norw.*

(2) To rob; to ride out on horseback for the purpose of robbing. *North.*

(3) To ride grub, to be out of humour, to sulk and pont.

(4) A little stream. *Hants.*

(5) Futuo. An old cant term.

(6) To be made angry. *West.*

(7) To move, rive, or part asunder.

(8) To be carted for a bawd. "I can but ride," Massinger, iv. 54.

(9) To proceed. *Gaucayne.*

(10) A haze-rod.

RIDEABLE. Passable with horses.

For at this very time there was a man that used to trade to Hartlepool weekly, and who had many years known when the water was rideable, and yet he ventured in as I did, and he and his horse were both drowned at the very time when I lay sick.

Later's Autobiography, p. 45.

RIDER. (1) A moss-trooper. *North.*

(2) A rock protruding into a vein.

(3) Eight sheaves of corn put up together to defend them from the weather. *Chesh.*

(4) A Dutch coin, worth about twenty-seven shillings, so called because it had the figure of a man on horseback on one of its sides.

RIDES. The iron hinges fixed on a gate, by means of which the gate is hung on the hooks in the post, and which enable it to swing or ride. *Sussex.*

RIDGE-BAND. That part of the harness which goes over the saddle on a horse's rig or back, and being fastened on both sides, supports the shafts of the cart. It is sometimes called a *ridger*, and occasionally *ridge-slay*. Cotgrave has, "*Surselle*, a broad and great band or thong of strong leather, &c. fastened on either side of a thill, and bearing upon the pad or saddle of the thill-horse: about London it is called the *ridge-rope*." Kennett has it *ridge-with*, as a Cheshire word.

RIDGIL-BACK. A high back; a hack having a rise or ridge in the middle.

RIDGLING. A refuse sheep; one selected out of a flock on account of disease, &c.

RID-HOUSE. To remove all the furniture from a house. *Far. dial.*

RIDICULOUS. This is used in a very different sense in some counties from its original meaning. Something very indecent and improper is understood by it; as, any violent attack upon a woman's chastity is called "very *ridiculous* behaviour;" a very disorderly, and ill-conducted house, is also called a "*ridiculous* one."

RIDING. (1) A third part of a county, a division peculiar to Yorkshire.

(2) A road cut in a wood. *North.*

(3) An encounter. *Robson.*

(4) *Riding of the wick*, a popular phrase for the nightmare, still in use.

(5) A royal procession into the city of London. Chancer, Cant. T. 4375.

RIDING-HAG. The nightmare.

RIDING-KNOT. A running knot.

Then anon Jocyan, yu hyeng,
Made on hur gyrdull a knot-ryding.

MS. Cantab. Pt. II. 38, f. 117.

RIDING-RHYMES. Compleat rhymes.

RIDING-ROD. A riding-stick.

RIDING-SPEAR. A javelin. *Palgrave.*

RIDING-STOCKINGS. Large worsted stockings without feet, used instead of gaiters.

RIDING-TIE-FAIR. The steward of a court baron attended by the tenants through the town, proclaiming a fair.

RIDING-TIME. See *Ride* (5).

The hares haveth no season of hure love, that as I sayde is clepid *ryding-tyme*, for in every moneth of the yere ne shal not be that some ne be with kyndles.

MS. Bodl. 546.

RIDLESS. Unavailing. *Skelton.*

RIDLING. A riddle. *North.*

RIDLINGLY. With riddles?

Though poetry, indeed, be such a sin,
As, I think, that brings dearth, and Spaniards in;
Though like the pestilence, and old fashion'd love,
Ridlingly it catch men, and doth remove
Never, till it be starv'd out, yet their state
Is poor, disarm'd, like Papists, not worth hate.

Donne's Poems, p. 181.

RIDMAS. Holy-cross day. *Devon.*

RIDOUR. Great badness, as of iron.

RIDS. The *ride* are out, i. e. the sky is very bright at sunrise, or sunset. *Darvel.*

RIE. (1) Fun; merriment.

(2) The raised border on the top of a stocking.

(3) To sieve corn. *North.*

RIFE. (1) Plundering. *Lydgate.*

(2) To thrust through. (*A.-S.*)

(3) Abounding; prevalent. *North.* It is a common archaism. Its original proper meaning is, openly known, manifest, common.

There is a brief how many sports are *rife*,

Make choice of which your highness will see first.

A Mid. Night's Dream, v. 1, fol. edit.

(4) Ready; quick to learn. *Cumb.*

(5) A salt-water pond. *South.*

(6) Infectious. *North.*

RIFF. (1) The belly; the bowels. (*A.-S.*)

Then came his good sword forth to act his part,

Which pierc'd skin, ribs, and *riffe*, and rove her heart.

The head (his trophy) from the trunk he cuts,

And with it back unto the shore he struts.

Legend of Captain Jones.

(2) Speedily. *Cov. Myst. p. 4.*

(3) A garment. (*A.-S.*) "I have neither *ryff* nor *ruff*," Sharp's *Cov. Myst. p. 224.*

RIFFE. To cut down?

Than the renkes renowned of the round table

Riffer and *ruysches* downe *rensyede* wretches.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 84.

RUFF-RAFF. (1) Sport; fun.

(2) Rubbish; refuse. It is commonly applied to a low crowd, or mob.

It is not Cicero's tongue that can pierce their armour to wound the body, nor Archimedes prickles, and lines, and circles, and triangles, and rhombus, and *ruffs-raffe*, that hath any force to drive them backe.
Gosson's Schoole of Abuse, 1579.

RIFLE. (1) A bent stick standing on the hut of the handle of a scythe.

(2) To raffle. See *Brand*, i. 160. "A riding, or a kind of game wherein he that in casting doth throw most on the dyce takes up all the monye that is layd downe," *Nomenclator*, 1585, p. 293.

RIFLER. A hawk that seizes the feathers of a bird instead of the body.

RIFLOWR. A robber, or plunderer.

Riche mannis *riflowr*,
Povere mannis *purr'epowr*,
Old mannis *somenowr*,
Prowd mannis *mirowr*.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 121.

RIFLY. Especially?

With kenettes kene, that wel couthe crie come,
I hiede to holte, with honteres hende;
So *ryfly* on rugge roon and raches romne,
That in launde under lynde me leste to lende.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 7.

RIFT. (1) To belch. *Var. dial.*

(2) To cleave ground; to plough. When mould turns up in lumps, it is said in Lincolnshire to rift.

The scytall like the double-head thou shalt in fea-
ture find,
Yet is it fester, and tayle that hath no end much
thicker is,
As bigge as crooked hand is wonted for to wind
The haft and helve of digging-spade the earth that
rifte.
Topell's Historie of Serpents, p. 233.

(3) A cleft, or crack. *West.* "Clyft or ryfte," *Pr. Parv.* p. 81.

(4) A pole, or staff.

RIFTER. (1) A blow on the ribs.

(2) Rotten wood powdered. *Devon.*

RIG. (1) A ridge or elevated part in a ploughed field, upon which the sheaves of corn are arranged after being cut and bound up in harvest. *North and East.* See Warton's *Ilist. Eng. Poet.* ed. 1840, ii. 484; and Sherwen's *Introduction to an Examination*, 1809, p. 11. A pair of ribbed stockings are yet said to be knit or woven in *rigs* and furrows. The most elevated piece of timber in the angle or roof of a house is called the rigging-tree in the North of England.

They toke ther stedyz with ther spures,
They prekyd over *rugges* and forows.

MS. Cantab. ff. ii. 38, f. 179.

(2) A wanton. *North.* "Foolish harlots, broad hipt *rigs*," *Florio*, p. 97.

Wantonis is a dreb!

For the womee she is an old *rig*;

But as for me, my fingers are as good as a live twig
Marriage of Wit and Wisdom, 1579.

(3) The back. *North.* The printed edition reads *ridge-bone* in the following passage:

And seide to the peple whanne thei comyn agen,
my lefte fyngyr is gretter than my fadrys rygge.

Winbeiton's Sermon, 1300, *MS. Hutton* 57, p. 11.

The stede *rigge* undyr hym braste,
That he to grounde felle that tyde.

MS. Harl. 2255, f. 113.

Some he breketh ther neck anon,
And of some the ryggebon.

MS. Cantab. ff. ii. 38, f. 246.

A knight he toke with the egge,
That him clef beved and *rigge*.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 192.

(4) A frolic. *Var. dial.*

(5) To get over or through the fence of a field. *South.*

(6) To ruck, or rumple. *Oxon.*

(7) A rib in a stocking. *East.*

(8) To *rig out*, to dress. *Var. dial.* To run a *rig*, to banter any one.

(9) A tub for new cider.

(10) To make free with.

(11) To ride pick-a-back. *North.*

(12) To run and tumble about.

(13) A strong blast of wind. *Chesh.*

RIGADOON. A French dance.

Whose dancing dogs, in *rigadoons* excel;

And whose the puppet-shew, that bears the bell.

Peter Pindar, i. 317.

RIGATT. A small channel out of a stream made by the rain. *North.* Perhaps from *riget*, a groove in a mullion for the glass.

RIGENALE. Original.

RIGGED. (1) Sour; musty. *Dorset.*

(2) Said of a sheep when laid upon its rig or back. *North.*

RIGGEN. The ridge of a house. Sometimes, the thatch. *North.* To ride the *riggen*, to be very intimate.

RIGGER. Lead half melted. *Salop.*

RIGGING-STONES. Slates. *North.*

RIGGING-TREE. See *Rig* (1).

RIGGISH. Wanton. *Shak.*

RIGGOT. An imperfect ram, or any other animal half castrated. *North.* "Ridgil is the male of any beast who has been hut half gelt, that is, only one stone taken away; others add that also to be a ridgil, whose stones never came down, but lie in his reins," Blount.

RIGIT. (1) To do right, see *Do* (4).

(2) Has a right, ought. By good rights, it ought to be so. *Var. dial.*

(3) To put in order. *East.*

(4) Rightly; exactly; completely.

(5) Good; true. Sir Perceval, 5.

(6) The following curious example is given by Urry, in his *MS. notes to Ray*:—"Pray Mr. *Wright*, take care and write me these three words distinguishably *right*, that I or some other Northern man doe not mistake them all for *rite*."

RIGHT-DOWN. Downright. *Hall.*

RIGHT. To tear, or cut. *Robson.*

RIGHT-FORTH. Direct; straight.

RIGHTFUL. Just; true. (*A.-S.*)

RIGHTLE. To set to rights; to put things in their proper places. *Linc.*

RIGHT-NAUGHT-WORTH. Worthless.

- RIGHT-ON.** Downright; violently; entirely; positively; straight forward. *Right-out*, directly, uninterruptedly, completely.
- RIGHT-SHARP.** In one's senses. *Line.*
- RIGHT-SIDE.** To *right-side* a matter, often means to set it right, whether it be a matter of account or otherwise.
- RIGHT-UP.** (1) "He makes too many *right-ups*," said of a labourer, who, from laziness, makes too many rests by standing upright.
- (2) Tetchy, easily offended. *East.*
- RIGHT-UP-AND-DOWN.** In a dead calm the wind is said to be "*right-up-and-down*," that is, no way at all. *I. of Wight.*
- RIGHTWISE.** Righteous.
- And the form of his *rightwise* making is present with their children's children. *Becon's Works*, p. 421.
- þif thou take hede to el wickidnesse,
Lord, who schal it austeyoe?
For be the lawe of *rightwisnesse*,
Eodeles thanne were eloure peyne;
But evere we hope to thin goodnesse,
That whanne thou schalt this werde afreynen,
With mercy and with myddelnesse
Thin *rightful* thouw schalt refreynen.
- Hempele's Paraphrase of Psalms*, MS.
- RIGHTWISHED.** Made righteous. (*A.-S.*)
- RIGLETS.** Flat, thin, square pieces of wood, as the pieces that are intended to make the frames for small pictures before they are moulded are called riglets. "A riglet, *assula plana et quadra*," Coles.
- RIGMAROLE.** A continued, confused, unconnected discourse or recital of circumstances; a long unmeaning list of anything.
- RIGMUTTON.** A wanton wench. *Devon.*
- RIGOL.** A circle. (*Ital.*)
- RIGOLAGE.** Wantonness; extravagance.
- In ryot and in *rigolage*
Spende meny her yowthe end her age.
- Curser Mundi*, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 1.
- RIG-RUFF.** A thick dead skin covering over a scab or ulcer. *North.*
- RIGSBY.** A wanton. *North.*
- RIGWELTED.** Same as *Rigged* (2).
- RIKE.** (1) Rich. Sir Tristrem, p. 203.
- And than thou may be sekur to spede,
To wyne that place that ys so *ryke*.
- MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 36, f. 51.*
- (2) A kingdom. (*A.-S.*)
- Loverd God! þef us leve,
Adam sent me ys wyf Eve,
To foren of this lothe wyke,
To the blisse of hevene *ryke*.
- Harroving of Hell*, p. 25.
- (3) To govern; to rule. (*A.-S.*)
- RIKILS.** Incense.
- And thay were lyke lovers or olyve trees, and
out of thame thare rane *rykyls* and fyne bawme.
- MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 30.*
- RILE.** To disturb; to vex. *East.*
- RILLE.** A woman's rail, q. v.
- RILLET.** A small stream or rivulet. See *Har-rison's England*, p. 54.
- RILTS.** The barberry fruit.
- RIM.** (1) To remove. *Glowe.*
- (2) The membrane inclosing the intestines. Still in use.
- (3) A rabble, or crowd. (*A.-S.*)
- RIME.** (1) A margin, or edge. (*A.-S.*)
- God yere hur gode tyme
Undur the wode *ryme*.
- MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 36, f. 120*
- (2) A hoar-frost. *Far. dial.*
- Fro Heven fel so greet plesed,
As a *ryme-frost* on to se.
- Curser Mundi*, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 41.
- RIMER.** A tool used for enlarging screw-holes in metal.
- RIME-STOCK.** A wooden calendar.
- RIMEYED.** Composed in rhyme.
- RIMOURES.** Rhymers; poets. They are mentioned as unfit to be chosen knights in *Vege-cius*, MS. Douce 291, f. 10.
- RIMPLE.** A wrinkle. *East.* It occurs in Chaucer and Lydgate.
- RIMS.** The steps of a ladder. *North.*
- RIMTIE.** Space; room; leisure.
- RIN.** (1) Brine. *Norw.*
- (2) Torun. *Reliq. Antiq. I. 74.*
- (3) A small stream. (*A.-S.*)
- Out of the south-est parte of the said mountayne
springeth and descendeth a litle *ryn*.
- MS. Cotton. Calig. B. viii.*
- RIND.** (1) Frozen to death. *North.*
- (2) To melt tallow or fat. *Line.*
- RINDE.** (1) To destroy.
- (2) A thicket; a small wood.
- RINDEL.** (1) A rivulet. (*A.-S.*) A gutter is still so called in Lancashire.
- (2) A sieve for corn. *North.*
- RIND-SPINDLE.** The mill rynd is a strong piece of iron inserted in the hole in the centre of the upper and moving mill-stone. The spindle which passes through the nether mill-stone being moved by the machinery, and being itself, where it enters the driver, of a square form, and fitted to a cavity of the same shape, the upper mill-stone, the rynd, and the driver, all move round with the spindle.
- RINE.** (1) Rind, or bark.
- He lykkyd hym tylle he stanke,
Theo he brigand and konoe hym thanke
To make a pytt of ston,
And to berye hym was hys purpos,
And scraped on hym bothe *ryne* and mosse,
And fro hym severy wode gon.
- MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 36, f. 73.*
- (2) To touch, or feel. *North.*
- (3) The skin of a person. *Line.*
- RINER.** A toucher. It is used at the game of quoits. A riner is when the quoit touches the peg or mark. A whaver is when it rests upon the peg and hangs over, and consequently wins the cast. "To shed riners with a whaver" is a proverbial expression in Ray, and means, to surpass anything skilful or adroit by something still more so. *Wilbraham.*
- RING.** (1) To sound. (*A.-S.*)
- (2) A row. *Kent.*
- (3) That part which encircles the mouth of a cannon. *Howell.*
- (4) To surround. *Somerset.* It occurs in Dekker's *Knights Conjuring*, p. 49.

Let us alle aboute hym *rynge*,
And harde strok ys on hym dynges.
M.S. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 99.

(5) A circular parterre. *Line.*

RINGE. (1) The border, or trimming of any article of female dress. *East.*

(2) A tub for carrying water. *Kent.*

(3) A large heap of underwood.

RINGEINS. Coarse flour. *East.*

RING-FENCE. A property situated compactly together is said to be in a ring-fence.

RING-FINGER. The finger on which the ring is placed in marriage. The Romish Church encouraged the notion of immediate intercourse between the heart and the *ring-finger*. In the Hereford, York, and Salisbury Missals, the mystical ring is directed first to be put on the thumb, then upon the first, then upon the second, and lastly, on the third finger, where it is to remain, *quia in illo digito est quedam vena procedens usque ad cor*.

As for the ring-finger, which is so called, because commonly a ring is worn on it, especially on the left hand, the physicians and anatomists give the reason of it, because in the finger there is a sinew very tender and small that reaches to the heart; wherefore it ought to wear a ring as a crown for its dignity. But besides observe, that in the ceremonies of marriage, they first put the matrimonial ring on the thumb, whence they take it, and put it on every one till they come to this, where it is left. Whence some who stood (as Durand in his Rational of Divine Offices) to discourse on these ceremonies, say it is done because that finger answers to the heart, which is the seat of love and the affections. Others say, because it is dedicated to the sun, and that most rings are of gold, a metal which is also dedicated to it: so that by this sympathy it rejoices the heart.

Sanders' Chiromancy, 1652.

RING-HEAD. An engine used in stretching woollen cloth. *Blount.*

RINGLE. A little ring. *East.* Tusser has it as a verb, ed. 1812, p. 22, to put ringles into the snouts of hogs. *Ringled*, made of small rings.

RINGLEADER. The person who opens a hall. The word occurs in this sense in Hollyband's Dictionary, 1593.

RINGLED. Married. *Suffolk.*

RINGMAN. The third finger of the left hand, on which the marriage ring is placed, and is vulgarly believed to communicate by a nerve directly with the heart.

RINGS. Women's patterns. *North.*

RING-TAW. A game at marbles. A ring is made into which each boy puts a certain number of marbles. The taw is then thrown in by each in turn, who wins as many as he can strike out, a fine being made on those who leave the taw in the ring.

RING-THE-JACK. See *Callar* (4).

RING-WALK. The track of a stag.

RINISH. Wild; unruly; rude. *North.*

RINK. (1) A ring, or circle. *Derb.*

(2) A man. *Reliq. Antiq. i. 78.*

RINKIN. A fox. *Suffolk.*

RINNARS. Runners; frequenters.

And be farre from beay tugges as bytter as gall,
And *rynners* to howls wher good ale is.

M.S. Laud. 416, f. 39.

RINT. To rinse clothes. *North.*

RIOTE. (1) A rabbit.

What *reche* that renneth to a conyng yn any tyme,
hym sughte to be ascryed, saynge to hym loude,
War, *ryote*, war! for noon other wyde beest yo
logelonde is called *ryote* saf the conyng slony.

M.S. Bodl. 540.

(2) A company or body of men.

And I may se the Romaynes that are so *ryche* haldene,
Arayed in theire *ryotes* on a rounde felde.

Morte Arthure, M.S. Lincoln, f. 57.

RIP. (1) Mr. Jennings explains it "a vulgar, old, unchaste woman," and adds, "hence most probably the origin of Demirep." But the word *rip* is applied to men and boys, and even to animals, if they appear to be lean half-starved, or otherwise ill-conditioned; *demirep* is a contraction of demi-repute, and means a female who has only a sort of half reputation; not however a vulgar, or an old woman, but generally a young and fashionable demirep, a demirep of quality. *Wills.*

(2) An oval flat piece of wicker-work on which the lines are coiled. *Hortlepool.*

(3) To resp. *Kent.*

(4) To be very violent. *East.*

(5) To rip up, to bring old grievances to recollection. *Var. dial.*

(6) To rate, or chide. *West.*

(7) To rob; to plunder. *North.*

(8) News; a fresh report. *Cumb.*

(9) A whetstone for a scythe. *Line.* "Ripe, riddle, vel ripple, a short wooden dagger with which the mowers smooth their scythes after they have used the coarse whetstone," MS. Devon Glossary.

(10) A pannier, or basket used for carrying fish. Hence *rippers*.

A stirte til him with his *rippe*,
And bigan the fish to kippe. *Haselek, 803.*

RIPE. (1) To cleanse. *North.*

The young men answered never a word,

They were dum as a stane;

To the thick wood the beggar fled,

E'er they riped their eyn.

Robin Hood, l. 112.

(2) To examine strictly. (*A.-S.*)

His *Highnes* delyvered me the boke of his said
wll in many pointes reformed, wherio His Grace
riped me. *State Papers, i. 295.*

(3) A bank. See Harrison, p. 240. Still in use in Kent and Sussex.

Whereof the principall is with in a butt shoote of
the right *ripe* of the river that there cometh downe.
Leland's Itinerary, 1709, iv. 110.

(4) To ripe up, to destroy.

(5) Prevalent; abounding. *North.* Ready, Piers Ploughman, p. 100.

(6) To ripen. Still in use.

(7) To grow old; to have one's manners habituated by age.

(8) To ask, or inquire after. *North.*

(9) Learned; clever. *Decon.*

(10) To break up rough ground. *North.*

(11) To investigate thoroughly. *Yorksh.*

RIPE-MEN. Harvest-men; reapers.

RIPIER. A robber. *Durham*.

RIPING. *Riping and tearing*, going on in a dis-solute way. *North*.

RIPPLE. To tell falsehoods. *Durham*.

RIPPERS. Persons who carried fish from the coast to inland towns. See Brome's *Travels*, ed. 1700, p. 274.

RIPPING. Great. *Somerset*.

RIPPLE. (1) To clean flax. *Var. dial.* It occurs in Howell, 1660, sect. 50.

(2) A small coppice. *Heref.*

(3) To scratch slightly. *North*.

RIPPLES. The rails of a waggon.

RIQUILANT. Nimble; quick.

RIS. Arise! *Imperat. (A.-S.)*

RISE. (1) A twig, or branch. *(A.-S.)* Still found in some dialects. *Rise-wood*, small wood cut for hedging. *Rise-dike*, a hedge made of boughs and twigs.

Anone he lokyd hym besyde,
And say syxy lades on palfemys ryde,
Gentyll and gay as bryd on ryse,
Not a man among them l-wyse,
Bot every lady a foukon bere,
And rydene on huntyng be a ryvere.

MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

Heyle, roone on ryse / heylo, lylye !
Heyle, semelyest and sweetest savour.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 36, f. 4.

(2) To raise. *Var. dial.*

(3) *Rise up, good fellow*, a term for the game of level-coil.

(4) Reggio, in Calabria.

RISER. (1) A pea-stick. *Warw.*

(2) One who creates rebellion.

RISII. (1) Swiftly; directly. *South*.

(2) A rush. Also, to gather rushes.

Thoug it aveye him nouyt a rische.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 61.

(3) A sickle. *Nominale MS.*

RISING. (1) A man working above his head in the roof is said to be rising.

(2) A small abscess, or boil. *West.*

(3) Yeast. *Suffolk.* It occurs in Lilly's *Mother Bomhie*, ed. 1632, sig. A. vii.

RISP. (1) The green straw of growing peas or potatoes. *Suffolk.*

(2) To make a noise. *North.*

(3) A hush, or branch; a twig.

RISSE. Risen. Of constant occurrence in our old dramatists. *Ris* is still a common vulgarism, very much used in London.

RISTE. (1) To tear; to rend.

(2) To rest. *Lydgate.*

Regeis in my realtre, and ryte whenne me lykes,
By the ryvere of Reome halde my rounde table.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 37.

(3) Pierce; furious. *Yorksh.*

(4) Any kind of rise. *East.*

(5) Arose; risen. *(A.-S.)*

(6) Rust. *Nominale MS.*

RIT. (1) Rideth. *(A.-S.)*

Beeves an hakenel bestrit,
And in his wel forth a rit.

Beeves of Hamtoun, p. 81.

Stydy to the kynghe he ryt.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 36, f. 247.

(2) To swallow greedily. *North.*

(3) To dry hemp or flax. *Kent.*

RITHE. A small stream, usually one occasioned by heavy rain. *South.*

RITIENE. Frankincense.

RITHES. Stalks of potatoes. *North.*

RITLING. The least or youngest of a litter of pigs. *Var. dial.*

RITTE. To tear; to break.

And when that lady gane hyr wake,
Sche cryed and grete noys gane make,
And wrong ther houndes with dery mode,
And crachyd hyr vyngage all on blode;
Hyre ryche robys sche all to-rytte,
And was ravysed out of hyr wytte.

MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

Thus that renkes in rewthe rittie theire benyes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 99.

RITTLE. To snore; to wheeze. *Esmoor.*

RIVAGE. Shore, or border.

Jhon Vicount Narbon, Vice-admiral of Fraunce,
had brought the whole navy to the rivage and shore
adjoynynge to the tounne. *Hall, Henry F. f. 21.*

RIVAILLE. A harbour. *(A.-N.)*

And they in sothe comen to the ryvaille
At Sencourt, an haven of gret renoun.

MS. Digby 230.

RIVAL. An associate. *Shak.*

RIVAYE.

Bot now hym lyste nocht pleye,
To huntne to ryvaye;
For Maydyne Myldor, that may,
His carls are calde.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 138.

I sall never ryvaye, ne racchen un-cowpylle,
At roo ne rayns dore that ryvayne appone erthe.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 95.

RIVE. (1) A rake. *Nominale MS.*

(2) To belch. *Linc.*

(3) Amorous. *I. Wight.*

(4) To split; to fall asunder. *(A.-S.)*

(5) To eat ravenously. *North.*

(6) The sea-shore. *(Lat.)*

(7) To arrive at; to land.

That kche, lef and dere,
On londe am rived here.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 220.

Forwerled moche aftir here travaille,
They caste to rive þit ille wolle availle,

Hem to refreische and disporte in joye
Upon the boundes of the londe of Troye.

MS. Digby 230

Yn Egypt forthe sche ryvynthe.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 36, f. 60.

RIVELIN. Wrinkled. *(A.-S.)*

Hire chekis ben with teris wet,
And ryvelyn as an empty skyn,
Hengende down unto the chyn.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 45.

RIVELING. A rough shoe formerly worn by the Scots, and hence the term was jocularly applied to them.

RIVELY. Especially?

þit may we noghte be assoyled of the trespas bot
of oure beschope, or of hym that hase his powere,
for swyke canas en ryvely reservede thilc hyme-selvene.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 216.

RIVEN. Very bad tempered. *Line.*

RIVERET. A small river. "Brookes and riverets," Harrison's *Britaine*, p. 54.

RIVERING. Hawking by the river side; flying the hawks at river-fowl.

RIVET. The roe of a fish.

RIVETS. Bearded wheat. *East.*

RIVINGS. Refuse of corn.

RIVO. An exclamation used by bacchanalians at their revels.

RIX. A reed. *Ermoor.*

RIXY. Quarrelsome. *Devon.*

RIZOME. The head of the oat. *Cheek.* "A plume, or bell, or bunch of oats, and such other corn as does not grow in an ear," Kennett, *MS. Lansd.* 1033.

RIZZERS. Small poles for confining faggots when used for inclosing yards, and also being split for securing splints in daubing. *East.*

RIZZLE. (1) To creep, as ivy, &c. *Glouc.*

(2) To warm; to roast imperfectly. *Cumb.*

RJST. Addressed; prepared. *Gawayne.*

RJSTLECHE. To govern. *Will. Wernw.*

RO. Peace; quietness.

There had he nouthur roe ne reste,

But forthe he went cryn Weste.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 120.

The chyld had nodur reste ne ro,

For thoght how he mygt come hur to.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 90.

ROACH. A rash, or thick scorbutic eruption on the skin. *Cornw.*

ROAD. (1) An inroad.

(2) To jostle one off the road by riding against him. *East.*

(3) Same as *Cockshut*, q. v.

ROADING. The act of running races on the road with teams. *Norf.*

ROADLING. Delirious. *Cornw.*

ROADSTER. A horse fitted for the road.

ROAKY. (1) Hazy; misty. *Line.* It occurs twice in this sense in *Pr. Parv.* "Roky or mysty, *nebulosus*;" and previously, "Mysty or rooky as the cyre." Grose also has it, spelt *rooky*, and Shakespeare uses the term in a fine passage in *Macbeth*, iii. 2. "Rook, a steam or vapour; *rooky*, misty or dark with steam and vapour," Kennett's *Glossary*, *MS. Lansd.* 1033.

(2) Hoarse. *North.*

ROAN. (1) The town of Rouen.

(2) A clump of whins. *Northumb.*

ROAPY. Viscous; glutinous. *South.*

ROARER. A broken-winded horse.

ROARING. Fast; quick. *Var. dial.*

ROARING-BOYS. The riotous blades of Ben Jonson's time, who took delight in annoying quiet people. At one period, their pranks in London were carried to an alarming extent. They were sometimes called *roarers*.

England salutes him with the general joys
Of court and country; knights, squires, fools,
and boys

In every town rejoice at his arrival.

The townsmen where he comes their wives do
swire all,

And bid them think on Jones amidst this gloe,
In hope to get such roaring boys as he.

Legend of Captain Jones, 1629

ROARING-MEG. A kind of humming-top.

ROAST. (1) *To rule the roast*, a phrase meaning, to take the lead.

Shon, duke of Burgoyne, which ruled the roast, and governed both kyng Charles the Frenche kyng, and his whole realme.

Half's Union, 1548. *Hen. IV. f.* 30

(2) To ridicule any one severely.

ROATING. Coarse, rank, as grass.

ROB. Jam; fruit jelly. *East.*

ROBA. Wanton; whore; bona roba.

ROBBLE. An instrument used for stirring dough in an oven. *West.*

ROBBLY. Faulty. A mining term.

ROBBRESS. A female robber.

ROB-DAVY. Metheglin.

ROBERD. A chaffinch.

ROBERDSMEN. A gang of lawless vagabonds, rife in the fourteenth century. They are mentioned in *Piers Ploughman*, there called *Roberdes knaves*.

ROBERT. The herb stork-hill.

ROBERYCH. Ruhrick. *Cov. Myst.* p. 277.

ROBIN. *Robin-run-in-the-hedge*, hindweed. *Robin Hood's halband*, the common cluh moss. *Robin in the hose*, *lychnis sylvestris*.

ROBINET. The cock of a cistern.

ROBIN-GOOD-FELLOW. A kind of merry sprite, whose character and achievements are recorded in the well-known ballad "From Oberon in Fairy Land." The earliest mention of him occurs in a *MS.* tale of the thirteenth century, printed in Wright's *Latin Stories*, p. 38. Reginald Scot, who published his "Discoverie of Witchcraft" in 1584, has several curious notices of Robin Goodfellow. "There go as manie tales," says he, "upon Hudgin in some parts of Germanie, as there did in England of Robin Goodfellowe." Elsewhere he says, "and know you this by the waie, that heretofore Robin Goodfellow and Hobgoblin were as terrible, and also as credible to the people, as hags and witches be now; and, in truth, they that mainteine walking spirits have no reason to denie Robin Goodfellow, upon whom there hath gone as manie and as credible tales as upon witches, saving that it hath not pleased the translators of the Bible to call spirits by the name of Robin Goodfellow." The cheslip or woodlouse was called *Robin Goodfellow's louse*. "Cheselypp-worme, otherwyse called Robyngodfelowhe his lowse, tylus," Huloet, 1552.

ROBIN-GRAY. A bounet. *North.*

ROBINHOOD. The red campion. *West.*

ROBIN-HOOD. "Many talk of Robin Hood, that never shot in his bow," an old proverb found in Walker's *Proverbs*, 1672, p. 56. "To sell Robin Hood's pennyworths," is spoken of things sold under half their value. See Ritson's *Introd.* to *Robin Hood*, p. xc. The number of extravagant tales about this celebrated archer was so great, that his name became

proverbial for any improbable story. See Florio, p. 70; Holinshed's England, p. 69.

Many man spekyth wyth wondring
Of Robye Hode, and of his bow,
Whych never shot therein I trow.

Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 175.

ROBIN-RUDDOCK. A redirent. *West.*

ROBLET. A large chicken. *East.*

ROBRISIL. (1) A rubric. (2) Rubbish. "Robrisse of a boke, *rubriche*," Palsgrave. "Robrisse of stones, *plastras, furniture*," *ibid.* It occurs in *Ilawes*.

ROCCILLO. A cloak. *North.*

ROCHIE. (1) A rock. *Palsgrave*. Refuse gritty stone is still so called.

This schip whiche wende his helpe e croche,
Droff alle to pecis on the roche.

Gower, M.S. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 91.

(2) A kind of wine, perhaps Rochelle. "Rynische wyne and Rochelle," Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 55.

And ever schē drews thame the wyne,
Bethes the Roche and the Ryne

M.S. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 136.

ROCHIERE. A rock.

He wolde not forgete in no manere
The tresore in the hye rochiere,
That they fonde betwene them two.

M.S. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 210.

ROCHESTER-EARTH. A name for saltpetre.

ROCHET. (1) A little blue cloak. *Devon.*

Perhaps the same as the following:—"Superior vestis mulierum, Anglice a rochet," MS.

Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 12. "Instita, a rochyt,"

Nomiale MS. The bishop's rochet is a linen vest worn under a satin robe. "Rochet a surpys, rochet," Palsgrave.

(2) The piper fish. Nomiale MS.

ROCHLIS. The rattle. *Heref.*

ROCK. (1) A kind of very hard cheese made from skimmed milk, and used in Hampshire. In satirical allusion to its hardness, it is said to be used to make pins to fasten gates.

(2) A distaff held in the hand from which the thread was spun by twirling a ball below.

In the old time, sc. Edw. 6, &c. they used to spool with rocks: in Staffordshire, &c. they use them still.

Aubrey's Wills, Royal Soc. M.S. p. 268.

What, shall a woman with a rock drive thee away?

Fye on thee, traitor, now I tremble for thee.

Digby Mysteries, p. 11.

(3) A young hedgehog. *Somerset.*

ROCKED. Bad; false; impure. "That rocked rebail," Chester Plays, i. 161.

ROCKEL. A woman's cloak. *Devon.*

ROCKER. (1) A nurse.

(2) The long handle of the bellows in a smith's forge, which is drawn down to raise the moving-board of the bellows. The cross staff upon which it is fastened is called the rock-staff. *Far. dial.*

(3) A long wicker sieve used in dressing beans, &c. *Beda.*

ROCKET. (1) A cloak without a cape, the same as *Rochet*, q. v. Mr. Fairholt describes it "a close upper garment," London Pageants, p. 207. It occurs in Palsgrave.

II.

(2) A portion. *Suffolk.*

ROCKING. Walking with alternate sideway motion. *Northamptonsh.*

ROCKING-PAN. In the allom works at Whithy in Yorkshire, the allom, after it is shotten and crystallized on the sides of the cooler, is scraped and washed, and put into the *rocking-pan*, and there melted. Kennett, MS.

ROCKLED. Rash and forward. *North.*

ROCKLEY. "Prove at the partynge, quod Rockley," Palsgrave.

ROCKY. Tipsy. *Far. dial.*

RODE. (1) To spawn. *Suffolk.*

(2) A company of horsemen.

(3) Complexion. (*A.-S.*)

(4) A harbour for ships.

(5) *To go to rode* means, late at night or early in the morning, to go out to shoot wild-fowl which pass over head on the wing.

RODED. Lean mingled with fat. *West.*

RODEDE. Rotted. *Hearne.*

RODE-LAND. Land which has been cleared or grubbed up; land lately reclaimed and brought into cultivation.

RODE-NET. A sort of bird-net.

RODOK. A chaffinch. *Frigella*, Nomiale MS. Or is it the redbreast?

RODOMONT. A boaster. This term is derived from the name of a famous hero in Ariosto so called. Hence *Rhodomontade*.

RODS-GOLD. The marygold.

RODY. Ruddy; red. (*A.-S.*)

Thai chyde was fulle welie dyghte,
Genylye of body and of rody bryghte.

M.S. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 144.

ROE-DOE. A young female hind.

ROENDE. Round. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 109.

ROET. Pasture ground. *Berka.*

ROFE. Tore. (*A.-S.*)

Hyre surkotte sleve he rofe of thenne,
And sayde, by this ye saile me kenne,
Whenoe ye se me by syghte.

M.S. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 164.

ROFFE. A roof. See *Aboffe*.

ROFOAM. The waist. *Devon.*

ROGE. (1)

Fye, harlote I fye, honode I
Fye on thee, thou tayoted doge I
What I laye thou still in that stonde,
And let that losloger go on the roge?

Chenier Plays, II. 194.

(2) To tramp, as beggars, &c.

ROGER. (1) The ram is so called by the shepherds in most parts of England. See Collins' *Miscellanies*, 1742, p. 116.

(2) A rogue. A cant term.

(3) *Roger of the buttry*, a goose.

ROGERIAN. A wig. *Hall.*

ROGER'S-BLAST. A sudden and local motion of the air, no otherwise perceptible but by its whirling up the dust on a dry road in perfectly calm weather, somewhat in the manner of a water-spout. *Forby.*

ROGGAN. A rocking-stone. *North.*

ROGGE. To shake. (*A.-S.*) Brockett has *roggle* in this sense.

He romede, he rarede, that roggede alle the erthe,
So ruydly he rappyd at to ryot hymselfene.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, A. 61.

So hard Rofyn roged his roll,
That he smot with his choule,
Asayns the marbystone.
Of that dynt thal had gret doute,
Al that seyn ther aboute,
Fore thal herd hit echon.

MS. Douce 302, xv. Cent

The crolce, the crowne, the spere bece bowne
That Jhesu ruggede and rente.
The nayles ruyde saile the conclude
With thyne awene argument!

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17. f. 213.

ROGHE. Rough.

Roghe he was as a schepe.

MS. Cantab. FF. ii. 38, f. 161.

ROGIITE. Recked; cared. (*A.-N.*)

He rogiite not what woman he toke,
So hyiylle he sett by hys spouse-hede.

MS. Cantab. FF. ii. 38, f. 48.

Syr Befyse was so wery for-faghte,
That of hys lyfe rogiite he noghte.

MS. Cantab. FF. ii. 38, f. 106.

ROGIITLESSE. Reckless; careless.

Dreding ye were of my woos rogiitlesse
That was to me a grevous hevynesse.

MS. Cantab. FF. l. 6, f. 116.

ROGLRE. Rough.

ROGUE. A professed beggar. Also as *Roge* (2).

"Raunging, roguing about," Cotgrave in v.
Dirague.

ROGUE-HOUSE. A prison. *North.*

ROIGNOUS. Seahy; rough. (*A.-N.*)

ROLL. (1) A Flemish horse. Mr. Dyce seems at
fault in Skelton, li. 379.

(2) To romp; to disturb; to trouble; to vex; to
perplex, or fatigue. *North.* "We were woom
to rone and roile in elusters," Stanilhurst's Ire-
land, p. 21, where it means to rove about, as
in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 175.

(3) A great awkward hoyden. "A big ungainly
slammakin," MS. Devon GL.

ROILY. To traduce; to backbite. *West.*

ROIST. To bully; to riot. "They ruffle and
roit it out," Harrison's England, p. 149.

"Roister, to be rude, to ramip about," MS.
Lausd. 1033. *Roisterer*, a swaggerer, is still
in use in the North of England.

ROISTON-CROW. A species of erow, called
by Ray *cornix emerea frugilega*, ed. 1674,
p. 83. It is mentioned by Cotgrave.

ROIT. To walk about idly.

ROKE. (1) Mist; steam. *Var. dial.*

(2) To shake; to roll. Still in use, to shake or
stir liquids. Also, to cleanse armour by rolling
it in a barrel of sand.

Were thay wighte, were thay woke,

Alle that he tilde stroke,

He made thalre bodies to roke. *Percival, 1373.*

(3) A scratch. *Yorksh.*

(4) A vein of ore. *North.*

(5) The rook at chess.

After chec for the roke ware fore the mate,
For yif the fondment be false, the werke most nede
fall. *MS. Douce 302, f. 4.*

ROKY. The same as *Roaky*, q. v.

ROLL. A large heavy wooden roller for break-
ing clods. *North.*

ROLLE. (1) To enrol. (*A.-N.*)

(2) "*Antia*, the heare of a woman that is layed
over hir forheade; gentilwomen dyd lately
call them their *rolles*," Elyot, ed. 1559. At
one time they were much worn in Ireland.
See Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 134.

ROLLEKY. Rough; uneven. *East.*

ROLLER. A bundle of reed. Used proverbially,
e. g. as weak as a *rawler*, or as easily thrown
down as a bundle of reed set on an end.

ROLLEY. A large kind of sledge drawn by a
horse, used in coal mines. *North.*

ROLLICK. To romp about recklessly; to gad
idly; to roll. *Var. dial.*

ROLLIPOKE. Coarse hempen cloth. *East.*

ROLLUP. This word was heard between Ips-
wich and Bury in the phrase, "There they
come *rolloppin* along," and was applied to the
hasty, noisy approach of horsemen, com-
pounded perhaps of *romp* and *gallop*.

ROLLS. *Books in rolls*, those which have a row
of gold on the edges of the cover.

ROLY-POLY. (1) A pudding made in round
layers, with preserves or treacle between. *Var.
dial.* Taylor mentions it.

(2) A low, vulgar person. *Line.*

(3) A game played with a certain number of
pins and a ball, resembling half a cricket ball.
It is played thus. One pin is placed in the
centre, the rest (with the exception of one
called the *jack*) are placed in a circle round it;
the *jack* is placed about a foot or so from the
circle, in a line with one in the circle and the
one in the centre. The centre one is called
the king, the one between that and *jack* the
queen. The king counts for three, queen two,
and each of the other pins for one each, ex-
cept *jack*. The art of the game lies in bowl-
ing down all the pins except *jack*, for if *jack*
is howled down, the player has just so many
deducted from his former score as would have
been added if he had not struck the *jack*.
Holloway, pp. 142-3. This game was formerly
called half-bowl, and was prohibited by
a statute of Edward IV.

ROMAGE. To set a ship to rights; to clear the
hold of goods; to remove things in it from one
place to another.

ROMANCE. (1) The French language.

(2) To lie. *Var. dial.*

ROMASING. Wonderful; romantic. *West.*

ROMAUNT. A romance. (*A.-N.*) Still in
use in Suffolk as a verb, to exaggerate or ex-
ceed the truth.

ROMB. To shiver with cold.

ROMBEL. A rumbling noise; a rumour.

ROM-BOUSE. Wine. A cant term, given in
Dekker's Belman, 1616.

ROME. (1) The expression of "the Boke of
Rome," sometimes found in old romances, is
a travesty of the old phrase *the Roman*, which
was applied to signify the French language,

in which most of the old romances were originally written.

His that schalle wend soche a wey,

Yt were nede for hym to pray

That Jesu hym schuld save,

Yt ys in the bokes of Rome,

Ther was no knyght of Kyrstendome

That jorney durst crave. *Torrent of Portugal*, p. 6.

- (2) "Rome was not built in a day," is a proverb in common use to excite perseverance. It is found in the French Alphabet, 1615.

- (3) To growl; to roar.

He comanded that thay sulde take a yonge dam-selle, and nakkene hir, and sett hir before hym, and thay did soo; and onsche he ranne apoun hir rompsat, as he hadd bene wodd. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 37.*

- (4) Place; situation; office.

- (5) Broad; spacious. (*A.-S.*)

Jhesu that made tha planettes vij,

And all the worlde undur hevyn,

And made thys worlde wyde and roue.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 30, f. 105.

- (6) To walk about. (*A.-S.*) Hence, sometimes, to depart from.

As he romeyd all aboute,

He lokyd on a towre withowte.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 30, f. 148.

- (7) A space. (*A.-S.*)

That the Sarayns yn a rom

At that tyme were overcome.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 30, f. 101.

- (8) In space or length?

The gesunt was wonder strong,

Rome thretit fote long. *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 73.

ROME-BOWSE. Wine. *Dekker.*

ROME-MORT. A queen. A cant term.

ROMKIN. A drinking-cup.

ROMMLE. To speak low or secretly.

ROMMOCK. To romp boisterously.

ROMNAY. A kind of Spanish wine.

Larkys in hot schow, larkys for to pyk,

Good drynk therto, larkys and larkys,

Blowet of allmayne, rommay and wyne.

Reliq. Antiq. II. 30.

ROMPSTAL. A rude girl. *West.*

ROMULIK. Abundantly; plentifully.

ROMVILLE. London. *Dekker*, 1616.

RON. Conversation; treatise. (*A.-S.*)

The laste reson of alle this ron

Sai he of hir concepcion

MS. Cotton. Vespas. A. III. f. 2.

RONCE. To romp about. *North.*

RONCLED. Wrinkled. (*A.-S.*)

Whoso that yow beholdyth well, and seyth

Your roucelt face and your rane cyen tweyne,

Your shrukyn lyppis and your gowulyn tethe,

Hoo may he lyve fro dystrease and payne?

MS. Fairfax 16.

ROND. The same as *Foolen*, q. v.

RONDURE. Roundness. (*Fr.*)

RONE. (1) Rained. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To protect; to comfort.

(3) Rouen in Normandy.

(4) The roe of a fish. *North.* "The roan of fish, piscium roa," *Coles.*

RONETTE. Round; circular.

RONEZ. Thickets; brushwood. *Gauvayne.*

RONG. The step of a ladder. *Var. dial.* "A

range of a tre or ledder, *scalare*," *MS. Dict.* A. D. 1540.

RONGE. To bite; to gnaw. *West.*

RONGENE. Rung. (*A.-S.*)

He hude morthrede this mylde be myddaye war
ronge,

Withouthyne mercy one molde, not watta it ment.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.

RONK-RIPE. Quite ripe. *Chesh.*

RONNER. A sort of coarse cloth.

RONNING. Rennet. "Ronnyng of chese, *maigues*," *Palsgrave.*

RONT.

But downe they burst the windows for ayre, and there was no little boot to bid *ront*; shee was nine or ten dayes ere she recovered that fit on my knowledge. *Amin's Nest of Ninnies*, 1609.

RONYON. A many animal. (*Fr.*)

ROO. Rough. *Devon.*

ROOD. The cross, or crucifix. (*A.-S.*) *Rood-beam*, the beam supporting the rood. *Rood-door*, a door leading out of the church near the altar.

On Saynt Mathies day thapostulle, the xliij. day of February, Sondag, did the bishop of Rochester preche at Polles Cros, and had standing afore hym alle his sermon tyme the pictur of the *roode of graces* in Kent, that had byn many yerls in the abbey of Bealey in Kent, and was gretely sought with pilgrims, and when he had made an ende of his sermon, the pictur was toun alle to peeces.

MS. Cotton. Vespas. A. xxx.

ROOD-LOFT. A gallery, or platform, over the screen, at the entrance of the chancel, upon which was the rood or cross, with images. See *Grindal's Remains*, p. 154.

ROODY. Rank in growth. *North.*

ROOFE. Split.

So harde togedur they drofe,

That Ser Belyse schylded rooffe.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 30, f. 124.

ROOFING. The ridge-cap of thatched roofs. *Norw.*

ROOK. (1) To huddle together. *West.*

(2) A crow-har. *Salop.*

(3) A cheat, or sharper. *Rookery*, a place of resort for sharpers.

Grumercles waitt mets mesters and the rest,

His smock-stain'd damers will ha a game at ches,

And sweare to me thi knyghts be not turned knaves,

Thy rookes turne flesh-crowes or devouring slaves,

MS. Poems in Dr. Bliss's Poeticon, avii. Cent.

Your city blades are cunning rookes,

Hoo rarely you colloque him!

Songs of the London Prentices, p. 91.

(4) To thrust the fingers in the mouth, said of children. *Oxon.*

ROOKERY. A disturbance; a scolding.

ROOKY. Same as *Roaky*, q. v.

ROOL. To ruffle; to rumple. *North.*

ROOM. (1) Dandruff. *Somerset.*

(2) Place. In such phrases as, "Room for my Lord," it is equivalent to give place to, make way for.

ROOMER. To go or put roomer, to tack about before the wind. An old sea term, very incorrectly explained "a very large ship" by Ash and others. It occurs in Bourne's inventions

or Devises, 1578; Harrington's *Nugæ Antiquæ*, ii. 233; Apolonius and Silla, ap. Collier's *Shak.* Lib. p. 32; Taylor, quoted in Hunter on the *Tempest*, p. 46.

Yet did the master by all menes assay,
To steare out roomer, or to keepe aloofe.

Harrington's tr. of Orlando Furioso, 1591, p. 343.

Henceupon she discharged herself from the Towne of Taryffa, and when wether served agreying with the maister for her passage, herself with her daughter repaired aborde the barke, which beyng put to sea, was forced by the extremitie of a contrary winde, to put themselves *romer* for the safetie of their lives, to a cleane contrary place. *Riche's Farewell*, 1581.

Rowe, quoth the ship against the rocks; roomer cry I to the cocke; my Lord wepi for the company, I laught to comfort him. *Tragedy of Hoffman*, 1631.

ROOMTH. Room. *Drayton*.

ROONE. Vermilion. This term has been wrongly explained by all the glossarists.

Y schalle yewe the a nobyllie stiede,
Also redd as any roome.

MS. Cantab. Fl. li. 38, f. 66.

ROORT. Roared. *Lanc.*

ROOP. (1) A halloo. *Far. dial.*

(2) A hoarseness. *North.* A sort of hoarseness in fowls is so called.

ROOSELING. Sloping down. *Ermoor.*

ROOST. To drive. *Devon.*

ROOST-COCK. The common cock. *Devon.*

See the example under *Porpentine*.

ROOT. (1) A rut. *Glouc.*

(2) To turn up the ground, as hogs do with their noses. *Lanc.*

(3) Gross amount; sum total.

(4) To rot. *Somerset.*

I root, he seyde, fro the boom,
Jhesu Cryste, what schall y done?

MS. Cantab. Fl. li. 38, f. 114.

ROOTAGE. Extirpation.

ROOTER. A rough attack. *North.*

ROOTLE. To root up, as swine. *Beds.*

ROOTY. Rank, as grass. *Yorksh.*

ROOVE. To dry meat in a chimney, or over a kiln. *Glouc.*

ROOZE. To shed; to scatter. *Cornw.*

ROP. Reaped. (*A.-S.*)

ROPE. (1) A word formerly taught to parrots. *A rope for a parrot* was a common proverbial expression.

(2) A dwarf. *Somerset.*

(3) To tether, as a horse. *Norf.*

(4) A measure of twenty feet. *Devon.*

(5) A bundle of twigs laid over a gutter instead of a plank. *Devon.*

ROPE-PULLING. The ancient custom of *rope-pulling* is always strictly observed in Ladlow on Shrove Tuesday. At about four o'clock in the afternoon the rope is given out from the Town-hall by the Mayor, on whom this important duty by right devolves. Immediately on the rope being let down from a window, an indescribable struggle and trial of strength commences between the denizens of the different wards, which is not concluded without an obstinate contention. There are afterwards

ordinaries at the various inns, and pleasure and conviviality are the order of the day.

ROPER. (1) A rope-maker.

(2) A crafty fellow; a rogue.

ROPE-RIPE. Fit for hanging, a phrase applied to anything very wicked. "A rope-ripe-rogue ripe for the rope, or deserving the rope" Howell's *Lex. Tet.* 1660.

ROPERY. Roguery. *Shak.*

ROPES. The entrails. *West.* "The ropes in the small guttes," Palsgrave. "Almost confined at present to the guts of woodcocks, which are often dressed with the ropes in them," MS. Devon Gl.

ROPY. Wine or other liquor is said to be *ropy*, when thick and coagulated. *Linc.* Bread is said to be *ropy* when in warm close weather a sort of second fermentation takes place after baking. *Var. dial.*

RORDE. Sound; noise; roar.

RORE. (1) Dew. (*Lat.*) *Rorid*, dewy, Marlowe, iii. 364; Hawkins, iii. 151.

(2) Trouble; stir; noise. Hence, perhaps, the name of *roaring-boys*.

(3) To harter, or exchange merchandize. "Roor-ryne or chaungyne on chaffare for another," *Fr. Parv.* p. 71.

RORY-TORY. Having a mixture of gay colours; showy; dashing. *Devon.*

ROSARY. A rose-bush. *Stelton.*

ROSE. (1) The rose was a symbol of secrecy among the ancients, and from hence is said to be derived the adage "under the rose" when a secret is to be kept, and used with great propriety on privy seals, which came into use about the middle of the twelfth century. Snelling's *Coins*, p. 2.

(2) When the upper part of a quarry or well falls in, it is said to *rose in*.

(3) To drop, or fall, said of seed or corn when over-ripe. *Somerset.*

(4) The erysipelas.

(5) A knot of ribands, frequently worn in the ear, on the shoe, &c.

(6) To praise. Still in use.

(7) The top of the spout of a watering-pot, perforated for the purpose of distributing the water; the top of a leaden pipe, perforated in a similar manner, to prevent leaves or rubbish from entering a water-butt.

ROSEE. An ancient confection, composed chiefly of milk, dates, spices, &c.

ROSEMARYNE. Rosemary.

Tak of rowe a grete quantite, and sawge halfe als mckille, and rosemaryne the same quantitie.

MS. Linc. M.-A. f. 283.

ROSEMARY-STONES. Friable stones of a deep yellow colour found amongst the fattest marles about Audley, co. Staff. and used by the painters. Kennett, MS.

ROSE-NOBLE. A gold coin, stamped with a rose, worth sixteen shillings.

ROSER. A rose-bush. (*A.-N.*)

ROSE-RYAL. A gold coin formerly worth thirty shillings, but it rose three shillings in

- value in the reign of James I. See Snelling's Coins, p. 24.
- ROSE-YARD. A place where roses grow. *Palsgrave*.
- ROSIAR. A rose-tree. (*A.-N.*)
The knyghte and his squyere
Risted undir a rosiere
Tille the day wex clere,
Undrone and mare. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 133.*
- ROSIL. Rosio. *East.* "*Rosina, rosyle,*"
Nominale *MS. xv. Ceot.*
- ROSHLY. Said of sandy and gritty soil, like rosin. *East.* Harrison, p. 111, mentions *rosellie* mould.
- ROSH-END. A shoemaker's thread. *North.*
- ROSHINNED. Topsy. *Craven.*
- ROSLAND. Healthy land. *East.*
- ROSPE. To belch.
- ROSS. (1) The refuse of plants.
(2) A morass. *Heref.*
- ROSSEL. (1) To heat; to roast. *North.*
(2) To kick severely. *Salop.*
- ROSSELLED. (1) Decayed. *North.*
(2)
Throwe a rownde rede scheide he ruschede hym sone,
That the *roselide* spere to his herte rynnec.
Morte Arture, MS. Lincoln, f. 83.
- ROSSHETON. Rushed.
They *roscheton* ageynne the wall of ston.
Chron. Filodun. p. 123.
- ROST. To turn boast to roat, i. e. to turo from swaggering to humility.
- ROSTER. A roat-iron, an iron grate used in roasting; a grilliron. Nominale *MS.* "Lay hom oo a rostyng yrne, and roste hom," *Ord. and Regulations, p. 451.*
- ROSTLE. To ripeo. *Lanc.*
- ROSY. Healthy. Hens, when they commeoce layiog, and their combs look red and healthy, are said to be rosy.
- ROT. (1) Great oooseose. *West.*
(2) A body of six soldiers.
- ROTA-MEN. A name gived to certain politicians during the Commowwealth, who suggested that a third part of the parliameot should go out by rotation.
- ROTE. (1) A kiod of cymbal, said to be the same as the hurdy-gurdy. "Doleimers or dowble harpe called a rote, *barbitos,*" Hulcot, 1552.
He taughte hire till ache was certen
Of harpe, of citole, and of rote.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 234.
Wele to playe one a rote,
To syng many newe note,
And of harpyng, wele I wote,
He wane the pryse aye. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 130.*
(2) A root. (*A.-S.*)
(3) Practice. (*A.-N.*) Also a verb, to practise, to repeat by rote.
(4) Writing; record.
Men say yn olde rote,
A womans bolt ys sone schote.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 103.
- ROTEN. Rotten. *Chaucer.*
Myn sowle hath suffrid in his world,
In God myn goost hath had his trust,
For synne is scharp as knyvis ord,
It makith hem lame that levyn in lust.

- Therefore, Jhesu, myn lovely Lord,
When I am rotyng, rub of the rust,
Er I be brougt withine schippys bord,
To sayle into the dale of dust.
Hampole's Paraphrase of the Psalms, MS.
- ROT-GUT. Bad small beer.
Beer-a-bumble—
"Twoo! bust yar guts, afore t'al make ye tumble.
ROTHER. (1) The rudder of a ship. (*A.-S.*)
And thus putte every man out other.
The schip of love hath loste his rother.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 77.
Alle ys the toon with the touthor,
As a schype that ys turned with the rother.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 31.
(2) A horned beast. "Io Herefordshire the duog of such beasts is still called *rother soyl,*" Keonett, *MS. Laosd. 1033.* According to Sharp's *MS. Glossary*, the word is current in Warwickshire, and he adds that the beast-market at Stratford-oo-Avon is called the *rother market*. "It is the pasture lards the rother's sides," Shakespeare; the old editions reading *brother's*. For this emendation we are indebted to Mr. Singer, and is exceedingly ingenious, although it must at the same time be admitted that seose can be made of it as it stands in the original. "*Bucrum parvus*, an hearde of *rother* beastes," Elyot, ed. 1559.
(3) Name of a river?
Droef of hors and gyl of fish.
So hat my lemman war ye ys;
Water of rother and Taymys brother,
So hat my lemman in non other.
MS. Douce 237, f. 77.
(4) A sailor. Nominale *MS.*
- ROTOURE. A player on the rote.
Jyf thou ever with jogelours,
With hasadours or with retours,
Hauyyst taverne. *MS. Harl. 1701, f. 7.*
He is a persone, she thynekthe, of fair figure,
A yong rotour, redy to hir plesur.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 33.
- ROTTLE-PENNY. The herb yellow-rattle.
- ROTYNG. Root.
Jesé, he selde, of his rotyng
Certeynly a yerde shal spring.
Curior Mundus, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 50.
- ROU. Cold; bleak; damp. *North.*
- ROUCHED. (1) Wrinkled. *Northumb.*
(2) Beer is said to be roused when it acquires a tartness. *MS. Devon Gl.*
- ROUDGE. A rough coarse cloth.
- ROUGE. To gnaw; to devour. *Somerast.*
- ROUGH. (1) To make rough, applied to horses' shoes when they are made rough to prevent them slipping in frosty weather.
(2) A wood, or copse. *Salop.*
(3) Luxuriant, as grass. *North.*
(4)
Up she rose ageyn the roughs,
With sofeulle hert and care inoughe,
Carefulle of blood and bone;
She sye it myght no better be,
She knelid down upon her knee,
And thankid God and Seynt John.
Torrey of Portugal, p. 79.
(5) To trump one's adversary's card at the game of whist.

ROUGH-CANDLE. A toreh, or link.

ROUGH-CAST. A composition of sand, grit, and mortar, used for walls, &c.

ROUGHED. Streaked; speckled. *Devon.*

ROUGH-LEAF. The true leaf of a plant, in distinction from its seed leaves. *W'est.*

ROUGH-MUSIC. A discordant din of sticks, pans, and a heterogeneous collection of instruments, a species of entertainment which takes place when a woman has been beaten by her husband. It is got up principally by boys, who parade the village accompanied by the musical band, in which nearly all take a part, and the performance concludes with burning the effigy of the offender, which has been carried in procession. A curious notion is universally prevalent, that if the rough music is not continued for three successive nights, all the boys participating in these means of passing a public censure can be banished from the village for a limited period by the *homo delinquens*.

ROUGHNESS. Plenty; store. *Cumb.*

ROUGH-RIDER. One who breaks in horses.

ROUGH-SETTER. A mason who only did rough coarse work, as walls, &c.

ROUGH-SPUN. Rude; unpolished; blunt.

ROUGH.

Invidia the third wound ys,
A wyckkyd gnawer or venym or gowt,
He ys a wyckkyd wound I gesa,
Ther he hath power to reyne or rough.

MS. Cantab. Ff. l. 8.

ROUK. (1) A large number. *North.*

(2) To wander. (3) To be restless.

ROUKE. To lie close. (*A.-S.*)

Thetshul for thorst the hedes touke
Of adders that doth aboute hem rouke,
As childe that sittith in moders lappe,
And soukith whan him tithith the pappe.

MS. Addit. 11305, f. 97.

ROULE. To roll; to run easily.

ROUMER. Wider. *Choucer.*

ROUNCEVAL. Large; strong. Coles makes mention of *Rounceval pease*; and he has also, "a rounsival, virago."

ROUNCIE. (1) A common hackney horse. Sometimes, a horse of any kind.

Befyse sadelyd hys rowney,
The bore hethought to hunt

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 36, f. 100.

Syr Befyse lepyd on hys rowney,
And wyth hym hys conyn sarr Terry.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 36, f. 120.

(2) A vulgar coarse woman.

ROUND. (1) A turret or tower of a circular form; a room or closet within such a turret. *Willson.*

(2) To counsel secretly; to rowne, or whisper. It is of common occurrence under this form.

(3) A kind of dance. "The round danse, or the dawning of the rounds," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 299. There was a sort of song or ballad also so called.

(4) To round the head, to cut the hair round. *Round dealing*, plain honest dealing. *Round*

sum, a considerable sum. *Round and square*, everywhere.

(5) A toast at a drinking revel; a health to pass round.

(6) Full; large. *North.*

(7) Certain soldiers, whose office it was to go round and inspect the sentinels, watches, and advanced guard, were called *gentlemen of the round*.

(8) Plain in speaking. *Oxon.* "A round answer," Holinshed's England, i. 10.

(9) A regiment, or troop.

(10) A globular pebble. *Devon.*

(11) An animal's rump. *Var. dial.*

(12) A kind of target.

ROUND-DOCK. The common mallow.

ROUNDEL. (1) Anything round, as a circle, a trencher, &c. "A roundell to set dishes on for soiling the tablecloth," Baret, 1580.

(2) The midriff. *Somerset.*

(3) A roundelay, or catch.

ROUNDELET. A rundlet for wine.

ROUNDERS. A boy's game at balls.

ROUND-FROCK. A gaberdine, or upper garment, worn by the rustics. *Var. dial.*

ROUNDGE. A great noise; a violent push or stroke. *Northumb.*

ROUNDHEAD. A puritan, so called because the hair was cut in a close circular fashion.

And ere their butter 'gan to coddle,
A bullet churnd i'th Roundheade noddle.

Men Miracles, 1656, p. 43.

ROUNDLY. Plainly; evidently; vehemently; quickly. Also, severely. "He make them come off and on roundly," Nahbes' Bride, 1640, sig. G. ii.

ROUND-ROBIN. A small pancake. *Devon.*

ROUNDS. Fragment of statues in paintings were termed *rounds*.

ROUND-SHAVING. A reprimand. *West.*

ROUND-TAG. A children's game, at which they all stand in a ring. *Devon.*

ROUND-TILTH. Sowing a round-tilth is sowing land continuously without any fallow. *Kent.*

ROUNE. To whisper. Sometimes for speech or song in general. (*A.-S.*) It is occasionally used in its primitive sense, to counsel or consult.

Somer is comen with love to tounne,
With hostme and with brides rowne.

Reliq. Antiq. l. 241.

Lenten ys come with love to tounne,
With blozmen ant with briddes rowne.

Ritson's Ancient Songs, ed. 1825, l. 63.

On hys knees he sette hym doune
With the prest for to rowne.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 83.

ROUNGE. (1) A wheelbarrow.

(2) To nip, or cut. (*A.-N.*)

For ever oo hem y rounge and gnawe,
And hindir hem alle that ever y may.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 64.

ROUNSEPICK. Same as *Ranspick*, q. v.

ROUN-TREE. The mountain-ash. *North.*

ROUP. A filthy boil on the rumps of fowls. *Bailey.*

ROUPE. Outcry; lamentation.

ROUS. Boasting. *North.*

Ne be nat proude, thoghe thou weyl dous,
Yn thyh here to make a rous.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 34.

Tbou mayst nat excuse the with rous,
And sey al the worlde so dous.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 16.

ROUS-ABOUT. Big; unwieldy. *West.* Also,
a restless fidgetty person.

ROUSE. (1) To shake and flutter. A term in
ancient hawking.

(2) To turn out. *Var. dial.*

(3) A full glass; a bumper. Very common in
old plays.

(4) Noise; intemperate mirth. *Devon.*

ROUSEN. A report. *Devon.*

ROUSER. A great falsehood. *A rousing tie,*
from *rousing*, great, excessive. "A rousing
lye, mendacium magnificum," Coles.

ROUSING. Rough; shaggy. *Devon.*

ROUST. To rouse, or disturb. *Glouc.*

ROUTE. (1) A company. *North.* Also a verb,
to assemble in a company.

Is this flour a monkes weed?
A faire lilly for so fowle a route.

MS. Coll. S. John. Cantab. G. 14.

When hur ladur was dede,
Moche warre began to spreid

Yn hur lande alle aboute;

Therefore scha ys geyvn to rede,

To take a lorde to rewle and to lede

Hur londe wyth hys route.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 30, f. 75.

(2) Reeked; cared. (*A.-S.*)

The wolf in the pulle stod,
Afgret so that he ves wod;
I-nou he curesde that thider him broute;
The vox ther of luitte route.

Reliq. Antiq. II. 277.

(3)

And Egeile alle bryghte schalle fly alle aboutye,
And hripe the frome there handes, that er so hygha
of route.

Reliq. Antiq. II. 12.

(4) To score. "Dormendo sonare, Anglice to
rowtyn," *MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 88.* Also,
to roar or bellow, as animals; to hollow.

(5) Great or violent stir. *Devon.*

To make *rousset* into Rome with ryotous knyghtes
Within a sevenyghte daye with sex score helmes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.

(6) Coarse grass. *East.*

(7) To belch. Palgrave, 1530.

(8) Crepo; pedo. Coles' Lat. Dict.

ROUTED. If an animal strays and is pounded,
it remains, when uncaptured, three suets and
three sunrisings in the pound or pinfold,
afterwards it is taken to the *roust* (or green)
yard, till the owner can be found, and is then
said to be *rousted*. This term is used in the
neighbourhood of Horncastle more particu-
larly than elsewhere, and it is no uncommon
thing to see in the provincial papers adver-
tisements beginning thus, *rousted at*—2 pigs,
&c. *Line.*

ROUTIL. (1) Plenty; abundance. *North.*

(2) Rough, as shaggy hair, &c.

ROUTEH. Compassion; pity. (*A.-S.*)

But scho hadde o defaute of schouth
Towardis love, and that was routeh.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. iii.

O, blisfulle Lorde, have on this mater routeh!

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 94.

ROUTOUS. Riotous; oodley. *North.*

ROUT-OUT. (1) A Saturday pie. *Corne.*

(2) To seek or hunt very narrowly for any per-
son or thing. *Var. dial.*

ROVE. (1) A scab. *Suffolk.*

(2) To shoot an arrow with an elevation, not
point blank.

(3) A mode of ploughing. *East.*

(4) To shrug; to stir up.

With his scholder he gan rove.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 73.

(5) To cleave, or cut.

His brand and his brade schelde al blyde be rovene;
Was never oure semliche kyng so sorowfulle in herie.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 94.

ROYER. An archer. *Jonson.*

ROVERS. Arrows shot with a certain degree
of elevation, generally at 45°. There were
marks on the target also so called. "Shooting
still at rovers," Clobery's Divine Glimpes,
1659, p. 4. *Running at rovers*, having too
much liberty.

ROVERTED. Returned to life. (*Lat.*)

ROW. (1) A hedge. *Var. dial.*

(2) To look for. *Heref.*

(3) A riot; a disturbance. *Var. dial.*

(4) To rake, or stir about. *North.*

ROW-CLOTH. A folding cloak, made of a
kind of warm but coarse cloth completely
dressed after weaving.

ROWD. The fincable fast. *Suffolk.*

ROWDLE. To move greatly. *Oxon.*

ROWE. (1) Rushed.

Upon agyn the nadder rowe,

And bride swei his right browe.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 61.

(2) Rough. Rough-cast is still called *row-cast*
in many places.

He was wonderliche strong,

Roma thretit fete long;

His berd was bothe gret and rowe,

A space of a fot betwene is browe!

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 91.

I had better bee hanged in a withle, or in a cow-
talle, then be a *rowfooted* Scot, for thei are ever
fure and fure.

Bulletin's Dialogue, 1573, p. 3.

But it was blacker

Than another, and wel *rower*. *Arthur and Merlin, p. 30.*

(3) A red ray of light. "The *rowis* red of
Phebus light," Chaucer.

ROWELL. The circular wheel of a spur; a
spur; anything circular. (*A.-N.*)

The *rowelle* whas reda golde with ryalls stowys,

Raylde with reched and rubys i-nwe.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.

ROWENS. After-grass. *Suffolk.*

ROWET. Old withered grass. *South.*

ROWL. A wake, or fair. *Exmoor.*

ROWLAND. See *Oliver* (2).

But to have a Rowland to resist an Oliver, he
sent solerupne ambassadors to the kyng of Englande,
offeryng hym hys daughter in marriage.

Hall, Henry VI. f. 64.

ROWLAND-HO. A Christmas game.

ROWNEY. Thin, uneven, as cloth; having some threads stouter than others. *East.*

"Rowy or stricky, as some stuffs are," Howell.

ROWORGIN. An organ. *Northumb.*

ROWS. The galleries, ranges, or walking places, raised and covered over, having shops on both sides, along the public streets in Chester. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

ROWTIL. A root. *Yorksh.*

ROWTY. Rank, said of grass. It occurs in Harrison's Britaine, pp. 110, 221.

ROW-UP. To devour. *Cumb.*

ROWJE. Rough. (*A.-S.*)

Hys body is awey dweyned,
And fore grete cold al to-schend.
Hys berd was both blake and rowje,
And to hys gyrdell sted it drewje;
He cane telle off grete care
The suffyre x. wynter and more.

MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

He shal do the see be rowje,
And also to be smethe l-rowje.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 132.

ROXALL. To wrestle. *f. of Wight.*

ROXT. Rotten; decayed; applied to apples and pears. *West.*

ROY. (1) A king. (*A.-N.*)

In the kalendes of Maye this caas es befallene
The roy ryalie renouweid with his rownde table.

MS. Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 78.

(2) To swagger; to boast; to indulge in convivial mirth. *North.*

ROYAL-MERCIANT. In the thirteenth century the Venetians were masters of the sea; the Sannodos, the Justiniani, the Grimaldi, &c. all merchants, erected principalities in several places of the Archipelago, which their descendants enjoyed for many generations, and thereby became truly and properly *royal merchants*; which, indeed, was the title generally given them all over Europe. *Warburton.* The phrase occurs in old plays.

ROYALS. (1) Taxes. *South.*

(2) Gold pieces worth fifteen shillings.

ROYATOUR. A dissipated sharper.

ROYNISIL. Mangy; scabby. (*Fr.*) Metaphorically, mean, low, base. "The sloven and the careless man, the *roynish* nothing nice," Tusser, p. 289. "The roynish clown," the base clown, Shakespeare. "Such a roynish rannel," Harvey, 1593. Mr. Hunter imagines it to mean *obtrusive, troublesome*, in Shakespeare, on a misinterpretation of a single passage. Parkinson, speaking of plants suitable for borders for flower-beds, says of the germander, that on account of its disposition to spread itself, it must be taken up and new set once in three or four years, "or else it will grow too roynish and troublesome." *Roynish* here means *coarse*; and *troublesome* is used in a somewhat peculiar sense.

ROYSTER. An inventory. *Yorksh.*

ROYTHIER. The same as *Roister*, to behave turbulently; to make noise and confusion. *Yorksh.* See *Ruist*.

ROZIM. A quaint saying. *West.*

RUB. (1) Any unevenness of surface. Metaphorically, an imperfection. The term was much used at bowls. "Like a bowle that runneth in a smooth allie without anie rub," Stanhurst, p. 18. To rub, to touch another ball or the jack.

(2) A sand-stone for a scythe. "The ruh or brickle stone which husbandmen doo occupie in the whetting of their sithes," Harrison, p. 235. Still in use.

(3) To do work hastily.

(4) A slight reproof. *Var. dial.*

RUBBACROCK. A filthy slattern. *West.*

RUBBAGE. Rubbish. *Var. dial.*

RUBBELL. Refuse of mason's work, broken stones, &c. "*Cementitius*, made of masons woork, or of mortar, or of rubble and broken stones," Elyot, ed. 1559. "Cary away rubble or hrokell of olde decayed houses," Hulot, 1552. It is explained in the Herefordshire Glossary, p. 88, "a mixture of stones and earth in a quarry;" and the term is now applied to various sorts of gritty rubbish. "Rubble, as mortar and broken stones of old buildings," Baret, 1580.

RUBBER. (1) Same as *Rub* (2).

(2) An instrument used for cleaning various parts of the dress.

(3) A limited series of games by which the stakes are reckoned. "Rubbers at bowls," Poor Robin's Visions, 1677, p. 132.

RUBBERS. At bowls, are two bowls that rub or touch each other.

RUBIFY. To make red. It occurs in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 188. Shakespeare has *rubious*, red.

RUBINS. Rubies. (*A.-N.*)

RUBOWRE. Redness. (*A.-N.*)

RUBRICK. Red ochre.

The same in sheeps milke with *rubricke* and soft pitch, drunke every day or eften to your meale, helpeth the pitulcke, and obstructions. Annotius approved beane meale sifted and sod with hartis marrow to be given to a horse which stalleth blood for three dales together.

Topseell's Beasts, 1607, p. 132.

RUCK. (1) To repent. *Line.*

(2) A heap. Also a verb, to gather together in heaps. *Var. dial.* "There in another rucke," Drayton's Poems, p. 5.

(3) To crease linen. Also a substantive, a fold, plait, or crease. *Var. dial.*

(4) To go about gossiping. *Line.*

(5) A rut in a road. *Heref.*

(6) A small heifer. *Somerset.*

(7) To huddle together. *Chesh.*

(8) A gigantic bird, the same with the *rock* of the Arabian tales.

(9) To squat, or crouch down. *North.* Palmer has *rucker*, to cower, to stoop, to squat.

Bot now they *rucken* in hire nests,
And rosten as hem liken beste.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 114.

Thai sal for thyrste the hefed sowke
Of the neddry that on thaim sal rocke.

Hampole, MS. Bower, p. 198

RUCKET. To rattle. *Oxon.*

RUCKING. A hen is called a *rucking* hen, when she wants to sit, probably from the noise she makes at that time. *Line.*

RUCKLE. (1) To rumple. See *Ruck* (3).

(2) A struggle. *Kent.*

RUCKLING. The least of a brood.

RUCKSES. Racks. *North.*

RUCKSTIR. To stir about; to make a great stir or fuss. *Warw.*

RUCTION. An uproar. *Westm.*

RUD. (1) Ruddle for sheep. *North.*

(2) A reed. *Somerset.*

(3) A material for garters.

(4) To ruh; to polish. *Devon.*

RUDDE. Complexion. (*A.-S.*)

RUDDER. (1) A sieve. *Dorset.*

(2) Copulation. *Somerset.*

RUDDERISH. Passionate; hasty. *West.*

RUDDLE. (1) Red. The red ochre with which sheep are marked is called *ruddle*.

His skin, like blushes which adorn
The bosom of the rising morn,
All over *ruddle* is, and from
His flaming eyes quick glances come.

Baker's Poems, 1697, p. 11.

(2) To make a fence of split sticks plaited across one another. *Kent.*

RUDDLE-WATTLE. A hurdle made of small hazle rods, interwoven. *Kent.*

RUDDOCK. (1) The redbreast. (*A.-S.*) See a list in Harrison's England, p. 223.

(2) Red *ruddocks*, gold coin.

(3) A kind of apple. *Hawell.*

RUDDOCKS. The fibrous parts of tallow which will not melt. *North.*

RUESBY. A rude person. *Shak.*

RUDGE. A partridge. *Cornw.*

RUDGE-TIE. A chain lying over the ridge-tie to hold up the shafts of a wagon or cart. *Dorset.*

RUDGE-WASH. Kersey cloth made of fleece-wool, worked as it comes from the sheep's back, and not cleansed after it is shorn.

RUDLE. (1) A riddle. *Yorksh.*

(2) A beverage composed of warm beer and gin, sugar, and lemon peel.

RUD-STAKE. The piece of wood to which an ox in his stall is tied. *Durham.*

RUDY. Rude. *Sussex.*

RUE. (1) To sieve corn. *Devon.*

(2) A young goat. *Somerset.*

RUE-BARGAIN. A bad bargain. When a man withdraws his banns of marriage, he considers it a *rue-bargain*. *North.*

RUEL-BONE. Is mentioned by Chaucer, and in the following passage, as the material of a saddle. It is not, of course, to be thence supposed that ruel-bone was commonly or even actually used for that purpose, both instances occurring in romance poems. In the Turnament of Totttenham, Tibbe's garland is described as "fulle of ruelle bones," which another copy alters to *rounde bones*. In the romance of Rembrun, p. 458, the coping of a

wall is mentioned as made "of fin *ruwel*, that schon swithe brighte."

His saddle was of *ruelle* bone,

Seemly was that sight to se,

Stiffly sette with precious stone,

Compaate aboute with erapote.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 116.

RUELLES. Wrinkles.

RUFF. (1) A roof. *Var. dial.*

(2) Said when a hawk hits her prey, but does not fix it.

(3) An old game at cards. "At trump or ruff," Florio, p. 39. These were not, however, the same game. At ruff "the greatest sorte of the sute carrieth away the game," Peele, i. 211, note. *Ruff* was also a term for a court-card. To ruff, to trump at cards, Florio, p. 452, in v. *Ronfire*.

(4) A kind of frill, formerly much worn by both sexes. The hand-ruff as a ruff adjoined to the wristband of the shirt.

(5) The height, or extremity.

(6) Rough. *Palgrave.*

And when th'art wearie of thy keeping sheepe,
Upon a lovely downe, to please thy minde,
He giveth thee fine *ruffe-footed* doves to keepe,
And prettie pigeons of another kinde.

The Affectionate Shepherd, 1604.

RUFFATORY. A rude boisterous boy, fond of horse-play, knocking and showing his playfellows about at all risks.

RUFFET. Furze. *Dorset.*

RUFFIAN. The devil. A cant term.

RUFFIAN'S-HALL. "So that part of Smithfield was antiently called, which is now the horse-market, where tryals of skill were plaied by ordinary ruffianly people with sword and buckler," Blount, p. 562.

RUFFINER. A ruffian. *North.*

RUFFLE. (1) To draw into plaits. The ruffle of a boot was the top when turned down and scalloped, or in a manner plaited.

His crying and frisking irons must be used; his bald head with a *ruffling* periwig furnished.

The two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 263.

(2) To swagger, or bully. Hence *ruffler*, a swaggerer, in reality a coward.

Are you billing? what, my man Lob
Is become a jolly *ruffler*?

You are billing, you! I must be faine
To be a snuffer.

Marriage of Witt and Wisdom, 1579.

(3) A tumult; a hustle; discord.

RUFFMANS. Woods, or bushes. A cant term, occurring in Dekker's Belman, 1616.

RUFF-PECK. Bacon. A cant term.

RUFF-TREE. The roof-beam of a house.

RUFO. Ruffel. *Lanc.*

RUFTER-HOOD. Among falconers, a plain leather hood, large and open behind, to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn.

RUFULLICIE. Rufffully. (*A.-S.*)

RUG. (1) Same as *Rogge*, q. v.

(2) Snug; warm. *Devon.*

RUGE. (1) To wrinkle. *Somerset.*

(2) To slide down a declivity; to sweep away quickly. *Devon.*

RUGGE. The back. See *Rig*.

To bere an bok at heore *rugges*,
And anc staf in heore hond.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 125.

The knyght to the bore ys gon,
And cleveth hym be the *rugges-bone*.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 31, f. 66.

RUGGLE. (1) "To *ruggle* about," a term used in Kent by old people and invalids, and appears to imply walking and getting about; a lame person would say, "I'm troubled to *ruggle* about." *Kent*.

(2) To play the hurdy-gurdy.

(3) A child's rattle. *Devon*.

RUGGY. Rough. *Chaucer*.

RUID. Strong; violent.

Ryght armes as an ake with rustlede sydes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.

RUIN. A woodman's term, signifying a pole of four falls standing. At the first fall, it is a plant or wicket; at the second, a white pole; at the third, a black pole; and at the fourth, a *ruin*.

RUINATED. Reduced to ruin. *Var. dial.* It is also an archaism.

RUISE. To drive away. *Devon*.

RULE. (1) Tumultuous frolicsome conduct; a rough or lively sport. "Now I will go see what rule they keep, *nunc in tumultum ibo*," *Coles*. The primitive meaning is *behaviour*.

(2) To fall out, said of corn or any grain over-ripe. *Somerset*.

(3) To swap, or barter. *Devon*.

(4) To sit in strange postures. *West*.

RULE-STONE.

*Je, than seyd the rule-stone,
Mayster hath many foun;
And je wold helpe at his mele,
My mayster schuld the better speke,
Bot whatsoever je brage our hoste,
My mayster yett shall rule the roste.*

MS. Ashmole 61.

RULY. Rucful. (*A.-N.*)

*Whe(n) I gan my-selfe awake,
Ruly chere I gane to make,
Fore I saw a semly sytt;
To-werd me come a genyill knygt,
Welle l-armyd at all ryght,
And had I schuld upon hyng,
Come speke with hys lord the kyng.*

MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

RUM. (1) Odd; queer. *Var. dial.*

(2) Old-fashioned rubbish. *Devon*.

RUM-BARGE. Warm drink. *Yorksh.* Probably corrupted from *Rambuze*, q. v.

RUMBELOW. A very favorite burden to an ancient sea-song. The burden of the Cornwall furry-day song is, "With halantow rumbe-low."

RUMBULLION. A great tumult. *Devon*.

RUMBUR. A run before leaping. *Cumb.*

RUMBUSTICAL. Boisterous. *Rumgumptions* is also used. *Var. dial.*

RUM-DUKE. An odd grotesque figure.

RUM-KIN. A tailless fowl.

RUMMAGE. Lumber; rubbish. *West*.

RUMMEL-GUMSHON. Wit; scut.

RUMMEN. To move or tumble any thing out of their place. *Yorksh.*

RUMMET. Daudraff. *Cornw.*

RUMMILE. To rumble. *North*.

RUMMUTON. To whisper; to mutter.

RUMNEY. Budge fur. (*A.-N.*)

RUMP. To turn the back to one.

RUMP-AND-STUMP. Entirely; completely. *Line*.

RUMPED. Acid; rancid. *Devon*.

RUMPLE. A large debt, contracted by little and little. "Twill come to a rumple, or breaking, at last. *Somerset*.

RUMPLED-SKEIN. Anything which is in great confusion. *West*.

RUMPUS. A noise; an uproar. *Var. dial.*

RUMSTICIL. The game of maw. (*Germ.*)

RUN. (1) To sew slightly. *Var. dial.* To run stockings, to darn or mend them.

(2) To run a rig, to play a trick. To run together, to grow like one another. To run upon one, to assail him. To run against, to calumniate. To give one the run of his teeth, to maintain him. To run counter, to go contrary to our wishes, a phrase borrowed from the chase. To run down, to abuse, to depreciate. To run on the kirk, to run about idly. To run thin, to go from a bargain.

(3) To guess; to suppose. *North*.

(4) To hazard; to run a hazard.

RUNAGATE. A runaway. *Kent*.

RUNAWAY-CROP. A thin or bad crop of corn or turnips. *I. of Wight*.

RUNCIL. Wild mustard, or radish. *Runch-balls*, dried charlock. *Cumb.*

RUNDEL. (1) A moat with water in it. Sometimes, a small stream.

(2) A hollow pollard tree. *West*. It here seems to mean a young tree.

The little *rundles* to shrowdes, which are come to their full growth (which will be about eighteen yeates.)

Aubrey's Wills, MS. Royal Soc.

RUNE. A water-course. *Somerset*.

RUNG. (1) A staff. *North*.

(2) Ringed, as sows are.

(3) To run or go?

As for salt water to become fresh by percolation through sand, 'tis a vain and frivolous opinion now exploded, for the dissolved salt being incorporated with the water, will *ring* along with it, and pass thorough as well as fresh water.

Aubrey's Wills, MS. Royal Soc. p. 107.

RUNGE. A long tub. *Lanc.* Ray explains it a flasket.

RUNISH. Violent; fierce; rough.

RUNKLE. To crease; to wrinkle. *North*. *Runkyle* occurs in *Nominal MS.*

RUNNABLY. Currently; smoothly. *East*.

RUNNEL. Same as *Rundel*, q. v.

RUNNER. An upper millstone.

And sometimes whirling, on an open hill,
The round-flat runner in a roaring mill.

Du Bartas, f. 14.

RUNNING. (1) Rennet. *Devon*.

(2) Consecutively. *Var. dial.*

(3) Moveable. "A running campe," Stanishurst's Ireland, p. 56.

RUNNING-BOYS. Jockeys; boys who rode the king's racing horses.

RUNNING-BULL. A string of iron, an inch or more in diameter, fixed on a cross-bar in the front of the harrow, reaching almost, but not quite, from side to side.

RUNNING-FITTER. A fitter's deputy.

RUNNING-LEATHER. His shoes are made of running leather, i. e. he is given to rambling about. A very common phrase.

RUNNING-POTTRAL. A breast leather.

RUNNING-SHOES. Pumps.

RUNNULUS. Rennet. *Heref.*

RUN-OUT. To grow, or sprout. *Devon.*

RUNT. (1) The rump. *North.*

(2) An ox. "A yongue runt, steere, or heafer," Florio, p. 63. The term is applied in contempt to an old woman, and was formerly said of a rough rude person of either sex. Brockett calls it, a jocular designation for a person of strong though low stature. "A dwarf," Tim Bobbin Gl. "An old runt, *vetula*," Coles.

(3) The stump of underwood. Also, the dead stump of a tree. *Var. dial.* Also, the stem of a plant.

RUN-TO-SEED. Enceinte. *Var. dial.*

RUNTY. (1) Surly; rude. *East.*

(2) Dwarfish; little. *Yorksh.*

RURD. Noise; clamour. *Gawayne.*

RURPIN. A ringleader. *Somerset.*

RUSCHE. To dash or throw down.

And seȝe ryde in by Rone, that rynnys so faire,

And of alle his ryche castelles rusche doun the walles. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.*

RUSE. (1) To slide down a declivity with a rustling noise. *Devon.*

(2) To extol. See *Rysand.*

RUSH. (1) A small patch of underwood; a disease in cattle. *Northumb.*

(2) A feast, or merry-making. *North.*

(3) "The rush, weeke, or match, that maintaineth the light in the lampe," Baret's Alvearie, fol. Lond. 1580, R. 481.

RUSH-BEARING. The wake or day of a church's dedication is, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, called a rush-bearing, from the circumstance of carrying rushes to adorn the church. Kennett, MS.

RUSH-BUCKLER. A swash-buckler.

RUSHIN. A tub of butter.

RUSHING. A refreshment. *North.*

RUSH-RING. A custom extremely hurtful to the interests of morality appears anciently to have prevailed, both in England and other countries, of marrying with a rush ring; chiefly practised, however, by designing men, for the purpose of debauching their mistresses, who sometimes were so infatuated as to believe that this mock ceremony was a real marriage. *Brand.*

RUSINGES. Boastings.

And of this false grounde sprynges effowes and

berysses, false prophesyes, presumptuous, and false rusynges, blasfemyes and scandalrynges.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 821.

RUSKES. Roots. *Robson.*

RUSPICE. A kind of red wine.

RUSSE. A Russian.

RUSSEL. A kind of satin.

RUSSETING. Coarse cloth of a dingy brown colour. Hence the term was applied to a clownish person, one clothed in russet.

He must change his russeting

For satin and silke,

And he must weare no linnen shirt

That is not white as milke,

To come of a well borne familie.

Turlton's Horse-leads of Fools.

RUST. (1) To roost. *Palgrave.*

(2) The midew of wheat. *Devon.*

RUST-BALLS. Yellow lumps of iron ore found among chalk near Foulmire, in Cambridgeshire.

RUST-BURN. The plant reatharrow. *North.*

RUSTICOAT. A country person.

RUSTILER. A raft. *(A.-N.)*

RUSTY. (1) Filthy. *Ruslynes*, filthiness, occurs in Cov. Myst. p. 47.

(2) Restive; unruly. *Far. dial.*

RUSTY-FUSTY-DUSTY. Excessively dirty; begrimed with dust and filth.

Then from the butchers we bought lamb and sheep,

Beere from the ale-house, and a broome to sweep

Our cottage, that for want of use was musty,

And most extremely rusty-fusty-dusty.

Tugler's Works, 1630, B. 54.

RUT. (1) To be maris appetens.

Thel sleeth and hurteb and fighetb with syther other, whan thal beth in rutte, that is to say, in hure love. *MS. Bodl. 546.*

(2) To keep a rut; i. e. to be meddling and doing mischief. *Kent.*

(3) The dashing of the waves. *Chesh.*

(4) To throw; to project; to cast.

RUTE. "He *rules* it, *Chesh.*", spoken of a child, he cries fiercely, i. e. he roars it, he bellows," Ray's English Words, 1674, p. 39. The word appears to be now obsolete.

RUTIE. Pity; compassion. *(A.-S.)*

RUTSELE. To slip, or slide. *(Dut.)*

RUTTEN. (1) To snore. *(A.-S.)*

(2) A stick used in beating up porridge or batter. *Yorksh.*

RUTTER. (1) A directory to show the proper course of a vessel.

1. Mr. Awdrian Gilbert, and John Davis, went by appointment to Mr. Secretary to Mr. Beale his house, where only wa four were secret, and we made Mr. Secretarie privie of the N. W. passage, and all ehasis and rutters were agreed uppon in generall. *Dr. Der's Diary, p. 18.*

(2) Properly, a rider or trooper, from the German; but the term was usually applied to a fine, dashing, boasting gallant; one so fashionable as to speak much in foreign languages.

Some authors have compared it to a *rutter's* cod-piece, but I like not the allusion so well, by reason the tyngs have no correspondence; his mouth is allwaies mumbling, as if hec were at his matens; and his beard is bristled here and there like a sow.

Lozge's Wife's Miserie, 1206.

RUTTING-TIME. Time of copulation.

They have but one branch growing out of the stem of their horse, which is not bigger than a man's finger, and for this cause, in the rutting-time, when they joyne with their females, they easily overcome the vulgar hart, with his branched and forked horns. *Topse's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 122.

RUTTLE. To rattle. *Var. dial.*

Then was ruttlyng in Rome, and rubbyng of helmes.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. 11. f. 111.

RUTTLING. A rattling in the throat is the gurgling sound occasioned by difficulty in respiration. *South.*

RUWET. A small trumpet. "Ruet, cornu," *MS. Dictionary*, dated 1540.

RUYSAND. Exulting; boasting. *North.*

Connyng as that makes a man of gude noghte ruyssand hym of his rightwysnes, bot sorrowand of his synnys. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 196.*

RUZURE. The sliding down of a hedge, mound of earth, bank, or building. *Deron.*

RUZZOM. An ear of corn. *Yorksh.*

RUJE. Rye. *Wright's Pol. Songs*, p. 152.

RYE. A disease in hawks which causes the head to swell.

RYNGSED. Cleansed; renovated. This occurs in *MS. Bih. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 75.*

RYNT. "Rynt ye, by your leave, stand hand-somely; as, rynt you, witch, quoth Besse Lockett to her mother," *Ray's Words*, ed. 1674, p. 39. The older form of this word is *aroint* (q. v.) and its proper explanation is of so much importance, that I am tempted to give the following extract from a *MS. communication* transmitted to me by a native of Lancashire. "The word *roint* is, or was thirty years ago, a common Lancashire provincialism. I have heard it used, scores and scores of times, in a sense I will presently state. But first as to its orthography; if I had never seen the word, and been asked to spell it from hearing it pronounced, I should certainly have written

roynt, for though to a southern the sound would be much more like *rynt*, yet one accustomed to the dialect would know that the *o* was not altogether lost, any more than it is in *royal*, *loyal*, *boy*, which are pronounced in a somewhat similar way; the lost *o* to me has no difficulty in being distinguished as incorporated in the force given to the pronunciation of the *r*. Now as to the sense in which the word is applied, I must premise that in the part of the country in which I was born, it is usual (except in the summer season) to milk the cows in what is called a shippon; these shippons have what are called *boosts* (stalls similar to those in a stable, only wider, and the sides are lower); each boost accommodates *two* cows. When the milkmaid comes with her pail and stool, it frequently happens that the cow is standing close to the right hand division or partition of the boost, so that no space is left for her to plant her milkingstool; sometimes the cow obstinately resists gentle means used to induce her to move aside towards the left, when the milkmaid, losing her temper, uses the expression *roynt fa*, accompanied with a push against the side of the cow's rump, to force her to make the movement required. When used as a 'household' word, which it sometimes, though seldom, is, it denotes an angry and insulting mode of saying, 'stand aside, get out of my way,' or rather 'out of my gait.' This is the sense in which the proverb above given includes the expression."

Boucher, in v. *Arain*, asserts that he has heard the word in Cheshire, but it was not always confined to that county. In Thoresby's letter to Ray, 1703, I find "*Ryndia*, used to cows to make them give way and stand in their stalls or booyes." This sufficiently confirms the explanation above given.

S.A. (1) A large tub, or soe. "A saa or tebbe, *tina*," *MS. Dict. A. D. 1540.*

(2) A term in fencing?

And as for single rapier, he values Monsieur with his *sa*, *se*, as little as Jack-pudding does a custard. *Poor Robin's Virions*, 1677, p. 15.

SAAG. Urine. *Dorset.*

SABATINES. Steel coverings for the feet; sometimes, slippers or clogs.

SABBED. Wet; saturated. *Sussex.*

SABRAS. Salve; plaster.

SAC-FRIARS. A fraternity of friars; the *fratres saccati*. *Arch. iii. 129.* They wore a coarse upper garment called *sacculus*.

SACHIELLES. Small sacks. (*A.-N.*)

SACHEVEREL. The iron door or blower to the mouth of a stove.

SACK. (1) To get the sack, to be turned off, or dismissed, a common expression with servants. *Sack and seam road*, a horse road.

(2) Sherry. The term was also given to any Spanish white wine. "Spanish wines, called *sacks*," *Ord. and Reg. p. 300.* A Malaga sweet wine was termed *Canary sack*. The term must not be confused with what is now termed *sack*, an entirely different wine.

(3) A loose upper garment; a kind of surtout. See *Sac-friars*. It was generally made of coarse materials, but Ben Jonson, ii. 465, mentions "the finest loose sacks the ladies use to be put in." Compare Peele, iii. 88, "Frumpton's wench in the frieze *sack*," misprinted *sack*. "A sack, in Yorkshire, a shirt," Kennett, *MS. Lansd. 1033.*

SACK-BUT. A bass trumpet.

SACK-CIDER. A drink composed partly of sack and partly of cider.

SACKERSON. A famous bear kept at Paris Garden in Shakespeare's time. It is frequently mentioned by writers of that period.

SACKLE. To saunter about. *Line.*

SACKLESS. Innocent; faultless; weak; simple; foolish. *North.*

SACK-POSSET. Was formerly eaten on the evening of the wedding-day, just before the company retired.

And then they did foot it and toss it,
Till the cook brought in the sack-posset,
The bride pye was brought forth,
A thing of mickle worth,
And so all, at the bed-side,
Took leave of Arthur and his bride.

Song of Arthur of Brodley.

To make a sack-posset.

Take two quarts of pure good cream, a quarter of a pound of the best almonds, stamp them in the cream and boil amber and musk therein; then take a pint of sack in a basin, and set it on a chafing-dish till it be blood warm; then take the yolks of twelve eggs, with four whites, and beat them very well together; and so put the eggs into the sack, and make it good and hot; let the cream cool a little before you put it into the sack; then stir all together over the coals, till it be as thick as you would have it; if you take some amber and musk, and grind it small with sugar, and strew it on the top of the posset, it will give it a most delicate and pleasant taste.

A True Gentlewoman's Delight, 1676, p. 16.

SACK-WHEY. Wine-whey. *Devon.*

SACRAMENT. An oath. *(Lat.)*

SACRARYE. A sacred place. *(A.-N.)*

God ches thy wombe for his habitecle,
And halowid it so cleue in every coate,
To make it sacrage for his owen gost.

Lodgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 154, f. 27.

SACRE. (1) To consecrate. *(A.-N.)*

(2) A sacred solemnity. *Chaucer.*

SACREAR. A receptacle for relics.

SACRETTES. Small hawks? A kind of birds mentioned in Maundeville's Travels, 1839, p. 238. See *Saker* (1).

SACRING. "Sacrinyng of the masse, sacrament," Palsgrave. *Sacrinyng-bell*, the small bell rung at different parts of the service during mass.

SAD. (1) Serious; discreet; sober.

He set hym up and sawe their biske
A sad man, in whom is no pride,
Right a discrete confessor, as I trow,
His name was called Sir John Dowlow.

MS. Rawl. C. 86.

(2) Heavy; applied to bread when the dough, through bad yeast or from not having been well kneaded, does not rise properly. *North.*

"Sad hread, *panis gravis*," Coles.

(3) A deep dark colour. *North.* "Sadde colour" occurs in Palsgrave.

(4) Heavy, solid, close, firm, said of iron, stone, &c. *North.* "Sad or hard, *solidus*," Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221.

SAD-BAD. Very ill. *Var. dial.*

SADDEN. To harden; e. g. when, after a long frost, the roads by the thaw become very soft and miry, and, subsequently, drier and harder, they are said in the latter case to *sadden*, or to be *saddened*. *Line.*

SADDER. "Fagot of *sadder* and rounde styckes, *cottret*," Palsgrave.

SADDLE. To impute to. *Var. dial.*

SADDLE-BACKED. Low backed. *South.*

SADDLE-TREE. The arson of a saddle.

SADDUED. Settled; made firm, as sometimes by standing.

SADE. To satiate. *West.* "To sade, cloy *satio*," Coles' Lat. Dict. in v.

SAD-IRONS. Smoothing-irons. *Staff.*

SADNESS. Gravity; seriousness.

SAFE. (1) Sure; certain. *Var. dial.*

(2) To secure; to make safe. *Shak.*

(3) To assuage; to alleviate. *Gawayne.*

SAFE-CONDUCT. A security or protection given by the prince under the broad seal, or by any other person in authority, most commonly for a stranger's quiet coming in and passing out of the realm. *Blount.*

SAFE-GUARD. A riding skirt; a large outer petticoat worn by females when riding to protect them from the dirt. *Var. dial.* "A kind of aray or attire reaching from the navill downe to the feete, like a womans *caffegard*, or a bakers," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 167.

SAFFL. A catchpole. *(Ital.)*

SAFFLE. Dull; sad; melancholy. *Line.*

SAFFRON. To tinge with saffron.

SAFE. Safety. *North.*

SAG. (1) To hang down heavily, as oppressed by weight. *North.*

Sir Rowland Russet-coat, their dad, goes sagging
everie day in his round gascynes of white cotton.

Pierce Penitence, 1592.

(2) To unshide, as water. *Kent.*

(3) To decline in health. *East.*

(4) To crease, or wrinkle.

(5) A kind of reed. *Somerset.*

SAGE. A saw. *North.*

SAGE-CHEESE. A cheese provided at an *acconchement*. *Warw.*

SAGER. A lawyer. *Yorksh.*

SAGGARD. The rough vessel in which all crockery, fine or coarse, is placed when taken to the oven for firing. *Staff.*

SAGH. Saw. *Yorksh.*

SAGHE. Language; speech. It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.

SAGHETYLLE. To be reconciled. *(A.-S.)*

I salls hym surelyc ensure thet *saghetylle* salls we never,
Are we sadye assemblie by ourselcens ones.

Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln. A. 1. 56.

Alle the world travellis to brynghe thame to hande
alle that thame nedis, so that they may with more
ryst better serve Godde, and with thaire haly dedis
saghetyllyng meke bytwyn God and mane.

MS. Lincoln. A. 1. 17, f. 230.

What maner and with what thing

May I geth thi *saghetyllyng*.

Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 6.

SAGINATION. Fattening. *(Lat.)*

There remains yet of this discourse of oxen two other necessary tractata, the one natural and the other moral. That which is natural contains the several uses of their particular parts: and first for their flesh, which is held singular for nourishment, for which cause, after their labour which bringeth leanness, they use to put them by for *sagination*, or (as it is sayd) in English for feeding, which in all countries hath a severall manner or custom.

Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, p. 81.

- SAG-LEDGE. A cross-bar to a gale. *East.*
 SAID. Weared; tired; quieted. *North.*
 SAID-SAW. A proverb. *Petagrave.*
 SAIE. Saw. *Chaucer.*
 SAILE. To assail. (*A.-N.*)
 SAILING-WARE. Canvas cloth.
 SAILLE. To leap. (*A.-N.*) Hence *sailours*, leapers, dancers.
 SAILS. The wings of a hawk.
 SAIL-WOUND. Twisted in the manner of windmill sails. *Beds.*
 SAIM. (1) Lard; fat. *Var. dial.*
 Tak the ruts of horslue, and stamp it, and fry it in a panne with swyne *ayme*, and wryng it owte, and do it in boistes. *MS. Linc. Med. f. 295.*
 For rankelnye. Take the marow and the gresse of a male swyne, that is for to say the *ayme*, and fry et togedur, and lay therto, and it schal be hole. *MS. in Mr. Pettigrew's possession, xv Cent. f. 11.*
 Rate barrelling up the droppings of her nose, in steed of oyle, to *ayme* wool withall, and would not adventure to spit without halfe a dozen of porren-gers at her elbow. *Nash's Pierce Penniless, 1292.*
 (2) A crack in crockery. *Linc.*
 SAIN. Said. Still in use.
 SAIND. A message. *North.*
 SAINÉ. (1) Seen. *Chaucer.*
 (2) To bless; to sanctify.
 Smale stanes of the see *aynde* throu thare,
 And thay warre saphirs for sothe was naneswyke sene. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 232.*
 SAINT. (1) Cent, a game at cards. *Loril North*, in 1578, notes losing fifteen shillings "at *saint*," *Archæologia*, xix. 297.
 Tut, he hath cards for any kind of game,
 Primer, *crust*, or whatsoever name.
 Roseland's Humours Ordinarie, n. d.
 At what game shall we play, at *sant*, at *primero*, at *trumps*? *The French Alphabet, 1615, p. 148.*
 (2) A cineture, or girle.
 (3) *Saint Cuthbert's duck*, the eider duck. *Saint John's nut*, a double nut. *Saint Mary's nut*, a triple nut.
 (4) Same as *Samite*, q. v.
 SAINT-JOHN. See *Borvoice*.
 Stones broken, the erth schoke, and dede folk ganne awake;
 That this is soth in holy boke, *Seynt Jone to borvoe* I take.
 With an O and an I. *Seynt Jone* I take to *borvoe*.
 Marie and Cristes passionis us help a sorow. *Amcn.*
 MS. Ashmole 41, f. 134.
 SAINT-MONDAY. Monday is so called by some of the London mechanies, who often make that day a holiday.
 SAINTOUR. A centaur? See p. 335, col. I.
 SAINT'S-BELL. The small bell of a church which called to prayer and other offices.
 Her tongue is the clapper of the devil's *esants-bell*, that rings all into confusion; it runs round like a wheel, one spok after another, and makes more noise and jangling than country steeples on the fifth of November.
 Poor Robin's True Character of a Scold, 1675, p. 4.
 SAIR-TEMS. Hard labour attended with discouraging circumstances. *Northumb.* Corrupted from *sore times*?
 SAIRY. Poor; helpless. *No th.*

- SAKE. (1) A land-spring. *West.*
 (2) Strife; contention. (*A.-S.*)
 Nal, queth Josian, at that *sake*
 Never eft ne schel his heved ake.
 Beves of Hamtoun, p. 118.
 (3) Reason; cause. *Devon.*
 (4) Guilt; sin. (*A.-S.*)
 Synne and *sake*, shame and strif.
 That now over al the world is rif
 Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 6.
 Forjyve me that I dud you take
 Into bondes withouten *sake*.
 Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 32.
 (5) To forsake. Still in use.
 For *sche* *sakys* owre lay.
 MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30 f. 38.
 (6) To kill. (*A.-S.*)
 SAKELET. A little sack, or bag.
 SAKER. (1) The peregrine hawk. "Sacre a hauke, *sacre*," *Palsgrave*.
 (2) A piece of ordnance of three inches and a half bore, weight of shot five pounds and a half. According to *Harrison*, p. 198, the weight of the saker was 1500 lbs.
 We cam to Netley by the Gallion, whom we hayled with half a dozen *sacres*, and she us with as many. *MS. Addit. 5069.*
 The cannon, blunderbuss, and *saker*,
 He was th' inventor of and maker.
 Hudibras, l. ii. 335.
 SAKERINGE. The sacrament.
 SALAMANDER. A large poker; a circular iron plate used for culinary purposes.
 SALAMON. The mass. *Dekker's* *Lanthorne and Candle-Light*, 1620, sig. C. iii.
 SALANDINE. The caleydon. (*A.-N.*)
 SALD. Given; sold. (*A.-S.*)
 SALE. (1) Hall.
 Some thay sembled in *sale*,
 Bathe kysses and cardinale.
 MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130.
 When he had tolde this tale
 To that *semy* in *sale*,
 He hade wordis at wale. *Perceval, 1596*
 (2) To glad; to content. (*A.-N.*)
 Aod as the *snowe* from Jubler doeth falle
 Thorowe the force of Sagitarius bowe,
 And Zepherus doeth the *floures* *sale*
 On white blossomes when she doeth blowe.
 Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 29, f. 33.
 (3) To sell. Octovian, 1909.
 (4) The iron or wooden part of the collar of a cart-horse. *East.*
 (5) To set to sale, to offer to any one. *True Tragedy of Richard III.* p. 23. "To set to sale, *venalem habere*," *Coles*.
 Fayre bairlings, if you list to heere
 A mery jest your mindes to cheere,
 Then harken to this mery tale,
 Was never meryer set to sale.
 The Miner of Abington, n. d.
 SALERE. (1) A salt-seller. *Pr. Purv.*
 (2) A solere or upper chamber.
 They toke a basyn with watir elere,
 And they went up ynto a *salere*,
 Aod sett up a candille bryghte
 Ovyr the pyes gate fulle ryghte.
 MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 35, f. 136.
 SALES. The upright stakes of a hurdle.

SALET. A light helmet. (*A.-N.*) "Salct of harness, *salade*," Palsgrave.

There was shoyng of gonnys and arows plenty,
There was shoywng and cryng that the erthe did
quake;

There was hewyng of harness, peté, was to see,
For fere of that fray many man did shake!
There was tremelyng and turnyng, thayre woo did
wake;

There was hewyng of helmettes and *salettes* also,
Hit pleid God that season it shulde be so.

MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.

He never tawght his to weare nowther sword ne *salett*,
But to preche abroad withowt staffe, scrypp, or walett.

Baie's Kynges Johan, p. 52.

SALEWE. To salute. (*A.-N.*)

Wiehe on hir fete gunnen streit to goon
To Thesalle, and *saience* there the kyng.

MS. Digby 230.

SALE-WORTIL. Ready for sale.

SALFE. To save.

Thou saufe thi soules sare.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17. f. 222.

SALGHE. A sallow, or willow. "A salghe or
saly, *salir*," *MS. Dict. A. D.* 1540.

SALIED. Danced. *Becon*, p. 373.

SALISBURY-PLAIN. Aubrey, *Royal Soc. MS.*
p. 173, gives the following Wiltshire proverb:

Salisbury Plain,
Never without a thief or twain.

SALK. The swipple or shorter part of a thrash-
ing flail. *Yorksh.*

SALLE. (1) Soul. *Nomiale MS.*

To thi awyn *salle* be never on-kynd.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17. f. 52.

(2) Shall. Still in common use. Brockett
calls it a vulgarnism.

That he scholde quyte hym that dynt,
That he of his handes hynts;

Salle never this travel be tynt. *Perceval*, 91.

SALLET. A salad. *Hall*.

SALLIS. Hog's-lard. *Globe*.

SALLOT. Shall not. *North*.

SALLY. (1) A sallow, or willow. *West*.

Who that byldeth his house all of *sallow*,
And prikketh a bynde horse over the folowes,
And suffereth his wif to seke many halos,
God sende hym the bilise of everlasting galos.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 233.

(2) To move, or run from side to side; to pitch
forward. *Far. dial.*

(3) A tottering situation. *Saxse.*

(4) The serving, or pluffy part of a bell-rope.
Batchelor, p. 142.

SALLY-WITHY. A willow. *Hills*.

SALME. To sing psalms. It occurs in *MS.*
Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.

SALMON-GUNDY. Apples, onions, veal, or
chicken, and pickled herrings, minced fine,
and eaten with oil and vinegar. Hence a
nickname for a cook.

SALMON-SPRINT. A young salmon. *North*.
Minshew and Coles have *salmon-pele*.

SALSE. Sauce; seasoning.

SALSER. A salt-cellar. (*Lat.*)

SALSTER. A dealer in salt.

SALSUTTER. A kind of small fish, like a
toach, but stouter in the body. *West*.

SALT. (1) Maris appetens. Also, a leap in a
similar sense. *North*.

Then they grow salt and begin to be proud; yet
in ancient time, for the more ennobling of their
race of dogges, they did not suffer them to engender
till the male were foure yeare old, and the female
three: for than would the whelpes prove more
stronge and lively. *Topack's Beate*, 1597, p. 139.

(2) At the ancient long dinner-table a large salt
was placed in the middle, those sitting at the
upper end being *above the salt*, and were the
superior guests; the others were *below the*
salt. This custom is often metaphorically
referred to.

There is another sort worse than these, that
never utter anything of their owne, but get jests by
heart, and rob bookes and men of prettie tales, and
yet hope for this to have a roome *above the salt*.

Essays by Cornwallis, 1632, no. 13.

(3) A salt-cellar. *Far. dial.* "Salts of pure
beateo gold," *Middleton*, v. 491.

(4) Pointed language. "She speaks with salt,"
Citye Match, 1639, p. 15. "Salt, a pleasaunt
and merrie word that maketh folks to laugh,
and sometime pricketh," *Baret*, 1580.

SALT-CAT. Same as *Cat* (1).

SALT-COTE. A salt-pit. *Nomiale MS.* See
Harrison's England, p. 240.

SALT-EEL. A game something like hide and
find. The name of *Salt eel* may have been
given it from one of the points of the game,
which is to baste the runaway individual whom
you may overtake all the way home with your
handkerchief twisted hard for that purpose.
Salt-eel implies, on board ship, a rope's ending,
and on shore, an equivalent process. "Yew
shall have *salt eel* for supper," is an emphatic
threat, referring to the back rather than to
the belly. *Moore*.

SALT-GEM. A kind of crystal salt.

SALTIMBANCO. A mountchank.

SALT-KIT. A salt-box. *North*.

SALT-PIE. (1) A box for salt. (2) A building
of that form. *North*.

SALTS. Marshes near the sea flooded by the
tides. *Saxse*.

SALT-STOLE. Some kind of dish. "*Fercu-
lum*, a salt stole," *Nomiale MS.*

SALT-WAJER. A salvager; one employed on
the sea coast by the lord of a manor to see to
his rights of salvage, wreck, or waif. *Suff.*

SALT-WEED. Toad-rush. *Suffolk*.

SALUE. To salute, or greet. (*A.-N.*)

Launcelott forth wechys he
Unto the chambyr to the queene,
And sette hym downe upon his kne,
And *saue* there that lady shene.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 87.

Heyle, *sauiung* of seyntys in hevene.

MS. Cantab. Ft. li. 26, f. 5.

SALUST. Saluted. *Gawayne*.

SALUTARY.

Mervel ye not of this making.

I me excuse, hit ys not y.

Hit ys Goddus worde and his techyng.

That he tait a *salutary*.

MS. Douce 302, xv. Cent.

SALUTE. According to *Hall*, fol. 43, Henry V.

in his eighth year, "caused a new coyne to be made called the *salute*, wherein wer the armes of Fraunce, and the armes of England and Fraunce quarterly."

SALVAGE. Savage; cruel.

And yf ye wiste what I am,
And oule of what linage I cam,
Ye woude not be so *saluage*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 240.

SALVE. To save. It occurs in the *Triall of Wits*, 4to. 1604, p. 217.

It myghte *salve* hym of sore that sounde was nevere.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.

SAM. (1) To skim. *North.*

(2) To curdle milk. *North.*

(3) To put things in order. *Lanc.*

(4) To collect together. *North.* It is an archaism. See *Sammned*.

(5) To stand *sam* for one, is to be answerable for him, to be his surety.

SAMARE. The skirt of a mantan.

SAMBUKE. A kind of harp. (*Lat.*)

SAMBUS. A saddle cloth. *Warton.*

Sambuses of the same threde,
Thet wrought was in the heythen thede.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 115.

SAMCAST. Two ridges ploughed together. *Cumb.*

SAMCLOTH. A sampler. There was also a sort of jacket so called.

SAME. (1) *In same, together.* (*A.-S.*)

Theyseyde, "God be at yowre game!"

Heseyde, "Welcome elle *same*!"

He lete hymselfe then be gylid.

Theyseyde, "Syr, ys hyt thy wyll

To come and speke owre kyng tylle,

Wyth wordys meke and mylde!"

MS. Cantab. Fl. li. 38, f. 78.

That they myghte bothe in *same*

Wende to ther brother, the Pope of Rome.

MS. Cantab. Fl. li. 38, f. 242.

When these oster gan *saunen* glyde,

Withe vois and hydous hornys sowne.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 113.

(2) Shame; wickedness. (*A.-S.*)

And thou thou saie me ani *same*,

Ne shal I the nougt blame. *MS. Digby 86.*

SAMEKILL. So much; as long as.

SAMEL. Gritty; sandy. *North.*

SAMELIKE. Similarly. *North.*

And darkeden there in that den al that day longe,
Slepten wel sweetly *same* togadere.

William and the Werewolf, p. 67.

SAMENAND. Gathering together. It occurs in *MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.*

SAMI. Watery; soft. *Bede.*

SAMITE. A very rich silk, sometimes interwoven with gold or silver thread.

Or was ther any velvet cremenyn?

Or was ther any *samite* or satin?

Lodgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 25.

The mayden is redy for to ryte

In e fullre ryche sparcelymente

Off *samytte* grece with mykylle pryde,

That wrought was in the oryente,

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 111.

SAMMARON-CLOTH. A cloth between flaxen and hempen, finer than one, and coarser than the other.

SAMMEN-BRICKS. Half-burnt bricks. *East.*

SAMMODITHU. Tell me how you do. *Norw.*

"The form of greeting or saluting among the common people in Norfolk and Suffolk, and seems to signifie as much as, So maist thou thrive," Kennett, *MS.*

SAMMY. (1) A foot. *Far. dial.*

(2) A short stride, giving an unfair advantage in the game of leap-frog.

(3) Close; clammy; heavy; generally said of bread. *Solop.*

SAMNED. Assembled together.

Erlas, kloges, lase and more,

And fiftene kinges wet *samned* thore.

Reves of Hamtoun, p. 67.

Alle were they *samuede* eppone a daye,

With grete solace and mekille pleye.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 100.

SAM-OPE. Half open. *Devon.*

SAMPERE. Samphire. Elyot, 1559.

SAMPLARIE. Type; first copy. (*A.-N.*)

SAMPLARS. Young trees left for standers upon the cutting down of under-wood. *Oxon.*

SAMPLETH. A sampler. *North.*

SAMPSON. A drink made of brandy, cider, sugar, and a little water. *Cornw.*

SAMPSON'S-POSTS. A mouse-trap, so formed that the little animal when caught is crushed to death. The name is also given to a kind of notched post. See Harrison, p. 185.

SAM-SODDEN. Sodden, or coddled, applied to meat not dressed enough. *Dorset.*

SAM-SODE. Half sewed, speaking of an ignorant person, half witted, stupid.

SANAPPUS. Hand-napkins. "*Monuterygium*, a sanope," Nominale *MS.*

Towellus of Eylysham,

Whyth as the scrys fame,

Sanappus of the same,

Thus scryd that were.

Sir Degrevant, 1307.

SANCEBELL. A Saint's-bell, q. v.

And with a trice trusse up thy life in the string
of thy *sancebell*. *Nash's Piece Penniless, 1509.*

SANCITED. Ordained; ratified.

SANCOME. A quagmire. *Yorksh.*

SANCTIMONY. Holiness. (*Lat.*)

SAND. Sound. *North.*

SAND-BLIND. Nearly blind. It is the translation of *derline* in Hollyhand's Dictionary, 4to. 1593. Still in use.

SANDED. Short-sighted. *North.*

SANDENER. Red ochre.

Take powder of coperoset, and of *sandener*, of
eyther y-liche moche be weygt, and medle hem
welle togedyr, and do hem in the wounde.

MS. Med. Rec. xv. Cent.

SANDERS. Sandal wood.

SAND-GALLS. Same as *Galls*, q. v.

SANDGATE-RATTLE. A quick and violent stamping in vulgar dancing. *North.*

SANDISMENE. Messengers. (*A.-S.*)

Thou sees that the emperour es angerde a lyttile.

Yt seems be his *sandismene* that he es sore greved.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 16.

SAND-TOT. A sand-hill. *Somerset.*

SANDWEED. Common spurrey. *Norw.*

SANDY-BREAD. Gritty bread; bread made of meal insufficiently sifted.

SANE. A medical composition, described in MS. Line. Med. f. 308.

SANG. (1) *By my sang,* a North country exclamation of revenge, or defiance. From *par la sangue Dieu*. *Sang* is it, indeed it is.

(2) A handful of corn. *Devon*.

(3) A song. *North*.

*Sangis folre of selcouth ryme,
Englich, Frensch, and Latyne.*

MS. Ashmole 60, f. 5.

SANGAREE. Rack punch. Hence it is used as a term for a drunken bout.

SANGINARIE. The herb milfoil.

SANGING-EATHIER. The large dragon-fly.

SANGLANT. Sanginary. (*Fr.*)

SANGRAYLE. The holy vessel out of which the last Passover was eaten.

The knights of the table round,
The *angrayle* when they had sought.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 65.

SANGRE. Singing.

SANGRONIE. Blood-red colour. *Sangroene*, a person of that colour. "Sanguine in grain," Harrison's England, p. 160.

Off the *sangroene* also it is a syng,
To be demour, ryght curtes, and benigne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. l. 6, f. 140.

SANK. (1) A great quantity. *Cumb.*

(2) Blood. (*A.-N.*)

SANNOCK. To cry bitterly. *Sanny* is also in use. *East*.

SANS. Without. (*Fr.*)

SANT. Providence. (*A.-S.*)

Thay thanked God of his *sant*,
Alle the tother syde.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 134.

SANZACK. The governor of a city.

SAP. (1) Ale. *Sheff.*

(2) To drench. *Yorksh.* Sappy drinking, protracted and excessive drinking.

(3) To put a sop or toast into liquor. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

SAPE. Soap. *Nomiale MS.*

SAP-HEAD. A blockhead. *Craven.* Several glossaries have *sapscull*.

SAP-WHISTLE. A whistle made of a twig in sap, when the bark will peel off.

SAPY. (1) Moist; sodden. *West.*

(2) Sickly. (3) Foolish. *Var. dial.*

SAR. To serve; to earn. *West.*

SARADYN. The sardine stone.

Some were of *sarfers* and some of *saradyn*,
And some were *emrodys fyne*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ll. 30, f. 221.

SARCE. (1) Vegetables. *Essex.*

(2) A small hair sieve. "Sarce for spyce, *sas*," Palsgrave.

SARCELS. The extreme pinion feathers in a hawk's wing. *Holme.*

SARD. Putuo. "Go teach your grandam to *sard*," a Nottingham proverb," Howell, p. 17.

SARE. Withered; dry. In old writers it is *saur*. It is well though not generally known, that ash when green makes good firewood;

11.

and, contrary to all other perhaps, is bad for that purpose when dry. This is kept in mind by the following verse:

Burn ash-wood green, 'tis a fire for a queen;
Burn ash-wood *sare*, 'twould make a man *sware*.

(2) Tender; rotten. *Kent.*

(3) Much; very; greatly. *North.*

(4) Melancholy; bad; severe. *North.*

SARE-BANED. Stingy; unkind. *Yorksh.*

SARESBURY. Salisbury. (*Lat.*)

SAREY. Poor; pitiable. *Cumb.*

SARFIT. A table-cloth. *Devon.*

SARGENT. A sergeant. *Lydgats.*

SARGON. The fish gilthead.

SARK. (1) A shirt, or shift. *North.* It occurs in *Nomiale MS. xv. Cent.*

(2) A porridge-pot. *Yorksh.*

SARKLE. To harrow, or rake. "To sarkle, *sarrre*, *sarcular*," Coles. "To sarkle, to harrow, or rake over againe," Florio, p. 444.

SARLINISH. A kind of silk. *Skinner.*

SARMONDE. A sermon. *Var. dial.*

Your Lordships poore orator was commyng from the cathedral church of Sarum, about the houer of aseason of the clocke in the foote noone, from the *sarmonde*.
Chancery Bolls, Ff. 10, No. 53.

SARN. A sort of oath. *Salop.*

SARNICK. (1) Inanimate. *East.*

(2) A small quantity. *Suffolk.*

SARPE. A girdle. "With a riche *sarpe* and garter," Rutland Papers, p. 4. "*Saryys* of gold about their quarters," *Morte d'Arthur*, ii. 414. It also occurs in Hall.

SARPELERE. (1) A coarse packcloth made of hemp. *Glouc.* See *Lydgate*, p. 204, and *Tyrwhitt's Gloss.* in v. "*Sagestre*, a sarplar or canvas to wrap up wares," Coles.

(2) "A sarplar of wool, a pocket or half a sack of wool; in Scotland a *serphiath*, which contains eighty stone," Kennett MS.

SARRA. To serve. *North.*

SARRAD. Sewed. *Yorksh.*

SARRANT. A servant. *Somerset.*

SARRE. Sorer; more sore. (*A.-S.*)

SARRELICHE. Closely. (*Fr.*)

The knave taught her way *sarreliche*,
Thai ridden wel *sarreliche*.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 290.

It was made for Cleodelis

Stode on fot, and maid of his

Abouts him stode *sarreliche*.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 224.

SARS-A-MINE. A moderated and good-humoured sort of imprecation. *East.*

SARSENS. Round holder stones. *Wills.*

SARSIN. A Saracen. *Palsgrave.*

SARSNET. A thin slight kind of silk. "*Sarsenet sylke*, *taffetas*," Palsgrave.

But, quoth he, there is no reason why Mories smocks should be of *sarsenet*, seeing Joseph's breeches were not of silke.

Mar-Prelate's Epistle, p. 62.

SART. Soft; softly. *Devon.*

SARTIES. Certainly; indeed. *North.* Apparently a corruption of the old word *certes*.

SARTIN. Certain. *Var. dial.*

- SARTRIN. A kind of hoe.
 SARVER. A scuttler for a stable.
 SARY-MAN. An expression of pity.
 SASARARA. A corruption of *certiorari*, a kind of legal writ. *Var. dial.*
 SASIN. A reaping-hook. *Devon.*
 SASSE. A lock in a river.
 SASSIFAX. The meadow saxifrage.
 SASSLE. Sleepy; drowsy. *Somerset.*
 SAT. (1) Became. (*A.-N.*)

Chosen of God for to stynte oure stryfe
 Of all women by hirselfe alone,
 Wherefore it eat not hit to crye and grone.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 82.

- (2) Opposed. (*A.-S.*)
 SATE. Soft. *Dorset.* Hence *satepoll*, a soft-head, or silly fellow.
 SATER. Saturday.
 SATES. Quickset. *Salop.*
 SATISFYINGLY. Contentedly.

A long time before this, my wife and myself were admitted into the church at Kipping, with which we walked *satisfyingly* many years.

Lister's Autobiography, p. 50.

- SATLE. To fall; to hang down; to snhside; to sag. *Yorksh.*
 SATLED. Shackled; embarrassed.
 SATTEN. The name of a dog.
 SATTET. Quiet; settled. *Lanc.*
 SATTIE. Matted together. *Northumb.*
 SATTLE. To settle. *North.*

Wherefore hafand reward and compassions of oure disesse, we beseeke jow that ye late oure prayers *sattelle* in your hert, and helpe for to succour us now at oure nede.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 20.

- SATTY. A kind of frigate.
 SATURDAY-STOP. A space of time in which of old it was lawful to take salmon in Scotland and the North of England; that is, from evensong on Saturday till sun-rising on Monday. *Blount.*
 SAUCE. (1) Impertinence. *Var. dial.* Also a verb, to be saucy, to abuse.
 (2) To box the ears. *Yorksh.*
 (3) To garnish; to adorn. *Devon.*
 (4) To serve the same sauce, i. e. to treat in the same fashion.

After him another came unto her, and served her with the same *sauce*: then a third: at last she began to wax wair.

The Man in the Moone telling Strange Fortunes, 1609.

- SAUCE-BOX. A saucy fellow. *Var. dial.* In old English we have *sauceling*.
 SAUCE-JACK. An impudent fellow. Gifford apparently was unacquainted with the term. See *Mansinger, ii. 182.*
 Not Jacke of Dover, that grand-jury Jacke;
 Nor Jacke Sauce, the worst knave amongst the pack.
 But of the Jacke of Jackes, great Jacke a Lent,
 To write his worthy acts is my intent.

Tugator's Works, 1630, l. 113.

- SAUCE-MADAME. A dish in ancient cookery, described in the *Ord.* and *Reg.* p. 432.
 SAUCEPAN. To have the saucepan on the fire, i. e. to be ready to scold.
 SAUCER-EYES. Large prominent eyes.

- SAUCY. Dirty; untidy. *West.*

- SAUP. (1) Safe. (*A.-N.*)

The schelde of Pallas gan embrace,
 With whiche he covereth *sauy* his face.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 41.

- (2) To save. *MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii.*

- (3) The willow, or sallow. *Yorksh.*

- SAUPY. Wet, as land is. *North.*

- SAUGH. The sallow willow. *North.*

- SAUGHT. Peace; quietness.

They send it hymes sothely for saughte of the pople,
 Sckerly at that sesone with certayne knyghtes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 64.

- SAUL. (1) To beat. *Yorksh.*

- (2) The solid substance in the inside of a covered hut. *North.*

- (3) A kind of moth. *North.*

- SAULCERY. The department in the royal household which provided the sauces.

- SAULT. To assault; to attack. *Palgrave.*

- SAUM. To walk lazily; to go dreaming on; to repeat anything too often. *Var. dial.*

- SAUMBER. A covering for the arm.

Helme, and hrim, and hauberjoun,
 Sambers, quisers, and sketoun.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 111.

- SAUMPLE. An example.

By alle gode *sauemple* men may see
 That very God ys in forme of brede.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 47.

- SAUNCE-BELL. A sacring-bell. See *Sacring*

Now what is love I will the tell,
 It is the fountaine and the well,
 Where pleasure and repentance dwell;
 It is perhaps, the *sauing-tell*,
 That rings all into heaven or hell,
 And this is love, as I heere tell.

Heywood's Rape of Lucrece, l. 3.

- SAUNDRES. Sandal wood. *Sandali, albi, et rubri, et citrini, MS. Sloane 5, f. 10.*

- SAUNDRIS. Slanders.

I may stonde in thilke rowe,
 Amonge hem that *saunderis* use.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 74.

- SAUN-FAIL. Without fail. (*A.-N.*)

And went to London *sau fail*,
 Where the king, Sir Arthour,
 Was along with gre(t) honour.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 126.

- SAUNT. To disappear; to vanish. *North.*

- SAUNTER-WHEEL. A wheel which wheels facewise from a spur-wheel. *West.*

- SAUR. Urine from the cow-house. *North.* Hence *saur-pool*, a stinking puddle. "*Saur-pool, graveolens*," *Coles.*

- SAURIN. Vinegar. *Cumb.*

- SAUSEFLEMED. Having red spots or scales on the face. A medicine that "*helith sause-flemed vysagres*" is mentioned in a MS. of the xv. Cent. in Mr. Pettigrew's possession. It would appear from Arch. xxx. 412, to have sometimes engendered scabs.

- SAUT. At peace; at friendship?

Help, dame Sirith, if thou maust,
 To make me with the sueting *saut*,
 And ich wille geve the gift ful stark,
 Moni a pound and moni a marke.

Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 8.

SAUTE. (1) To jump. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To assault. (3) Ao assault.

Johoe and Moch and Wyllie Scathlok,

For sothe as I yow say,

This slew our men uppon our wallis,

And sautene us every day.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 130.

For ofte tymys men talen of here travayle,

Bothe of courtys and also of batayle.

Archæologia, xxi. 48.

SAUTER. The Psalter. (*A.-N.*)

SAUJT. Peace. (*A.-S.*)

Thel shul him take and deme to deye

Withouthen any saijt.

Curios Mundt, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 93.

SAVE. (1) The herb sage. (*Lat.*)

(2) To house hay or corn. *Devon.*

SAVE-ALL. (1) A kind of candlestick formerly used for burning the ends of candles. "A sort of candlestick contrived to make the ends of candles useful; metaphorice, a very stingy fellow," *MS. Devon Gl.*

(2) A child's pinafore. *Cornw.*

SAVEGUARD. A wardrobe. *Devon.*

SAVELICK. The excrescence on the hriar, so called because it is supposed by boys when worn about the arm to be an effectual charm against foggfog.

SAVELOYS. Large sausages.

SAVEMENT. Safety; protection. (*A.-N.*)

Save him fram cumberment,

And him again bring in movement.

Cy of Warwick, p. 134.

SAVERE. Saviour.

This like mayden good and mylde

Modir shal ben of a childre,

Of hir shal com monies Savere.

Curios Mundt, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 66.

SAVERLY. By saving. *Tusser.*

SAVERS. The boys' cry of *halces!*

SAVERTH. Savoureth.

Tharfore hys wysdom hys owne rede

Savert hys yn wyne and brede.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 66.

SAVETE. Safety. (*A.-N.*)

SAVIARDE. A kind of jacket, worn towards the end of the seventeenth century.

SAVOREN. To savour; to taste. (*A.-N.*)

SAVOUR. Knowledge. (*A.-N.*)

SAVOUROUS. Sweet; pleasant.

SAWCE. To make salt.

SAWCISTRE. A kind of sausage. "Lynke or sawcistre," *Pr. Parv. p. 306.* "A sawsyrlyng," *Nomiale MS.*

SAWDE. Hire; pay. (*A.-N.*)

I wolde ordeyn that everyche of you schalle have thirly m. men of armes for the whiche I schal paye thei sawde for this yere. *MS. Digby, 186.*

SAWDERS. Soldiers.

They sawyed over the salt see with sawderys manye.

MS. Gott. Coll. A. ii. f. 111.

SAWE. Speech; discourse. (*A.-S.*)

Then was that herd a careful man,

And never so sory as he was thao,

When he herd that sawe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 58.

SAWL. Drink; liquor. *North.*

SAWNDER. Alexander.

SAWNDEVERE. Sandever.

Anoynt the heved therwith yik daye til he be hale, bot schafe the hede at the begynnyng, and gere it blode, and powdere the scales with sawndevere. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 292.*

SAWNEY. (1) Liquor. *Yorksh.*

(2) A silly fellow. *Var. dial.*

(3) Lucky; fortunate. *North.*

SAWSE. To carve a tooth.

SAWSTIRE. A sausage. *Nomiale MS.*

SAWTER-CRAWN. A silly fellow.

SAX. (1) A knife. *Line.* "Nymeth joure saxen,"

Robert Glouc. Chroo. p. 125.

(2) A satchel; a small sack.

SAY. (1) Saw. (*A.-S.*)

To a clyfe of ston than rydyth hee,

And say the bore come for the see.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 68.

Thenne thel say that bare thel were,

In welthe and joye that were clad ere.

Curios Mundt, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 5.

(2) The same as *Assay* (4).

I bequeth mi body to the colde seler,

I wolde that a lady toke the say of me.

Wyl Bucke, p. 4.

(3) A delicate serge, or woolleo cloth. "Saye clothe, serge," *Palsgrave.*

(4) To try; to try on; to assay. As a substantive, a trial, a taste, a sample.

(5) An opinion. *Var. dial.*

(6) Give us something to say, i. e. give us a toast. *Kent.*

(7) Influence; sway. *North.*

(8) To say nay, i. e. to deny. Forby explains it, to refuse, to forbid.

(9) Song; speech. *Palsgrave.*

(10) Say of it, fast of it. *Suffolk.*

(11) Saint. *Gawayne.*

SAYMENT.

Torrent sayd, so mot I the,

And other sayment wolde I bee

Ore I take ordor of knyght.

Torrent of Portugal, p. 3.

SAY-NAY. A lamprey. *Lanc.*

SAYNE. Saint. "Sayne Johan the Evaungelist," *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 231.*

SAYSLANG. A long pole; a stang. It occurs in *Hollyband's Dictionary*, 1593. Also spelt *sayslang*, which is perhaps the correct form.

SAY-SO. A mere nominal advantage.

SAYSTE. Sawest. (*A.-S.*)

Ther dwellyth a yeaut in a foreste,

Soche oon thou nevert sawste are.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 64.

SAYJERDE. A sail-yard. Translated by *antenna* in *MS. Dictionary*, A.D. 1540.

SCAB. An ape; a baboon. Metaphorically, a poor worthless fellow.

This kinde of flatterry makes a whore take state,
Grown pocky ground, and in such port doth beare
her.

That such poore scabs as I must not come neere her.

Taylor's Forkes, 1630, B. 111.

SCABBARD. A mangy scabby person.

SCABLINES. Chippings of stone. *North.*

SCABRIDGE. The plant scabions.

SCABY. Stingy; shabby. *North.*

SCACE. Scarce. *Lydgate.*

SCAD. (1) Shed. MS. Devon Gloss.

And sayeth to day is venen schad
In holy churche of temporalle,
Whiche medeleth with the spirittalle.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq., 134, f. 84.

(2) A carcase; a dead body.

(3) The wild black plum. *Sussex.*

SCADDING-OF-PEAS. A custom in the North of boiling the common gray peas in the shell, and eating them with butter and salt, first shelling them; a bean, shell and all, is put into one of the pea-pods; whosoever gets this bean is to be first married. Generally called a *Scalding of Peas*. The company usually pelt each other with the pods. It is therefore called in the South *Peas and Sport*.

SCADDLE. (1) Thievish, generally in a petty way only; used in contempt. *Kent*.

(2) Confusion; mischief. *North.*(3) Timid; bashful; shy. *Yorksh.*

SCADE. Severed. *Gowayne.*

SCADWYS. Shadows; shady places. *Loca umbrosa in silvis*, Anglice *schadwys*, MS. Bih. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 18.

SCAFE. To run up and down; to wander; to lead a scampish vagabondly life: thus they say, "An't ye ashamed of yessen, *scaying* up and down about the country." *Line.*

SCAFTEL. A small spade or skuppit used in draining, and in out-hawling or feyng narrow bottomed ditches. It differs from a spade in not tapering toward the edge, and in having its sides slightly turned up. It has a cot for the handle like a scuppit. I never heard the word but in Suffolk, nor saw it but in Tusser. Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 352.

SCAFFERON. Part of the ancient caparisonment of a horse, mentioned in Hall's Union, 1548, Hen. IV. f. 12.

SCAFFLE. To scramble. *Somerset.*

SCAFFLING. An eel. *Chesh.*

SCAGE. To throw a stick. *Yorksh.*

SCAGGLE. Fearful; timid. *North.*

SCAGGY. Rough; shaggy. *Glouc.*

SCAIT. To have a diarrhoea. *Devon.*

SCAITHFUL. Given to breaking pasture. Also, liable to be run over by stock; as open fields, &c. *Norfolk.*

SCALADO. A scaling of walls.

Yet all their talke is bastinado,
Strong armado, hot escalado.

Taylor's Doge of Warre, p. 229.

SCALBEGRES. Herba Cristofori. List of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.

SCALD. (1) Scabby, particularly in the head. Hence used for mean, shabby, disgusting. A person infected with *lues venerea* was said to be scalded.

Other news I am advertised of, that a wold trivial lying pamphlet is given out to be of my doing.

Pierres Penitence, 1592.

(2) A multitude. *East.*

(3) A patch in a barley field scorched and withered up. *East.*

(4) To scorch. *Norfolk.*

SCALD-CREAM. Cream raised by beat. *West.*

SCALDING. Partial. *Oxon.*

SCALDRAG. One who boils rags.

For to be a laundress imports only to wash or dress lawne, which is as much impeachment as to cal a justice of the peace, a beadle; a dyer, a *scald-ragge*; or a fishmonger, a seller of gubbins.

Taylor, ed. 1630, ii. 163.

SCALE. (1) To spread; to disperse abroad.

North. The term is an archaism. It is found in Hall, Richard III. f. 15, "sodenly *scaled* and departed." The word occurs in Coriolanus, i. 1, but is there a misprint for *stale*, as distinctly proved by Gifford, and still more elaborately in Dyce's Remarks, p. 158. The observations of Brockett on this passage, which he quite misunderstands, lead me to observe that, with a few trifling exceptions, the very worst annotations on Shakespeare have proceeded from the compilers of provincial glossaries, to whom the philological student would be more deeply indebted if they would confine themselves to the correct explanation of words in actual use, without entering into subjects that require a distinct range of reading and study.

(2) To weigh as in scales. "A *scald* pottle," a pottle of the right measure.

Plague, not for a *scald* pottle of wine.

The Honest Whore, l. 1.

(3) To throw at fruit on trees, as apples, walnuts, &c. *South.*(4) To change. *Dorset.*(5) A very steep hill. *North.*(6) To beat. *Yorksh.*(7) To stir the fire. *North.*(8) A drinking-cup. *Somerset.*

SCALE-DISH. A milk-skimmer. *North.*

SCALE-IN. To plough in with a shallow furrow. *Norfolk.*

SCALES. The outermost cuts of a piece of timber with the bark on, not thick enough to be called planks. *Devon.*

SCALIS-MALIS. Cadiz. Skelton, ii. 195.

SCALL. A scale, or scab. (*A.-S.*)

SCALLAGE. A lich-gate. *West.*

SCALLARD. A scald-head.

SCALLEWORT. *Centrum galli*. List of herbs in MS. Sloane 5, f. 4.

SCALLIONS. A good beating. *North.*

SCALLOPS. An awkward girl.

SCALOUN. A shilling. Octovian, 1313.

SCALY. Mean; stingy. *Far. dial.* In some places it means mischievous, thievishly inclined.

SCAM. A spot, or stain. *North.*

SCAMBLE. To scramble; to shift. "Scamblingly, catch that catch may," Colgrave.

Thus sithe I have in my voyage suffered wracke with Uliasse, and wringing-wett scumbled with life to the shore, stand from mee, Nauasical, with all thy traine, till I wipe the blot from my forehead, and with sweete springs wash away the salt froth that cleaves to my soule. *Gosson's Schoole of Abuse*, 1579.

SCAMBLLED. Defeated; balked. *West.*

SCAMBLING. Sprawling. *Hereford.*

SCAMBLING-DAYS. Days in Lent, when no regular meals were provided, but every one scrambled and shifted for himself as he could.

SCAME. To hurt, or injure.

SCAMELS. This word, which occurs in the Tempest, and is most probably a misprint, has baffled all annotators on Shakespeare. *Seamell* is the generally received reading, but cannot be correct on account of the quantity of the first syllable. Mr. Dyce conjectures *staniela*, but surely a trisyllable cannot be right. Read *stannels*, and we may perhaps have the true word. "A stannel, *stannunculus*," Coles. If I recollect rightly, this was one of the conjectures proposed by Theobald.

SCAMINE. The scammony.

SCAMP. A great rascal. *Var. dial.*

SCAN. To scoff; to scold. *Decon.*

SCANDAL-BROTH. *Tca. Var. dial.*

SCANDRET. A drunkard. *Worce.* I give this word on the authority of an anonymous correspondent.

SCANT. Scarce; insufficient. Also an adverb, as in the following passage:

And whao thel wyl fighte, thel wille schokken
hem togidre in a ploomp; that yif there be 20,000
meo, men schalle not wemen that there be scant
10,000. *Maunder's Travels*, p. 222.

For mine owne part, I live not in such want
But that I este and sleepe, though coyne be scant.
Taylor's Works, 1630, B. 112.

SCANTELOUN. A carpenter's measure. See Romance of the Rose, 7114.

Do we wel and make a tour
With squyre and *scantoun* so even.
Cursor Mundi, *MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 14.
Soft, ser, seyde the skantyllyn,
I trow your thryft be wele ydonye;
Ever to cressyll thou arte io word,
And yet thou arte not worth a tord;
Fore ell the gode that thou gete myght,
He wyl spend it on a myght.

MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

SCANTISH. Scarce. *North.*

SCANTITY. Insufficiency. *East.*

SCANTLE. To become scanty.

The chynes of beefe in great houses are scantled
to bule cheins of gold; and the almes that was wont
to releve the poore, is husbanded better to buy
new rebatoes. *Lodge's Wit's Mirror*, 1596.

SCANTLING. A portion of anything, generally meant as a specimen. "Scanton of a clothe," Palsgrave. The size to which joiners intend to cut their stuff is called the *scantling*.

SCAPE. (1) A misdemeanour.

(2) To escape. (*A.-S.*)

Johan toke the munkes horse be the hed,
For sothe as I yow say;
So did Much, the little page,
For he shulde not scape away.
MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 46, f. 189.
xl. he had chaunged for oon,
Ther sleped but two away.

MS. Cantab. Ft. II. 36, f. 74.

(3) A trick, shift, or evasion.

SCAPE-GALLOWS. A bad fellow, one who has narrowly escaped the gallows. *Scape-grace*, a hair-brained fellow. *Scape-thrift*, a thriftless fellow,

Off fdlers, pedlers, fayle scape slaves,
Of tlnckers, turnecoates, tospot knaves,
Of thelves and *scapethrifts* many a one,
With bounding Besse and Jolly Joane,
Of idle boyes and journeymen,
And vagrants that the country runn.

MS. Hart. 1021, f. 92.

SCAPELLAR. A narrow piece of cloth worn by monks over the rest of their dress, reaching almost to the feet. "Skapplers and cootes," Skelton's Works, ii. 420.

SCAPLOREY. A scapulary.

SCAPPLE. To rough-hew, generally applied to stones. See Craven Gl. ii. 101.

SCAR. (1) Exposed to. *Sussex.*

(2) To scare, or frighten. *Line.*

(3) A scarecrow. *Palsgrave.*

(4) A bare and broken place on the side of a mountain, or in the high bank of a river. *North.* Ray explains it "the elf of a rock, or a naked rock on the dry land," and thinks it is the origin of the name of Scarborough. The definitions here given do not, however quite convey the ancient meaning of *scar*, which must be interpreted a *precipice*. "Verie doepe *scarrie* rockes," Harrison's Britaine, p. 93. *Searry*, fall of precipices, Craven Glossary, ii. 102. "A scar, cliff, *mons præruptus*," Coles. The passage in Shakespeare, "men make ropes in such a *scarre*," is difficult of explanation; hut the old text, obscure as it is, is certainly to be preferred to any emendation yet proposed. Mr. Knight's explanation is nearly as difficult as the text, and although, as he remarks, Shakespeare is accustomed to the use of strong metaphorical expressions, yet we may fairly doubt whether, in the whole range of his plays, such an unnatural and forced construction is adopted as in the passage printed with Mr. Knight's punctuation. Looking fully at the context, I would explain it thus. Diana, at the moment of uttering this speech, is on the point of pretending to yield to Bertram's wishes; she has combated his assurances of sincerity in the vows of love, but apparently struck with the urgency of his arguments, she says, *I see that men make ropes in such a scarre, that we'll forsake ourselves*; I see that men make reasons to assist their views even in such a barren difficult subject, that we will desert ourselves, and yield to them. Then comes the result, "Give me that ring;" and no further solicitation is necessary on Bertram's part, who wins "a heaven on earth," by producing arguments for a course which no proper reasons could justify, in short, by making "ropes in such a *scarre*."

He looked showte; thanne was he warte
Of an ermytage undir e shere.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 123.

Merry, even heaved over the *scarre*, and sent swimming toward Burtholme, his old habitation, if it be not intercepted by some scale, sharke, sturgeon, or such like. *Hoffman*, 1631.

(5) A shred, or piece. *North.*

SCARAB. A beetle. (*Lat.*)

With secret contemplation doth contemne the
base minds of such as, with the scorch fly, de-
lighteth only to live in dung and mire.

Greene's Planetomachia, 1585, f. 1.

SCARAMOUCH. The name of a famous Italian
posture-master, who in the year 1673 came
to act here in England, from whom all those
persons that perform feats of agility, and are
dressed in particular Spanish habits, bear that
as a common name. *Dyche*.

SCARBABE. A scarecrow. "Aod, like a
scarbabe, make him take his legs," Willy Be-
guiled, ap. Hawkins, iii. 329.

SCARBOROUGH. *Scarborough leisure*, no
leisure at all, Stanhurst's Ireland, p. 23.
Scarborough warning, no warning, or a very
brief one.

SCARBOT. A kind of beetle.

SCAR-BUGGE. A bugbear.

For sinne is no scar-bugge, and wee shall one day
finde it so. *Dent's Pathway*, p. 345.

SCARCE. (1) To sieve. Also, a sieve.

Take hert-borne, and brynne it, and bete it to
powder, and scarce it throw a *scarce*, and use it lik
days in thou be hale. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 292*.

(2) Sparrow; stinging. (*A.-N.*)

(3) To make one's self scarce, i. e. to go away.
A common phrase.

SCARD. A shard, or fragment. *Yorksh.*

SCARE. (1) To speed; to consume. *Suffolk*.

(2) Lean; scraggy; scanty. *East.*

(3) A cur to drive away pigs, &c.

(4) "I've got the scare of him," I have frightened
him so as to force him to do or prevent his
doing anything. We also say, "I have put
the scare upon him." *East.*

(5) Wild; timid; shy. *North.*

SCARE-A-JOB. A phrase implying that the
job will be nearly finished, and tantamount to
the expression "making it look foolish." *Essex*.

SCARE-BRAKE. A stick from a hedge? *Thoms'*
Anecdotes and Trad. p. 27.

SCARET-ROOT. The herb skirwort.

SCARF. A silken ornament hug loosely upon
any part of a lady's dress, tied on by a knight,
and worn as a mark of her favour. *To scarf*,
to wear loose, like a scarf; to cover or ban-
dage up.

SCAR-FIRE. An alarm of fire.

SCARIFIED. Frightened. *Var. dial.*

SCARIOT. Judas Iscariot.

SCARL. A scarecrow, or bugbear.

SCARMISHE. A skirmish; a battle. (*A.-N.*)

SCARMONY. A kind of spice.

SCARN. Dung of cattle. *North.*

SCARN-BEE. A dung-bee. *Westm.*

SCARNY-HOUGHES. A dirty drab. *Westm.*

SCARPED. Dried up, or parched, as whey is
fever the skin becomes dry and hard, it is said
to be *scarped*. Qo. a corruption of *scarfed*,
scarf being the outer skin. *Line.*

SCARPIN. A scorpion. "Scorpio, Anglice a
scarpyn." *Nominales MS.* f. 7.

SCARSE. To go away; to disperse.

The wyndy storme began in *scarce*,

The sonne arise, the wedir cleirch.

Greene, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 236.

SCARSTEE. Scarcity. (*A.-N.*)

And eke in me it is a grete penance,

Byth ryme in English hath such *scarstes*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 57.

And of grace let be no *skarsté*,

Good lady, that arte of grace welie.

Lodgegate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 19.

SCART. To scratch. *North.*

SCARTERS. The dugs of a cow. *Line.*

SCARTOCCIOS. Covers; folds of paper.

SCARVE. A contrivance for taking fish.

SCARVISII. Bright; clear. *Devon.*

SCARYWHIFF. Askew. *Somerset.*

SCASSENES. Scarcity. *Pr. Parv.*

SCAT. (1) A passing shower. *Devon.*

When Halden hath a hat,

Let Kenton beware of a *skut*.

Old Devonshire Proverb.

(2) To dash; to burst; to slap. *West.* Also
a substantive, a blow.

(3) Scared. *Essex.*

(4) Broken; ruined. *Cornw.*

(5) A couthouse. *West.*

(6) Go away! Get along! *North.*

SCATCH. (1) A horse's bit. (*Fr.*)

(2) A hedge of dry branches.

SCATCH-PAWED. Left-handed. *Essex.*

SCATE. (1) Diminution; injury.

Make hit long and large y-now, withoute any *scate*.

Caron, Flitton. p. 98.

(2) A light-beeled wench. *North.*

(3) To have a diarrhoea. *Glouc.*

SCATHE. Harm; loss; damage. (*A.-S.*)

"Ooe doth the scathe and another bath the
scorn," North Country proverb.

That, god Willekin, me reweth thi *scathe*,

Hourer Loverd sende the help raith!

MS. Digby 86.

I hit the ysturdy seven shylyng.

Have brok it wel to thi clothynge.

Hit wil do the no *scathe*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 46, f. 53.

SCATHEFUL. Destructive; pernicious.

SCATHERED. Said of feet iogrimed by
water and small coals getting into the shoes.
Northumb.

SCATLOE. Loss; harm; prejudice. *North.*

SCATTE. (1) Money. (2) Tax. (*A.-S.*)

SCATTERBRAINED. Giddy. *North.*

SCATTY. Showery. *South.*

SCAU. A fig. *Northumb.*

SCAUMY. Clear; bright; glossy. *North.*

This differs from the meaning given by Keoott,
who says "any imperfect disagreeable colour
is said to be scawmy, or of a scawmy colour."

SCAUP. (1) A bare thin soil. *Yorksh.* Also,
a lean scraggy persoo.

(2) Head; skull; scalp. *Yorksh.*

SCAUT. (1) To push violently. *West.*

(2) The pole attached to the axle of a waggon,
and let down to prevent its running back
while ascending a hill.

SCAVEL. Voracious; greedy. *North.* "Scavel,
avidus, vorax," Coles.

SCAVEL-AN-GOW. Confused talking. *Cornw.*

SCAVERNICK. A bare. *Cornw.*

SCAVILONES. Drawers; pantaloons. *Strutt.*

SCAW. The elder tree. *Cornw.*

SCAWBERK. A scabbard.

In the mydde off a booke sche heide a swerd,

Other scawberk hadde sche noon.

MS. Cott. Tib. A. vii. f. 40.

Biside that tresour lay a dragoun,

And thereon lay a swerd broun,

The scawberk comly corn. *Cy of Warwike, p. 348.*

SCED. The parting of the hair on a person's head. *Nominal MS. xv. Cent.*

SECEDE. To spill. *Lanc.*

SCELEROUS. Wicked. (*Lat.*)

Kyng Richard by this abominable and scelerous
ect, thinking hymself well relevyd bothe of feare
and thought, woulde not have it kept counsaill.

Hall, Richard III. f. 4.

SCCELLUM. A thief. A cant term.

But if e drunkard be unpiedg'd a kan,

Drawes out his knife, and basely stebs a man,

To runne away the rascall shall have scope;

None holds him, but all cry, Lope, *scellum*, lope!

Taylor's Works, 1630, li. 123.

SCENT. A descent. *South.*

SCII. For many or most words beginning with
sch, see under sh.

SHADONS. Young bees. *North.*

SCHALE. A scale; a ladder.

Sithen thou of Jacob arte the ryyte schale,

The wey of lyf, the ladder of holynesse.

Lodgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 28.

SCHAMELLE. A camel. "Camelus, Anglice
a schamelle." *Nominal MS.*

SCHEFT. The auncel-weight.

SCHEKINE. A chicken. "Pultus, Anglice a
schekyne." *Nominal MS.*

SCHELL. To overturn. *Line.*

SCHEME. A party of pleasure.

SCHERCHE. Church. *Sevyn Sages, 1823.*

SCHESELLE. A chisel. *Nominal MS.*

SCHISMS. Frivolous excuses. *East.*

SCHISM-SIOP. A dissenting chapel.

SCHOAT. A kneading trough. *Kent.*

SCHOCHE. To suspect. *Will. Wern.*

SCHOOL. (1) To put back the ears, as a horse
when provoked. *Var. dial.*

(2) A shoal of fish, probably a corruption of the
word shoal. *Line.*

SCHOOLING. Education. *Var. dial.*

SCHOOL-STREET. The university. *Oxon.*

SCHOUR. Battle; conflict.

The good Duc of Gloucester in the seson

Of the parlement at Bury beyng,

Was put to deeth; and ay sith gret mornyng

Hath ben in Ingeland with many a schour schour.

MS. Bod. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 98.

SCHREWARD. A rival; a rascal.

SCHROUGE. To press; to rub. *West.*

SCHYE. The sky.

I woodid I had the nymbell wynges

Of mylk-whyte dove that flys in schye.

MS. Ashmole 48.

SCHYLDEN. To bring forth a child. This
occurs in *MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 60.* "Puer,

Anglice a schyle." *Nominal MS.*

SCIENT. Learned. *Lydgate.*

SCIMMINGER. A piece of counterfeit money
of base metal rubbed over or cased with silver.
Kent.

SCIND. To wash. *Durham.*

SCINDARIZE. To break to pieces. *Ashmole's*
Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 415.

SCINK. A newt; a lizard.

SCIRTLE. Hasty; wild; changeable.

SCITTLE. Skittish. *Kent.*

SCITTURN. A shrewd turn. *Hants.*

SCL. For many words commencing with *sci*,
see under *st*.

SCLATYRE. To be negligent.

Sclatyre thy clothyth bothe schort and syde,

Passyng all mennes syde.

MS. Cantab. Fl. li. 38, f. 15.

SCLAU. To scratch, or claw. *Cornw.*

SCLAUNDRE. Slander. (*A.-N.*)

SCLEEZY. Said of cloth, when the threads are
irregular and uneven. *Devon.*

SCLENT. Glided?

A fote ynto the erthe hyt sciente.

MS. Cantab. Fl. li. 38, f. 113.

SCLISE. Discreet; cunning.

The knyghtes rydyn on horsys hye,

With wordes myld, feyre, and sclise.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 3.

SCLOWED. Scratched. *Devon.*

SCOAD. To scatter, or throw abroad any loose
earth, as mole-hills, &c. *Devon.*

SCOANES. Stones; pavement. *Cornw.*

SCOBY. A chaffinch. *Yorksh.*

SCOCHONS. Scutcheons. (*A.-N.*) "Schochen
a badge, escutcheon." *Palgrave.*

The scochenus of many knyght
Of gold and cyprus was l-dygt,
Brode besauntus and brygt. *Degrevant, 1481.*

SCOCKERD. Sappy, as timber. *East.*

SCODE. To scatter. *Cornw.*

SCODIRDE. Whizzed along?

The schafte scodirde and schott in the schire bycrue
And soughte thorowout the schelde, and in the
schalke rystes. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.*

SCOG. To brag; to boast. *West.*

SCOLL. Rubbish; the head of a quarry before
the strata appear. *Devon.*

SCOLAIE. To attend school; to study.

SCOLDING-STOOL. A cucking-stool. Mr.
Wright discovered the following entries in a

MS. register at Southampton, dated 1540:

Costes doon in makyng of the scoldyn stools:

Furste, paid for j. pece tymbre boughte of Robert
Orchere for the same stole, *zd.*

For carriage of the same frow Hille to the west
halle, *lijd.*

Item, for sawing of the same piece in liij. peeces,
viijjd.

Item, for liij. boltes and ij. planes of iron for the
same stole, *viid.*

Item, for the wheeles to convey the said stole by
commandement of the mayre, *liijjd.*

Item, paid to Robert Orchard for the makyng of
the said stole and wheeles, for liij. days labour to
him and his man, *zd.* the day, *summa liij. vjd.*

*Somma *xx. viijjd. ob.**

SCOLE. A weighing-scale. *Pr. Parr.*

SCOLLOP. To notch; to indent. *West.*

SCOLOPENDRA. A venomous serpent. Metaphorically used for a courtesan.

SCOMBRE. Stercoro.

Also when thei may noht *scombre*, then taketh the rote of a cawlwote, and putteth it yn oyle d'olyf, and put it yn his foundement. *MS. Bodl. 546.*

SCOME. To skim. *Skomyne*, Pr. Parv.

And do hit thane agryoe overe the fyre, and *scome* hit welle thane, and do hit in boxun.

MS. Med. Res. xv. Cent.

SCOMERFARE.

And with this noyse, and with this crie,
Out of a barge faste by,

Whiche hid was there on *scomerfare*,

Men sterten out. *Gower, ed. 1654, f. 181.*

SCOMPETE. To discomfit.

The Almayn be *scomfett*

Wythowte any more lett.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 157.

And yf yowre knyght happyyn soo

To be *scomfyt* or be sloo,

Or hyt wyll be may,

He wyll put hym yn yowre wyll,

To make yowre pees, as hyt ys skylle,

Wythowtyn more delay.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 77.

And spedde rygt well all his journey,

And *scomfete* his enemyes and droff hem out.

Chron. Filodun. p. 96.

After this bataille and *scomfite*.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 230.

And when the deere herd hym thus say,

Als *scomfet* he vanoysschet away.

Hampole, MS. Bures, p. 73.

And gif to goiste to batayl this orisone say,

And thou ne schalt not be *scomfete* that day.

MS. Harl. 2989, f. 96.

SCOMFISH. To discomfit; to oppress with heat; to stifle. *North.* Apparently connected with *scomfete*.

SCOMOWR. A cook's skimmer.

SCOMTHER. To scorch severely. *Cumb.*

SCONCE. (1) A blockhouse; a small fort.

Except thy head, which, like a *sconce* or fort,
Is barracado'd strong, lest wits resort.

Taylor's Workes, 1630, II. 73.

(2) The pavement. *Cornus.*

(3) A lantern; originally a light used for sacred purposes. "A sconce, or little lanterne," Baret, 1580. In the North of England the term is given to a kind of candlestick, with a tin back, hung against the wall.

(4) To conduct a jocular warfare of words; to carry on good-humoured raiillery. *North.*

(5) The head. A cant term. "A head, a pate, a nole, a *sconce*," Florio, p. 82.

(6) A screen. *Cumb.* Brockett says, "a seat at one side of the fire-place in the old large open chimney; a short partition near the fire upon which all the bright utensils in a cottage are suspended." In Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 102, it seems to mean some sort of stall on which switches were to be displayed.

(7) "To sconce, to eat more than another, *Winton*; to sconce, to impose a pecuniary mulct, *Oxon*," Kennett, MS. To sconce at Oxford, was to put a person's name in the College buttery books by way of fine.

SCONFIT. Discomfiture?

Joian lal in a castel

And segh that *scomft* everich del.

Beets of Hamtoun, p. 37.

SCONS. Cakes of barley-meal. *Cumb.*

SCOOP. (1) A shovel used by maltsters. The term is generally applied to an instrument used for scooping out anything.

(2) The neck and breast of mutton cut as one joint. *Devon.*

SCOOSE. To discourse with. *Somerset.*

SCOOT. An angle, or corner, generally a cornered portion of a field. *Var. dial.*

SCOOTER. A syringe, or squirt. To go like scooter, i. e. very quick. *East.*

SCOP. The scalp; the head.

If I get a knop upon the bare *scop*,

Thou canst as well shite as shoote.

Robin Hood, II. 32.

SCOPE. A kind of basin with a handle used for lading water. *Lanc.*

SCOPE-LAW. A space given to one in running a race. *Dorset.*

SCOPIOUS. Spacious; ample.

SCOPPE. Scoop; leap. (*A.-S.*)

SCOPPERIL. A playing with children, being a mould button with a hole in it, through which a piece of wood or quill is put for the purpose of spinning like a tetotum. *Line.* Metaphorically, a nimble child. Kennett has, "a scoppering or scopperell, a little sort of spinning top for boys to set up between the middle finger and thumb." The term occurs in a MS. Dictionary dated 1540.

SCORE. (1) Twenty yards. This was a common term in ancient archery and gunnery.

(2) Twenty pounds weight. *West.*

(3) The core of an apple. *Gloves.*

(4) A mark, or notch. *Var. dial.*

And for the hire of two horses to Weybridge, to survey the timber, 12d.; and 12d. paid divers men, for raising and turning the timber there to see the *scores*; and 12d. for the expenses of the accomplant and his servant, and their two horses there.

Archæologia, xxiv. 304.

(5) To beat so as to mark the skin, a common term in Devon.

Of the yeerde somtyme I stood in awe,

To be *scored*, that was al my drede.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 255.

SCOREL. A squirrel. *Pr. Parv.*

SCORER. A scout; a scourer.

The kyng, beinge at Notyngham, and or he came there, sent the *scorers* al aboute the contris adjoynynge, to aspie and serche yf any gaderyngs were in any place agaynst hym.

Arrival of King Edward IV. p. 7.

SCORING. According to Marshall, the Norfolk ploughmen have a singular expedient to prevent the soil when moist from turning up in whole glossy furrows, which they term *scoring*; for which purpose they tie a piece of strong rope-yarn round the plate or mould-board, which, by this means, is prevented from acting as a trowel upon the soil. See his Rural Economy of Norfolk, i. 139.

SCORK. The core of an apple. *Salop.*

SCORSE. To exchange. It is the translation

of *changer* in *Hollyband's Dictionary*, 1593, and is still in use.

SCORT-ABOUT. To disturb; to injure. *Warw.*
SCORTE. Scorn; derision.

SCOTCH. (1) To stop the wheel of a coach or waggon with a stone, &c. *Var. dial.*

(2) To cut slightly; to mince. Hence, metaphorically, to spare, to refrain.

For when they come to giving unto holy and necessary uses, then they will sticke at a penne, and scotch at a groat, and every thing is too much.

Dent's Pathway, p. 74.

(3) Out of all scotch, excessively.

(4) To amerce; the same as to dock in other counties; thus, when a labourer has not done work in quantity or quality to satisfy his master, the latter will say, "I'll scotch you for this." *Linc.*

SCOTCH-AND-ENGLISH. In Cumberland the game of *prisoner's base* is sometimes so called, in allusion probably to the border wars.

SCOTCH-FIDDLE. A fiddle thus played:—the fore-finger is the fiddlestick, which plays between the thumb and fingers of the other hand. *North.*

SCOTCH-FOG. A kind of misty rain. There is an old saying that "a *Scotch-fog* will wet an Englishman through."

SCOTCH-HOP. The game of hop-sotch. It is mentioned in *Clarke's Phraseologia Puerilis*, 1655, p. 322. Moor calls it *Scotch-hob*.

SCOTE. (1) A prop. *I. Wight.*

(2) A dragstaff. *Glouc.*

(3) To plough *na. Heref.*

SCOTH. To clothe, or cover up.

SCOTOMY. A dizziness in the head.

SCOTS. Scotch cattle. *North.*

SCOTTERING. A custom among boys of burning a bundle of pease-straw at the end of harvest. "In Herefordshire, boys at the latter end of harvest use to burn a wad of pease in the straw, which they call a *scottering*, and eat the pease being so parched," Blount.

SCOTTLE. To cut badly, raggedly. "How you have *scottled* that leather;" "the beef was *scottled* shamefully." *Wills.*

SCOTTLES. An amusement with boys, who pelt each other with the stubble of wheat pulled up with the earth about the roots. This is called "playing at *scottles*." *Suffolk.*

SCOUB. A rod sharpened at both ends used in thatching. *Northumb.*

SCOUL. To hurn fiercely; to look red, generally said of the sky. *Devon.*

SCOUP. To leap at prey. *Palgrave.*

SCOUR. (1) To scour a hedge, to deepen the ditch, and to breast up the hedge with the soil taken out. *North.*

(2) A shallow, gravelly part of a river. *Warw.*

(3) To clean out ponds, &c. *East.*

(4) A scouring, or beating.

(5) A noise; a tumult. *Somerset.*

SCOURGE. To sweep with a besom. *Kent.*

SCOURGE-METTLE. The instrument with which a boy whips his top. "Every night I

dream I am a town-top, and that I am whipt up and down with the *scourge* stick of love, and the *metel* of affection," *Grim the Collier* of Croydon, ap. *Dodaley*, xi. 206.

SCOURING. (1) A beating. *North.* It occurs in *Nabbes' Bride*, 1640, sig. H. iv, and earlier in the *Prompt. Parv.*

(2) A difficult affair. *Yorksh.*

(3) A diarrhoea. *Var. dial.*

SCOURING-STICK. A stick used in cleaning the barrel of a gun.

SCOUT. (1) A high rock. *Lanc.*

(2) A college errand boy. *Oxon.*

(3) A watchman. A cant term. Tassier has *scoutwatch*, ed. 1812, p. xxv.

(4) A small division of land. *West.*

SCOUTH.

And he get *scouth* to wield his tree,

I fear you'll both be paid. *Robin Hood*, l. 105.

SCOUTHER. An uproar; a confusion. *North.*

SCOUT-WATCH. A spy. See *Scout* (3).

SCOVE. To run fast. *East.*

SCOVEL. A baker's maulkin.

SCOVEN. The neck of lamb. *Somerset.*

SCOVING. "Scoving is shoving the harley forward in order for binding," MS. *Devon. Gl.*

SCOVY. Uneven. *Devon.* "Scovy wool, wool of various colours not duly mixt in combing or scribbling, but streaky," MS. *Devonshire Glossary.*

SCOWDER. A buntle; a confusion. *North.*

SCOWULE. A shovel, or shovel.

SCOY. Thin, poor, generally applied to silks or stuffs. *Cornw.*

SCOJIES. Scourges.

The her of his head is al to-drawe,

The body with *scopies* al to-flawe.

MS. Addit. 11307, f. 40.

SCRAB. (1) The crab-apple. *North.*

(2) To scratch, or claw. *East.*

SCRABBED-EGGS. A leuten dish, composed of eggs boiled hard, chopped and mixed with a seasoning of butter, salt, and pepper.

SCRABBLE. (1) To scramble. *Somerset.*

(2) To scratch with the nails. *Linc.*

SCRADGE. To dress and trim a fen-bank, in order to prepare it the better to resist an apprehended overflow. All loose materials within reach are raked together; and such additions as are to be had are procured, and so applied, as to heighten and strengthen the upper part on the side next to the flood. *Forby's East Anglia*, li. 290.

SCRAFFISCH. The cray-fish.

SCRAFFLE. To scramble; to struggle; also, to wrangle or quarrel.

SCRAG. (1) A ghost. *North.*

(2) Offal; remnants. *Yorksh.*

(3) A crooked forked branch. *West.*

(4) A lean, thin person. *Devon.* The adjective *scraggy* is common everywhere.

SCRAGGED. Hanged. A cant term.

SCRAGGLE. To scramble. *Dorset.*

SCRAM. Distorted; awkward. Also, benumbed with cold. *West.*

SCRAMB. To pull, or rake together with the hands. *Yorksh.*
SCRAMBED. Deprived of the use of some limb by a nervous contraction of the muscles. *Somerset.*
SCRANMISHIES. Scratches. *West.*
SCRAMP. To catch at; to snatch. *North.*
SCRAN. (1) A bag. *Wills.*
 (2) Victuals; food. *North.*
SCRANCH. To scratch. *East.*
SCRANCHUM. Crisp gingerbread. *North.*
SCRANNEL. A lean person. *Lanc.*
SCRANNY. Thin; meagre. *Var. dial.*
SCRANS. Scraps; refuse. *Dorset.*
SCRANT. To scorch. *Somerset.*
SCRAP. (1) To scratch. *East.* "To scrappe as a henne dose," *MS. Dictionary*, 1540.
 (2) A plan, or scheme.
SCRAPE. (1) To shave badly. *Var. dial.*
 (2) To bow, or make obeisance.
SCRAPE-GOOD. A miserly fellow.
SCRAPER. A bad fiddler. *Var. dial.*
SCRAPPLE. To grub about. *Oxon.*
SCRAPS. As well as in the common sense, this word is in Suffolk particularly descriptive of the small pieces of fat pork remaining after the operation of boiling, for the purpose of extracting the lard for store for domestic use. *Moor's Suffolk Words*, p. 334.
SCRAPT. Slightly frozen. *Devon.*
SCRAT. (1) To scratch. (2) Scratched. *West.*
 On the sege then asto y,
 And he *scratted* the fulle vyleynly.
MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 39, f. 158.
 And ylkane *scratte* othyr in the face,
 And thaire awen flesche of ryve and race.
Hampole, MS. B. 115.
 And *scratted* hur vysage alle with blood,
 And cryed nwt as sche were wode.
MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 39, f. 129.
 (3) A swaggerer; a bully.
 (4) The itch. *Salop.*
 (5) A miserly fellow. *West.*
 (6) An hermaphrodite. *North.* "A *scrat*, *hermaphroditus*," *Coles.*
 (7) Nearly worn out. *North.*
 (8) A rack for pigs. *Beds.*
SCRATCH. The stone which forms the stratnm immediately under the soil. *Line.*
SCRATCH-CRADLE. A game played by crossing thread or string between the two hands in a peculiar manner.
SCRATCHED. Slightly frozen. *Devon.*
SCRATCHINGS. The remainder of the fat, after it has been melted down into lard. *Worc.*
SCRATE. An old woman.
SCRATTLE. To scratch. *Var. dial.*
SCRAUK. To scratch. *Yorksh.*
SCRAWF. Refuse. *West.*
SCRAWL. (1) To crawl. *West.* "To scral, stir, *motilo*," *Coles' Lat. Dict.*
 (2) The young of the dog-crab, or a bastard sort of crab itself. *Line.*
 (3) Any things which have been thrown about in a disorderly confused manner are said in Hampshire to be *scratched*.

SCRAWLING. Slight; mean. *Heref.*
SCRAWLY. Thin, as corn. *Derb.*
SCRAWMY. Awkwardly tall; thin and ungainly; said of one, who is all legs and wings like a gilet pie. *Line.*
SCRAWN. To clamber up. *North.*
SCREAK. To creak, as a door, &c.
SCREDE. Shroud; dress. *Weber.*
SCREE. (1) A coarse sieve. *North.*
 (2) A precipice; a scar. *Cumb.*
 (3) To hollow out loudly. *Line.*
SCREECH. (1) The swift. *West.*
 (2) The missel thrush. *Var. dial.* The term was anciently applied to the screech-owl. "Strix, Anglice a schrych," *Nomina MS.*
SCREECH-OWL. The swift. *I. Night.*
SCREECHY. i. e. Scratchy, applied to land, when the *scratch* or rock is covered with a very thin layer of earth. *Line.*
SCREED. (1) Avoided. *Dorset.*
 (2) A narrow slip of land. *Line.*
 (3) The border of a cap. *Var. dial.*
 (4) Scrip. *Devon.*
 (5) A rent, shred, or fragment. *North.*
SCREEDLE. To scrune over the embers, to hover over them, covering them with one's coats as with a screen. *Devon.*
SCREENED. Sifted. *North.* A screen is a high standing sieve for cleansing corn.
SCREES. Small stones or pebbles. *North.*
SCREET. (1) Half a quarter of a sheet of paper. *East.*
 (2) Flexible; supple.
SCREEVE. To run with corrupt matter, as a wound, a corpse, &c. *Lanc.*
SCREFFE. The sheriff.
 When Ribben ynto the hall cam,
 The *scruffs* sone he met,
 The potter cowed of cortesy,
 And sone the *scruffs* he get.
Robin Hood, l. 88.
SCREIK. (1) To shriek; to scream. *Yorksh.*
 (2) The peep of day. *North.*
SCRETE. Slight; supple; limber.
SCREW. (1) A miser. *Var. dial.*
 (2) To have the stomach-ache.
 (3) A courtesan. A cant term.
SCREW-BOX. A kind of shell-fish.
SCREWDY. To crowd. *Beds.*
SCRIBBLE. To card wool. *Devon.*
SCRIBBLE-SCROBBLE. Scribbling. *North.*
SCRIBE. To write; to make marks with instruments, as carpenters. *North.*
SCRIDE. To stride. *Somerset.*
SCRIGG'D. Foreed; squeezed out. *North-amptonsh.*
SCRIGGINS. Apples left on a tree after the ingathering. *Glouc.*
SCRIGGLE. To writhe; to struggle. *East.*
SCRIKE. A scream. *North.* Also a verb, to shriek; to scream.
 Which lye in torments, yet die not,
 With manie wufull *scrikers*. *MS. Aethelce 208.*
 The deevens ay among on thaim sal stryke,
 And the synful tharwith ay crys and *skryke*.
Hampole, MS. B. 115, p. 214.

SCRIM. To crush; to hruise. *I. of Wight.*
SCRIMED. Shrivelled up. *Devon.*
SCRIMER. A fencer. (*Fr.*)
SCRIMMAGE. (1) A skirmish; hut now used for a general row. *Var. dial.*
Frynce Oufur at this skrymage for all his pryde
Fled full fast, and sought no ryde.
MS. Lansdowne 500, f. 10.
 (2) A mean dwarfish person. *West.*
SCRIMMITY. Stingy; close. *West.*
SCRIMP. To spare; to pinch. *Var. dial.*
Hence scrimption, a small pittance.
SCRIN. A small vein of ore. *Derb.*
SCRINGE. To shrink; to cringe. *Var. dial.*
SCRINKT. Screwed. *Cornw.*
SCRINT. To scorch or singe, applied generally to those substances that shrink together a good deal in hugging, as leather, parchment, silk, woollen, the hair, &c. *Somerset.*
SCRIP. A list; a slip of writing; a writing. *Script* occurs in Chaucer.
SCRIPTURES. Writings; books. (*A.-N.*)
SCRIT. A writing; a deed.
A scrit of covenant I-mad ther was
Bytwene me and Sathanas. MS. Addit. 11307, f. 98.
He dyde on hys clothyng astyte,
And to Seynt Jhone he wrote a skryte.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 46.
SCRITCH. To shriek. *Devon.* The thrush is called a *scrifek* from its noise.
SCRITHE. To writhe about.
SCRITTICK. A mite of money. *South.*
SCRIVE. (1) To describe. *Palgrave.*
 (2) To shriek; to scream. *North.*
SCRIVENER. A writing-master. *Scriveines*, writers, transcribers. (*A.-N.*)
SCRIVING-IRON. An instrument used for numbering trees for sale.
SCROBBLE. To scramble. *West.*
SCROFF. Refuse of wood. *Dorset.*
SCROG. A stunted hush. *North. Scroggy*, abounding in underwood. "The wey toward the cité was stony, thorny, and *scroggy*," *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 18. "*Scrogs*, blackthorn," Kennett, *MS. Lansd.* 1033.
SCROGLINGS. The small worthless apples which are left hanging on the tree after the crop has been gathered. *Worc.*
SCROGGY. Twisted; stunted. *East.*
SCROG-LEGS. Bandy legs. *Norf.*
SCROME. To walk awkwardly. *North.*
SCROOBY-GRASS. Scurry-grass. *North.*
SCROODGE. A crush. *North.*
SCROOF. Dry scales, or scabs. *Lanc.*
SCROOP. To creak. *West.*
SCROUGE. To crowd; to squeeze. *Var. dial.*
SCROW. (1) To work hard. *North.*
 (2) Uproar; confusion. *Yorksh.*
 (3) Cross; angry; surly. *Wilts.* Ray gives it as a Sussex word. At Winchester I heard an ugly woman described as looking *scrow*, apparently without any reference to the temper.
 (4) A roll, or scroll. *Palgrave.*
He is so pulld that he may not grow,
Cowturfetid in a figur and payntid in a scrow.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 53.

SCROWL. To hroil, or roast. *Devon.*
SCROW-ROW. An uproar. *North.*
SCROYLE. A mangy fellow. A term of contempt used by Shakespeare and Jonson.
Then upon Salbath dayes the scroyte beginses,
With most unhallowed hands, to weed up sinnes,
Taylor's Works, 1630, lib. 11.
SCRUB. A mean fellow. *Var. dial.*
SCRUBB. To get rid of. *Devon.*
SCRUBBADO. The itch. A cant term.
SCRUBBED. Squallid; mean; shabby.
SCRUCE. A truce at play. *East.*
SCRUDDY. Short; dwarfish. *North.*
SCRUDE. To ruh.
SCRUDGE. A courtesan. *Devon.*
SCRUFF. "A kind of fuel which poor people, when firing is dear, gather up at chiding water in the bottom of the Thames about London, and consists of coal, little sticks, cockle-shells, and the like," Blount.
SCRUGGLE. To struggle. *Palgrave.*
SCRUMP. (1) Crisp. *South.*
 (2) To craunch. *Somerset.*
 (3) To double up. *Devon.*
SCRUMSHUS. Stingy. *Suffolk.*
SCRUNCH. To craunch. *Var. dial.*
SCRUNCHLIN. A small green shrivelled apple stunted in its growth. *West.*
SCRUNT. An overworn wig, besom, &c.
SCRUNTY. Short; stunted. *North.*
SCRUPULOUS. Doubtful.
SCRUSE. A truce. *Suffolk.*
SCRUSIL. A handy, or elnh. *Devon.*
SCRUTCHELL. Refuse of wood. *Sussex.*
SCRUTHING-BAG. A coarse bag through which cider is strained. *West.*
SCRY. A flock of wild fowl.
SCRYE. To descry. *North.*
I knewe never mane so wys,
That coult telle the scryue,
Ne scrye the metys of prys
Was servyd in that sale. Degrevant, 1600.
SCRYLE. Couch-grass. *West.*
SCRYVED. Emitted purulent matter. Still in use in Lancashire. See *Screeve*.
His woundis scryved and stille he lay.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 91.
SCUCH. A hanging-shelf. See *Withals' Dictionary*, ed. 1608, p. 136.
SCUD. (1) To spill. *Devon.*
 (2) To clean with saliva. *Yorksh.*
 (3) A slight rapid shower. *Var. dial.*
 (4) A scab. *Devon.*
 (5) A scud of larks is a small number, less than a flock. *Oxon.*
SCUDDER-OF-FLAME. Same as *Scud* (3).
SCUDDICK. Anything of very small value; of the smallest worth. *North.*
SCUE. Shade; shadow. *Dunelm.*
SCUFF. (1) Or *scruff* of the neck, is the back part of the neck; it is generally used when a person seizes another by that part. *North.*
 (2) To shuffle in walking. *West.*
SCUFFIN. Same as *Fruigan* (1).
SCUFFLE. (1) A linen garment worn by children to keep their clothes clean; a pinafore;

a coarse apron worn by servants when doing dirty work. *Sussex*.

(2) A garden hoe. *Salop*.

(3) To scuffle out one's shoes, to kick them out as if always at football. *West*.

SCUFFLER. A sort of plough, with a share somewhat like an arrow-head, drawn by a horse betwixt the ridges where turnips have been drilled, to root out the weeds; thus acting like a Dutch hoe, but on a larger scale. *Lincol.*

SCUFFLINGS. Refuse of wood. *East*.

SCUFTER. To hustle; to hurry. *Cumb.*

SCUG. (1) To hide; to take shelter. *North.* As a substantive, a place of shelter.

(2) The declivity of a hill. *Yorksh.*

(3) A squirrel. *Hampsh.*

SCUGGERY. Secrecy. *Yorksh.*

SCULK. (1) An impure person. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A company of foxes.

SCULL. (1) A shoal. Generally of fishes, but Lilly mentions "a scul of pheasants," ed. 1632, sig. X. xii. "Skulles of herrings," Hollinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 139.

Into y^e town of Rochell, they say, God hath sent a skull of fish for their relief, as he did miraculously when H. y^e 3^d besieged it. *MS Harl. 388.*

(2) To scold. *Devon.*

SCULSH. Rubbish, but most generally used with reference to the unwholesome things children delight to eat, lollipop, &c. *Kent.*

SCULVERING. Low; skulking. *Lincol.*

SCUM. (1) To mow. *Suffolk.*

(2) To strike any one on the mouth.

SCUMBER. To dung. A hunting term, applied properly to foxes. It is frequently written *scummer*, as in Florio, p. 72.

But he that gaines the glory here,

Must *scumber* furthest, . . . most clear.

Museum Delicæ, 1656, p. 6.

SCUM-FELLOW. A very low person.

SCUMMER. (1) Wonder. *Somerset.*

(2) To dash, or smear. *West.* Also, *ventrem exonerare*. "A skumming of a dog," Florio, p. 475, in v. *Schinchimurra*.

(3) A fire-shovel. *Yorksh.*

SCUN. (1) To reproach in a public manner, with a view of exposing to contempt or shame. *Somerset.*

(2) To throw a stone. *North.*

(3) To shun; to avoid. *Devon.*

SCUNNER. (1) To loathe; to shun. *North.*

(2) To notice; to observe. *Northumb.*

SCUNNING. A disease of the heart.

SCUPPERT. Spoken of leaves of trees that are turned black, and crumpled up with frost or blight. A Herefordshire word, according to Urry's MS. additions to Ray.

SCUPPIT. A shovel, or spade, of uniform width, the sides turned a little inward. A spade tapers toward the cutting edge. The tiller handles too differ, the scuppit having merely a cot on the top of the tiller, and the spade having the top of its tiller perforated, which is called an eye tiller. The scuppit is sometimes used for digging as well as the spade, but is not so suitable for flag or strong land. *Moort.*

SCUR. To move hastily. *Yorksh.*

SCURE. To secure. *South.*

SCUREL. A rabbit. "*Sirogrillus, scurellus, scurelle*," Nominate MS.

SCURGE. A whip for a top.

SCURRAN-TOP. A peculiar kind of top formerly used at a game called *scurran-neggy*, which was much in vogue in Cumberland during the last century. MS. Glossary in my possession.

SCURRICK. A small piece. *Yorksh. West.* Sometimes *scuddick*, and perhaps more generally *scrittick*, an stom.

SCURRIFUNGE. To lash tightly. Also, coire carnaliter. *Devon.*

SCURRY. (1) To scour in pursuit. *East.*

(2) To hasten away. *Var. dial.*

SCURVY-ALE.

But to conclude this drinking alye tale,

We had a sort of ale called *scurry ale*.

Taylor's Works, 1630, l. 125.

SCUSE. To excuse. *Var. dial.*

SCUT. (1) The tail of a hare or rabbit. The hare itself was also so called. Also, to dock an animal's tail. Still in use.

(2) Short, as a garment, &c.

SCUTCH. (1) Couch grass. *West.*

(2) To strike or beat slightly. *Yorksh.* Pegge has *scuteh'd*, whipped.

(3) To cleanse flax. *Worc.*

SCUTCHELL. A long dark passage. *Lincol.*

SCUTCHEON. A key-stone. "A *scutcheon* in the midst of a vault, where all the course of the carved stones or timber doth resort," Holbyband's Dictionary, 1593.

SCUTE. (1) A scute was declared to be worth half a noble by a proclamation of Henry V., printed in Hall, f. 37. "*Scute*, a present of money," Devonshire Glossary.

(2) A reward; a gift. *Dorset.*

SCUTLIN. A small apple patty; a taffata tart. *Winton.*

SCUTTER. To have a diarrhoea. *North.*

SCUTTLE. (1) To walk fast. *Lincol.*

(2) A small piece of wood, pointed at both ends, used at a game like trap-ball. *Chesh.*

(3) A shallow basket or wicker bowl, much in use in the barn, and in other departments of husbandry. "A *scuttle*, doser, basket to carrie on the backe," Cotgrave in v. *Hotte*.

(4) A dish, or wooden platter.

SCUTTLES. The hatches of a ship at which the goods are let down.

SCUTTY. Short in stature. *Yorksh.*

SCUTTY-WREN. The wren. *West.*

SCWON. Shone; glittered.

In a cloud off blew,

Hyd did never renewe

The spere

But evere in one

Bryght hyt *scwon*

Stremeyt clere. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6.

SCY. A scythe. *Cumb.*

SE. A seat; a kingdom. (*A.-N.*)

And ryte forthwith the aungelle tarieth nougt,
But heide his way from the see of glorye.

Lodgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 131, p. l.

Under the foot of mount Mambri,
There he chews to sette his ee.

Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 16.

SEA. A large number or quantity of anything.
Sussex.

SEA-ADDER. The pipe-fish. *Cornw.*

SEA-BEANS. Small black pebbles. *Devon.*

SEABLE. Visible; to be seen.

SEA-BOTTLE. Many of the species of the seawrack, or *fucus*, are called *sea-bottles*, in consequence of the stalks having round or oval vesicles or pods in them; the pod itself.

SEA-CROW. A cormorant. *South.*

SEAKY. Boggy; wet. *Salop.*

SEAL. Part of horse armour.

SEALE. (1) The sallow. *Yorksh.*

(2) A furnace for boiling salt.

SEALED-DOVE. A dove with the eyelids sown up, in which state she rises perpendicularly till her strength is quite exhausted, and then falls down lifeless.

Thy windows all are shut in this dark cave;

Thy eyes clos'd up; and when, like *sealed dove*,

Thou fain wouldst flutter upward, light to have,

This flesh to thee united will not move,

But draws thee back, and clips thy soaring wings,

Or et thy loftist pitch thee downward flings.

Clobery's Divine Glimpse, 1669, p. 78.

SEAM. (1) A horse-load of wood. Ray gives this as a *Sussex* word, but it seems to have fallen out of use in that county. See, however, Marshall's *Rural Economy of the West of England*, i. 398, who gives it as a *West Devonshire* word.

(2) A strata of coal. *North.*

(3) Lard. *North.* "Cold meat fried with hogs *seame*," Cotgrave in v. *Gramoure*. "Seme for to frye with, *seyn de pourreau*," Palsgrave.

(4) A quarter of an acre. Also, a quarter of corn. *South and East.*

(5) A horse-load. *Cornw.*

SEA-MALL. A bird thus described by Holme, "The hill white, but yellow towards the tip, bending towards the point; the feet of a pale green, claws black."

SEAM-RENT. Ragged; very shabby. As a verb, to unsew or make ragged.

SEAMS. The marks of the smallpox.

SEAM-SET. A shoemaker's instrument for smoothing the seams of boots and shoes.

SEAN. (1) A sort of net. *Linc.* Polwhele describes it a pilehard net, and a very large net used in Hampshire for catching mackerel and herrings is so called. "Sean, or seyn, a great and very long fish net," Howell.

(2) Soon. *North.*

SEA-NAG. A ship. *Westm.*

SEA-PINK. The plant thrift. *Yorksh.*

SEA-PYE. The oyster catcher. *Drayton.*

SEAR. (1) The yellow betwixt the beak and the eyes of a hawk. *Berners.*

(2) Dry; withered. "Seare and saplesse leaves," Dekker's *Knight's Conjuring*, p. 53.

Whereas her fresh flourishing prime would brook
It to be imbraced by thy seare and saplesse armes.

The Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 26.

(3) The touchhole of a pistol. Hence used

metaphorically for the pudendum muliebree. *Light of the seare* is, of course, equivalent to light-heeled, loose in character. *Tickle of the sear*, wanton, immodest. The commentators have never yet satisfactorily explained a passage in Hamlet, ii. 2, "the clown shall make those laugh, whose lungs are tickled o' the sear," i. e., those whose lungs are wanton, or excited to laughter by coarse ribaldry. That this is the correct explanation there cannot, I imagine, be the slightest doubt. "Discovering the moods and humors of the vulgar sort to be so loose and tickle of the sear," Howard's *Defensative*, 1620, ap. Douce, ii. 230. These senses of the word have never before been developed.

Even as a pistole that is ready charged and bent,
Will flie off by end by, if a man do but touch the seare.

Lambard's Perambulation, 1596, p. 452.

She that is feyre, lusty, and yonge,

And can comon in termes wyth fyled tonge,

And wyll shyde whysperynge in the eare,

Thynke ye her taylor is not lyght of the seare.

Commons Secretary and Jalousie, n. d.

SEARCHER. A fine sieve; a strainer.

SEARCH. (1) A tent, or probe.

(2) To penetrate. *Var. dial.*

SEARCHERS. Persons appointed to examine corpses, and report the cause of death.

SEARCHING. Keen; piercing. *Var. dial.*

SEARSINGS. Siftings; cleanings.

When your three *searings* be done after my love,
Then breake the stone as you did before.

Aschmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 406.

SEARY. Thin, or worn. *Devon.*

SEASON. (1) To seize or pounce on anything as a hawk does.

(2) "Admisera, seasoning of a cow, and coverynge of a mare," Eliote's *Dictionary*, 1559.

SEAT. (1) The summit of a mountain.

(2) A number or nest of eggs; on which they set poultry. Thus they say: "I'll give you a *seat* of eggs." "I found in the stable, &c., a *seat* of eggs I did not expect." *Linc.*

SEATER. A piece of cloth worn so thin, as to be almost in a hole, is said to be "all in a *seater*." *North.*

SEAT-RODS. Hazel twigs. *Salop.*

SEAU. A water-pail. *North.*

SEAVE. A gown. *Somerset.*

SEA-VELE. A seal.

The sea calfe, in like manner, which our countrymen for brevity sake call a *seale*, other more largely name a *sea veile*, maketh a spoile of fishes betweene rocks and benches, but it is not accounted to the catalogue or number of our English dogs, notwithstanding we call it by the name of a sea dog or a sea-calfe.

Topseell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 171.

SEAVES. Rushes. *Var. dial.* "A seave, a rush that is drawn thro' in dripping or other grease, which in ordinary houses in the North they light up and burn instead of a candle," Kennett, *MS. Laned*, 1033.

SEA-WARE. Sea-weed. *Northumb.*

SEAWL. Wet stuff. *Lanc.*

SEAWSE. To strike a person over the face. *Lanc.*

SEAWTERYED. A stupid fellow. *Lanc.*

SECATOUR. An executor.

Then is he a traytour,
Fore he trustys to his secatour,
He schuld his soules accour. *MS. Douce 302, f. 2.*

Wyse mon if thou art, of thi god

Take part or thou hense wynde;

For if thou leve thi part in thi secatures word,
Thi part non part at last end. *Reliq. Antiq. 1314.*

SECCELED. Sickened. *Will. Werw.*

SECHAN. Such a one. (*A.-S.*)

SECHIE. To seek. (*A.-S.*)

By dereworthy God, sayd Robyn,

To seeke all Eng lond thorowe,

Yet founde I never to my pay,

A moch better borowe. *Robin Hood, l. 13.*

SECHETH. Visits. *Weber.*

SECK. (1) Sueh. *North.*

(2) A sack. Still in use.

(3) To seek. *Yorksh.*

SECKERLY. As usual. *North.*

SECKET. A term of contempt, addressed generally to a child. *Line.*

SECKING. Canvas for sacks. *North.*

SECONDS. Second-rate flour. *Var. dial.*

SECREE. Secret. (*A.-N.*)

SECRET-HOUSE. A country-seat.

SECT. (1) Sex. Very common.

(2) A suit. (*A.-N.*)

(3) A small hammer, sharp on one end of the iron part, used in chipping large stones, &c.

SECTURE. An executor. *Palgrave.*

That that comed in the sectures bondes.

MS. Rawl. xv. Cent.

SECURE. Sure; certain; positive.

SEDE. To produce seed. (*A.-S.*)

SEDEKINE. A sub-dean.

SEDGELY-CURSE. A horrible imprecation, thus given by Howell,—"the devil run through thee bootied and spurred with a scythe on his back."

SEDIKE. A sea-ditch, or sea-water creek.

SELED. Lulled to sleep.

SEDOCKE. The berh brank-uraine.

SEDOW. The fish aurata. "*Aurata*, Anglice a sedow," *Nominale MS.*

SEDULL. A schedule.

Yes, if I should gather up all inconveniences in heape, I should not be satisfied with a *sedull*, but write a whole volume. *Don Simonides, 2d Part, 1584.*

SEDYR. Cider. *Prompt. Pare.*

SEE. (1) Saw. *laumbras*, 604.

The nativity according to our modern authors, is one of the best that ever I see, but according to our method it is a very evil one, and yet I do beleive there is not one artist in 40 can give any reason for his death at that time, or why he should dye of a consumption, seeing the ascendant is no ways afflicted. *Bishop's Marrow of Astrology, p. 64.*

(2) The sea. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To make a see of it, i. e., to be able to see. *Oxon.*

(4) To look on; to protect.

Now God you save, our queen, madam,

And Christ you save and see;

Here you have chosen a new true love,

And you will have none of me.

Balleted of Sir Aldingar.

(5) *To see the devil*, to get tipsy. *To see the back of anything*, to get rid of it.

SEECH. A land-spring. *Clesh.*

SEED. Saw. *Var. dial.*

SEED-BIRD. The water-wagtail. *North.*

SEED-COD. A seed-lip, or basket out of which seed-corn is sown. *Var. dial.* "*Saticulum*, a seedclippe," *Nominale MS.*

SEEDNESS. Seed-time. *Yorksh.* Called *seeday* in Herefordshire.

SEEDS. Young grasses; land newly laid to grass. *Staff.*

SEEDSMAN. A foreman on a farm, whose duty it is to sow the corn. *South.*

SEEDY. Poor and miserable-looking. The term is used by Goldsmith.

SEEING-GLASS. A looking-glass. *North.*

SEEK. (1) To seek, i. e., at a loss.

(2) To stareh clothes. *Somerset.*

SEEKING-RAKE. A small-toothed rake.

SEEL. (1) See *Sealed-Dove*.

(2) Good fortune; happiness. (*A.-S.*)

Now doghty, now in dowe,

Now in sorow, now in seole.

MS. Cantab. Fc. II. 36, f. 25.

(3) To waioscot. *Harrison*, p. 187.

(4) A sieve. *Lanc.*

SEELN. Seldom. *Lanc.*

SEELS. The wooden exterior of the collar of a cart-harness. *East.*

SEELY. Simple; silly; harmless. (*A.-S.*)

SEEM. To think, suppose, imagine. "I seem 'tis a terrible longsome time." *Devon.*

SEEMEY. Seemly. *Coles.*

SEEN. (1) A cow's teat. *Kent.*

(2) Experienced; skilled. "Excellentlie seeme in the Greeke and Latine toongs," *Harrison's Britaine*, p. 23.

SEER. (1) Sure. *North.*

(2) An overlooker. *Somerset.*

SEERGYNG. A searching; an examination.

SEE-SAW. A kind of swing, formed of a plank on a fulcrum.

SEEST. *Seest thou me* is apparently a game at the dice or tables.

Wonder it is to see how the Frenchmen juggle with this phantastical law, following the crafty hearers, which use a play called *seest thou me*, or *seest thou me not*. *Hall, Henry F. l. 4.*

SEE-TRE. Cloth worn till it is threadbare, i. e., see-through. *North.*

SEEVY-CAP. A cap made of rushes.

SEFYNT. Seventh. (*A.-S.*)

The sefynt heven, an sey the story,

Is paradys after purgatory.

MS. Ashmole's 61, f. 83.

SEG. (1) A castrated hull. *North.*

(2) To totter; to give way. *See Sag.*

SEGE. (1) A seat. (*A.-S.*)

One softe sege was ha sett,

Amonge grete lordes at the mete,

And seruede of many richz brede.

The chylde was sett with grete honoure

Bytwixe the kyng and the emperoure,

His mete thay gane hym schrede.

Oeterian, Lincoln MS.

A *sege* was ordeyned for hem thre
To beholds alle the pryvyte
Of that holy Sacrament.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 66.

On softe *seges* was sche sett.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 36, f. 89.

- (2) A jakes. *MS. Arund. 249, f. 88.* It was used for stool in all senses of that word, even the dirtiest, as in the Tempest, ii. 2. "*Latrina*, a siege nr jakes," Elyot, ed. 1559.

- (3) A man; a knight. (*A.-S.*)

And whan the batelle enjoined,
With speres ferisly they foynede,
There myght no *sege* be ensoynd,
That fought in the field. *Degravant, 275.*

To the seoutour Petyr a sandemane es comynne,
And saide, syr, sekirly your *seges* are suppryside.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 68.

- (4) To besiege. *R. de Brunne MS.*

SEGET. A subject. (*A.-N.*)

SEGGE. (1) The sedge. It occurs in a list of plants in *MS. Sloane 5, f. 2.*

(2) The hedge-sparrow. *Devon.*

SEGGON. A poor labourer, in contempt. Tasser, p. 260. *Segger* occurs as a term of reproach in Chester Plays, ii. 51. *Seg-head*, a blockhead, Craven Gloss. *Segkite*, a term applied to a young person who is overgrown and greedy.

SEGGRUMS. Ragwort. *Yorksh.*

SEGGY. Hard, as skin is. *Cumb.* "A wound with a callous skin over it is said to be segg'd," Kennett, *MS.*

SEGLIE. Saw. *Isunnhras, 17, 259.*

SEGREGATE. To separate. (*Lat.*)

Such never came at all forward to better themselves, neither by reputations for virtues which they were careless to possess, nor for desire they had to purge or segregate themselves from the soft vices they were first infected withall.

Kenselworth Parke, 1594, p. 10.

SEGS. Sedges. See *Segge* (1).

SEIHD. Said?

Meister, shall I tellen more?
Je, quod the vox, al thou most sugge,
Other ciles-wer thou most stubbe,
Goesp, quod the wof, forgef hit me,
Ich hadde ofte rehid quod bi the,
Men seide, that thou oo thine live
Miaferdest mid mine wive.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 276.

SEIE. (1) To tell. (*A.-S.*)

Go sei thi fadir he is to blame,
That he for gode dose me schame.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 46, f. 54.

(2) To go; to arrive.

SEIFE. A reed, nr bush.

SEIGH. (1) A sieve. *Lanc.*

(2) To sag down heavily. *North.*

SEIGN. Seven. *Lanc.*

SEIGNORIE. Power; dominion. (*A.-S.*)

SEILINGE. Assault; attack.

And in the first of that *seylinge*
Thai slouen michel hethen geuge.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 305.

SEINDE. Singed. (*A.-S.*)

SEINE. To sign. *Lydgate.*

SEINT. (1) A saint. (*A.-N.*)

That prynce it pereeyvid and he let it passe and goo,
That was to Cryst his creature he did call,
To oure Lady and to Saynt George, and other
seyntes moo;

Then sodenly upponne his knees the prynce did fall,
Beseeching the good Lorde and his *seyntes* alle
His ryght hym to sende and defende hym of his foo,
And said, ever, good Lorde, thy wille be doo!

MS. Bodl. Reg. 17 D. xv.

- (2) A girdle. (*A.-N.*) "Seynt of a gyrdell, *tissu*," Palsgrave.

A *seynt* of slike whiche sche ther hadde
Sche kotte, and so hireseife sche ladde.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 108.

SEINTUARIE. A sanctuary. (*A.-N.*)

SEINURYE. Lordship.

Thogh God have jere hym the *seynurye*,
He gaf hym no leve to do robbery.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 18.

SEITE. Sight. See *Gewyt.*

SEIT-HOUSE. A dwelling-house.

SEIVE. A dwarf-rush. *Cumb.*

SEIZIN. Possession. Still in common use as a law term, applied to property.

Hit is the cause shal be thith,
Of him shal thou soone have *seizyn*.

Curios Mundit, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 21.

SEIZLING. A young carp.

SEK. (1) A sack. (2) Sackcloth.

(3) A second. *Batchelm, p. 144.*

SEKE. Sick; ill. (*A.-S.*)

SEKERE. Secure; certain.

As *sekers* as bred ys made of floure,
Smelle theme in seyne with thy nose,
The swetness of that savours
Shalle geve the lyens to lyve in ease.

MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6.

Or we wyll the walles kepe,
The *sekyngur* may we slepe.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 161.

SEKERINGE. A securing.

That they shalle make me a *sekynginge*
A tress to holde us bytwene.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 114.

SEKERSTEINE. A scristan.

SEKESTE. Most ill or sick.

Of povre mene that myghte fyll goo,
They tuke lone welle a sixty or moo,
Of thame that *sekeste* were.

Izembre, 560.

SEKILMAN. An invalid.

SEKKE. "Py" the bag," marg. gloss.

The whyles the executors *sekke*,
Of the soule they ne rekke.

MS. Harl. 1781, f. 41.

SEKUR. Certain.

He seide, Belyse, thou schalt dye anon,
For *sekur* we schell the sloon.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 184.

SEL. Self. *North.*

SELADYNES. Chalcedonies. *Gawayne.*

SELCOUTH. Strange; wonderful; uncommon. (*A.-S.*) *Selkouthede*; wonderful, *MS. Cottm.*

Vespas. D. vii. "Selknw nr seeldam seyne,"

Pr. Parv. *MS. Harl. 221.*

SELDE. Seldom. (*A.-S.*)

Yet ever in on my dwellynge is with thee,
For *seide* or oever i parte oute of thy sight.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 22.

SELDEN. Seldom. "*Selden* i-seize is sone forgete" is the burden of a song in the Vernon MS. corresponding to the well-known proverb, "out of sight, out of mind." The following stanza in a copy of the Cuckowe and the Nightingale appears not to have been printed. It followeth. 200 of Urry, p. 545.

Wyth swiche a lord wille I never be,
For he ys blynde and may nothyng see,
And whome he hit he not or whome he fallith.
And in hys courte ful *selden* trouthe saylyth.
So dyverse and so wilful ys he.

MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 19.

SELĒ. (1) A yoke for cattle.

(2) Fortunate? (*A.-S.*)

(3) Season; time. (*A.-S.*) Still in use in the Eastern counties.

A servant letting himself, asked his master "if he would stand *sele* and *manle*," it was, perhaps, for harvest, and I understand the question to mean, would he promise the usual time for rest and refreshment, as well as for the commencement and cessation of daily labour. The *sele* referring, perhaps, more especially, to the leavers and forses. If the query was to a tradesman, say a bricklayer, it would probably refer to what is usually allowed in the way of rest and food. "I dont know much of her, only just to give her the *seel* of the day." That is, "good morning" or "good evening."

Moor's Suffolk MS.

Lord, thought the clerk, now whom
Mytt y fynde thys yche *sele*
To whom y mytt *sele* Pers wele.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 38.

SELEN. To seal. (*A.-S.*)

SELERE. A cellar,

There was his food and his norischynge pure
Sothfast *selers* of his sustenance.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 36, f. 19.

SELERELLE. A visor, or mask.

SELF. Self; same. (*A.-S.*) This is the objective case. *Selves*, plur.

SELF-BLACK. The natural colour, not dyed.

SELF-HEAL. The herb pimpernel.

SELFISH. Self-conceited. *Heref.*

SELF-UNED. United to itself.

SELF-WILDNESS. Obstinacy.

SELION. A short piece of land in arable ridges and furrows, of uncertain quantity. It is sometimes defined to be a ridge of land lying between two furrows. See Carlisle's Account of Charities, p. 305. "A *selion*, ridge of land, *porca*," Coles.

SELK. Such. (*A.-S.*)

For al the world ne woldi nout
That ich were to chapitre I-brouit,
For none *selke* werkes. *MS. Digby 96.*
That ne shal nevere be,
That I shal don *selk* falséit,
On bedde ne on flore. *MS. Digby 96.*

SELL. (1) A saddle. (*Fr.*)

And turning to that place, in which whylere
He left his loffle steed with golden *sell*,
And goodly gorgeous barbes, him found not there.
Spenser's Faerie Queene, li. ii. 11.

(2) A porpoise. *Northumb.*

(3) An unexpected failure. *Var. dial.*

(4) A cell. *Chaucer.*

SELLED. Sold. *Line.*

SELLENGER'S-ROUND. St. Leger's round, a favorite old country dance.

SELLICH. Sweet; mild. (*A.-S.*)

Love is les, love is lef, love is longingie;
Love is fol, love is fast, love is frowningie;
Love is *sellich* an thing, wose shal soth singe.
Love is wele, love is wo, love is geddeide;
Love is lif, love is deth, love may hous fede.

Wright's Anecdota Literaria, p. 96.

SELLING. "*Chytrinda*, the play called selling of pears, or how many plums for a penie," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 298.

SELY. Wonderfully. (*A.-S.*)

Sikurly I telle the here,
Thou shal hit bye ful *sely* dere.

Curios Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 8.

SELS. Gate rails. *Northumb.*

SELN. Self. *Line.*

SELOURE. The canopy of a bed.

Hir bed was of aune,
With a chekkr *seloure*.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136.

SELT. (1) Sold. *North.*

(2) Chance; uncertainty. *Chesh.* "Selt, *casus*;
it's hut a selt whether, *forte fortuna accidit*,"
Coles' Latin Dict.

SELTHE. Advantage; benefit. (*A.-S.*)

Nim in with the to Denemark bathes,
And do thou nouth onfrest this fere,
Lith and *selthe* felawes are. *Harsloek*, 1338.

SEL-TIMES. Seldom. *Somerset.*

SELVYN. Self; same. (*A.-S.*)

Netheles the *selvyn* mease
Ys nother the wurse ne the lesse.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 16.

SELWYLLY. Self-willed. *Pr. Parv.*

SELY. "Sely or fearful, *paoureux*," Palgrave.

"Sely wretched, *meekant*," Ibid.

SELYBLE. Easy; comfortable.

SELYNES. Happiness. (*A.-S.*)

We wrecches willerful forsake
The *selynes* that never shal slake.
Curios Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 141.

SEM. (1) Needlework.

(2) To think. *Devon.*

SEMANT. Slender. *North.*

SEMANZE. Ginc; mortar. *North.*

SEMBLABLE. Likeness. (*A.-N.*)

Thus every thing drawethe to his *semblable*.
Lodgate, *MS. Ashmole 59*, f. 13.

SEMBLABLY. Similarly.

Semblably cold is that love, yea, rather it is no
love, which containeth not in it the virtue
and strength of working. *Becon's Works*, p. 39.

SEMBLANDE. (1) Appearance. (*A.-N.*)

And yef her may devyse bryght and shyne
Werne fairer thane the queene,
In maykyng, *semblaunt* and bewe,
They wold quyte hymne gode and true.

MS. Ransel C. 176.

(2) Behaviour. (*A.-N.*)

The kyng behalde the queene mylde,
And sawe that she was wyth chyldie,
Then made he glad *semblant*.
Twenty tymys he dud hur kysse,
Then made they game and blyse.
And he toke hur be the hande.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 36, f. 73.

SEMELAND. Appearance. (*A.-N.*)

Hys body, hys vnyage, ych ways
Of semeland, he senyd curtays.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 244.

SEMELE. Comely. [Assembled?]
Here comyth the kyng of Ysabelle
Wyth money a man *semele*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 69.

SEMELEDE. Assembled. (*A.-S.*)
Thane the *semelede* the sale,
Kyng and cardynale,
Aod the emperoure ryale. *Sir Degrevant*, 1841.

SEMEliche. Seemly; comely. (*A.-S.*)

SEMEN. To seem; to appear; to resemble.
Occasionally, to look. (*A.-S.*)

SEMENAUNT. Comeliness. (*A.-N.*)

Semenaunt is a wonder thing,
It begylt bothe knygt and kyng,
And makit maydens of love longyng;
I waroe you of that gyle. *Reliq. Antiq.* II. 166.

SEMEDE. Seemingly.

So that *semede* of lytte they werke
The dedis, whiche were lowarde derke.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 42.

SEMENE. Chance. (*A.-S.*)

Thuse whelpus that burken on the so smelle,
Withine hur moder body by *seme*.

Chron. Filodun. p. 26.

SEMICOPE. A half cloak. *Chaucer.*

SEMINARY. A seminary priest; an English
popish priest educated abroad.

SEMINGE. Resembling. (*A.-S.*)

SEMISOUN. A low or broken tone.

SEMLY. An assembly; a crowd.

SENMENT. Soft; silky. *North.*

SEMMIT. Limber; supple. *North.*

SEMOTED. Separated; removed.

Is it enough if I pray with my mind, the heart
being *semoted* from mundane affairs and worldly
businesses. *Bacon's Works*, p. 136.

SEMPLE. Common; low. *North.*

SEMPSTER. A sempstress. *Hall.*

SEMY. Brisk; active.

SEMY-VIP. Half alive, i. e. half dead. (*A.-N.*)

SEN. (1) Since. *North.*

Aod after nobull kyng Arthour
Lyved and dyed with honour,
As many hath don *enne*.

MS. Ashmole '61, f. 69.

(2) To say. *Salop.*

(3) Self, as *mysen*, &c. *North.*

SENAS. Senate. Kyng Alisaunder, 1477.

SENBY. Sign; likelihood; appearance.

SENCE. Properly. *South.*

SENCERE. A censor.

And with encense caste in the *senere*,
He dede worshippe unto the autere.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 16.

SENCHIE. To offer or place before.

And sett hir bi him on the benche,
Win and piment he dede *senche*.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 87.

SENCION. The common groundsel.

For to take *fysche* with thy handys.—Take groundels
walle that ys *senchion*, and hold yt yn thi handes, yn
the water, and alle *fysche* wylle gadair theretoo.

Reliq. Antiq. I. 324.

SEND. To go to send, to accompany any one
on the road. To come send, to go to meet.
Heref.

II.

SENDALL. Same as *Cendal*, q. v.

Aod the duke of Surrey that dale high marshall
of England entred into the listes with a great com-
pany of men sparled in silke *sendall* embrodered
with silver both richely and curiously.

Hall's Union, 1548.

SENE. (1) To see. *Isumbras*, 749.

He is cum to ake tilij, pounde;
Goo and fech it in a stoude,
The sothe that I may *se*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

(2) An assembly of scholars.

SENEK. Seneca. *Chaucer.*

SENESE. Seen. (*A.-S.*)

The pament was as cleue as hit byfore was,
And no thyng *senese* that there was do.

Chron. Filodun. p. 74.

SENEVE. To change, said of a corpse; to
warp, said of wood. *Chesh.*

SENFY. Sign; appearance. *North.*

SENG. Shelter; shade. *Yorksh.*

SENGILLY. Continually.

Bot I am *sengilly* here with sex sum of koyghtes;
I beseke jow, syr, that we may sounde *pasce*.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln. f. 56.

SENGLES. The claws of a hawk.

SENGREEN. The house-leek. "Howsleke
herbe, or *sengrene*," Prompt. Parv. p. 251.

SENNE. Sin. (*A.-S.*)

Her havest thou, sone, mikel *senne*.
Loverd, for his suete nome,
Lete the therfore haven no shome!

MS. Digby 36.

SENNET. (1) A particular set of notes on the
trumpet or cornet.

(2) Seven-night, or week. *North.*

SENNETIL. Mustard-seed. *Bober.*

SENOWRYE. A senate. *Pr. Parv.*

SENOYS. The people of Sienna.

SENSE. (1) To understand. *West.*

(2) No *sense*, poor, not good. *East.*

SENSEN. To incense. See Maundevile's
Travels, p. 174; and Hollyband's Dictionarie,
1593, in v. *Encenser*.

SENSINE. Since then. *Cumò.*

SENSTERE. A sempstress.

SENT. (1) Assent; agreement.

Many armys were tynt,
That were oever at the *sent*
To come to that tournament,
To do *swyke* dedis.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 134

(2) Commanded.

SENTAWSTEN. St. Austin.

Thurrow Goddes helpe and *Sentawsteden*,
The spere anon he toke to hym.

Turrent of Portugal, p. 44

SENTENCE. Meaning.

SENTHURY.

I will grant hym biethely
Of almy landes the *senthur*.

Guy of Warwick, Middlehill M.

SENTINE. A kennel. (*Lat.*)

SENYES. Signs, referring to the system the
monks had of talking with their fingers.

Dedyt thou never know the maner of our *senyes*?

Bald's Kyngs John, p. 57

SENJE. Synod.

SEP. Sheep. (*A.-S.*)

Have her twenti shilling,

This ich yeve the to metling.

To buggen the *sep* and win. *MS. Digby 86.*

SEPT. A railing. *Britton.*

SEPULTURE. A grave. (*A.-N.*)

SEQUACIS. Followers.

They abuse theymeself, end also othir thire *sequacis*, gheving credence to such as writen of affection, leving the trouthe that was to *deceit*.

Horne's Fragment, p. 298.

SEQUENCE. Regular order; succession. *Sequent*, following; a follower.

SEQUESTER. Separation. *Shak.*

SER. Sure. Const. *Freemas. 602.*

SERE. (1) The same as *Sear*, q. v.

(2) Several; many; each. It is still in use in the Northern counties.

Hys handys he suffurd, for thy sake,

Thus to be bored with nayles *ere*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 48.

Hem is levere for to here

Romaunces, many and *ere*.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 4.

To gayt yow kene and know me cleere,

I shall yow schew *insampylles ere*.

Craft's Excerpta Antiqua, p. 107.

Bot also in many othere comforthes and savours, sweetnes, and wondirfule felynes *ere* maners.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 290.

Now hafe ye here a graythe lessowne,

Of *ere* maters that ye solde leere.

Hampole, MS. Boues, p. 3.

(3) Safe?

And thankyd God ofte-sythes

That sche saw hur lordes so dere

Comyn home bothe hoole and *ere*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 222.

(4) The claw of a bird of prey.

SERELOPES. Severally; by themselves. (*A.-S.*)

It occurs in *Piers Ploughman*.

SERE-MONTII. August. *Aubrey.*

SERENE. The unwholesome air or damp of the evening. (*Fr.*)

SEREPE. Sirop. *Nominale MS.*

SEREW. A disease in a horse thus described by *Topsell*, 1607, p. 431:

A *serew* is a fole sorance; it is like a splint, but it is a litle longer, and is most commonly on the outside of the forelegge, as the splint is on the inside. The cure is thus. Take two spoonefuls of strong wine-vinegar, and one spoonefull of good sallet-oyle, mingle them together, and every morning bestowe one houre in rubbing the sorance with it altogether downward til it be gone, which will not be long in going.

SEREWE. Sorrow. (*A.-S.*)

Bote if hwe hende hire mod,

For *serewe* mon ich wakene wod.

MS. Digby 86.

SERF-BORW. Surety; pledge. (*A.-S.*)

Silthre sey that y owe to the,

Therof shal I me *serf-borwe* be.

Harriok, 1667.

SERFULLICHE. Sorrowfully. *Lydgate.*

SERGE. (1) To search.

(2) A sieve, or colander.

(3) A wax taper.

And swithe feire also ye singe,

With *serges* and with candels brist.

Curior Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 126.

SERGEANT. (1) A sheriff's officer.

The *serjeant* I before the jaylor name,

Because he is the dog that hunte the game:

He worries it and brings it to the toyle,

And then the jaylor lives upon the spoyle.

Taylor's Works, 1630, lib. 10.

(2) A soldier; a squire, an attendant on a person of rank; a royal servant. (*A.-N.*)

Be sekere of this *sergeant*, he has me sore grevede:

I faghte noghte wyth syche a freke this fyfene wynyys.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.

SERICON. The flowers of zinc.

Mr. E. K. at nine of the clock afternone sent for me to his laboratory over the gate to se how he distilled *sericon*, accordng as in tyme past and of late he hard of me out of *Ripley*. *Dr. Dele's Diary, p. 26.*

SERIE. A series. (*A.-N.*)

SERIOUSLY. Seriatim.

Thus proceding to the letters, to shewe your Grace summarily, for rehersing everythyng *seriously*, I shal over long moleste your Grace.

State Papers, 1280.

SERIS. The skin about the legs and feet of a hawk. *Berners.*

SERJOUR. A searcher; one who searches.

SERKIN.

Storis also of *serkyn* thyngle,

Of prince, prelatis, and of kyngis;

Sangis faire of seicouth ryme,

Englissh, Frensch, and Letyne.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 5.

SERKYLL. A circle.

A *serkyll* of golde that wolde noghte

With an e. pownde of golde be boghte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 170.

SERMUN. To speak; to discourse.

Seynt Jhone to Troyle bygan to *sermun*,

Wyth examplis of gode reusn.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 46.

SERONE. A barrel or package of soap.

SERPELL. Wild thyme.

SERPENTARY. A kind of still.

Do therto a galun of good reed wyne, and let hym atonde so al nygt, and stepe tyl the morow, and thanne distille him thorow a *serpentarie*.

MS. in Mr. Pettigrew's poemmaton, xv. Cent

SERPENTINE. (1) A kind of cannon.

As the *serpentine* powder is quickly kindled, and quikly out, so the salamender stone once set on fire can never be quenched.

Greene's Gynodius, 1893.

(2) Pertaining to the serpent.

The bytter galle playnly to enchace

Of the venym callid *serpentyne*.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 6.

SERPET. A wicker or rush basket. "A *serpet*, corbis *scirpeus*," *Coles*.

SERPIGO. A kind of tetter, or dry eruption on the skin. *Shak.*

SERRE. To join closely. (*Fr.*)

SERRY. Idiotic; mean. *Line.*

SERTAN. Certain; certainly.

The porter rose anon *sertan*

As some as he herd Johne calle;

Litil Johne was redy with a sword,

And bare hym to the walle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 131.

Thus says the boke *scetynlyte*,
God, that is both gode and hnd,
Gyff you grace that ye may mend,
And bryng us alle unto his byssne,
That never fro us schall mysse | *MS. Ashmole 61.*

SERTE.

We hafe bene thy sowdeours this sex yere and more ;
We fnsake the to days be *serte* of wure lorde.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 84.

SERTLE. To surprise; to startle. *Essex.*

SERTTES. Certainly; surely.

Serttes, yf I hym slepyng slone,
Manfulle ded were yt none.

Tower of Portugal, p. 7.

SERUNDEL. The caves of a house.

SERVAGE. Bondage; slavery. (*A.-N.*)

Tha othere he putte in presoun, and solda hem in
servage, 30 for a peny. *Mausdewille's Travels, p. 83.*

SERVANT. A lover. The corresponding term
mistress is still retained.

SERVE. (1) To earn. *West.*

(2) To impregnate. *Berks.*

(3) To relieve a beggar. *Derb.*

(4) To feed animals. *Var. dial.*

A lady of the West country gave a great enter-
tainment to most of the gentlemen therabout, and
among others to Sir Walter Raleigh. This lady,
though otherwise a stately dame, was a notable
housewife, and in the morning early she called to
one of her maids, and asked her if the pigs were
served. Sir Walter Raleigh's chamber joined the
lady's, so that he heard her. A little before break-
fast, the lady coming down in great state into a
room full of gentlemen, as soon as Sir Walter
Raleigh set his eyes upon her, he said, Madam, are
the pigs *served*? The lady answered, Ynn know
best whether or no you have had your breakfast.

The Witty Alarum, n. d.

(5) To deserve. *Gawayne.*

Jis, quod syr Gawayne, so me God helpe,
I gyf the grace and graunt, thofe thou hefe grete
servede. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.*

SERVEE. Service.

And make youre self sogettyrs to be
To hem that owyn jow *servee*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 8.

SERVELE.

Tille a clyffe the sqwyere come sone,
A sres a knyghte hewand hym one,
And with swerde *servele*.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 141.

SERVICE. (1) Allowance of food.

Now the best time to feede them in the winter is
about the cock-crowing, and afterward in the morn-
ing twy-light, and soone after that let them drinke:
in the summer let them have their first meate in the
morning, and their second *service* at noone, and then
drinke after that second meate or eating, and their
third meate before evening againe, and so let them
drinke the second time. *Topical's Banquet, 1607, p. 81.*

(2) The first stroke of a ball at the game of
tennis.

SERVICES. Bold and daring actions, an an-
cient military term.

SERVIOUS. Obsequious. *Pr. Parv.*

SERVOILE. The wild honeysuckle.

SES. Cessation.

Of swiche bataille nas no ses
To tha night fram armenowre.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 330.

SESE. (1) To cease; to make to cease.

Messagers to him send in hast,
Fore welc he west hit was bot wast
Hem to withstond in honé way ;
And preyd hym to see of his outrage,
And take Kateryn to marriage,
Al Frawnce to him schuld do homage,
And crowne him kyng aftir his day.

MS. Douce 309, f. 29.

They seepd nat tylle hyt was nyghte.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 36, f. 76.

(2) To give seizin to.

I gyf tha my doughter be the hande,
And seee the in alle my lande.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 247.

(3) To seat, or place.

In Tyberius tyme, the trewa emperour,
Syr Sesar hymself sead in Rome.

MS. Cort. Collig. A. II. f. 109.

(4) To seize.

Thaw suide his ceptre have *seede*, and sytterne
aboune,

Fore reverence and realtee of Rome the nobla.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 88.

SESKAR. A small Scotch coin.

SESOURS. Scissors; candle-nippers.

SESS. Invitation to a dog to eat something,
perhaps smell to it first. *Dorset.*

SESSING. An assessment. *Palgrave.*

SESSIONS. (1) A difficult job. *North.*

(2) Possessions; property.

SESSLE. To change seats very often.

SESS-POOL. A receptacle for filth; a kind of
reservoir for drains.

SESSY. Cease. (*Fr.*) The word *sest* is used
by Marston apparently in the same sense.

SESTIANS. Sestiana mala. A kind of apple
mentioned in Rider's Dictionary, 1640.

SE-STOERRE. Sea-star. (*A.-S.*)

Hayl, levedy, *se-stoerre* byht,
Godes moier, edy wyht,
Mayden ever vurst and late.

Reliq. Antip. II. 228.

SESTRON. A cistern. *Percy.*

SET. (1) To hire; to let. *Var. dial.* Also a
substantive, a lease or grant.

For to save hym in his ryght
My goodes beth sette and sold.

Robin Hood, l. 11.

(2) A game, as at whist, &c. Also a verb, to
win the game. *East.*

(3) Astounded. *East.*

(4) To set by, to treat with consideration. "For
connyng they set not by," Interlude of the
iiij. Elements, n. d. To set store by, to set
value upon. A set-down, a rebuke. To set
at, to put a price on anything. To set up a
side, to become partners in a game at cards.
A set-to, an attack, or onset. Hard set, in a
difficulty. To set on, to put yeast to wort. A
dead set, a combined scheme against any one.
Set fast, confined. Set off, to go. Set out, a
commencement or beginning. To set up, to
be refractory; to oppose; to be raised above
one's merits. To set off, to reduce a reckon-
ing by striking off too heavy charges.

(5) Disposal. *North.*

(6) To push; to propel. *Newe.*

- (7) To protect; to accompany. *Yorksh.*
 (8) A young plant; a shoot.
 (9) Set the hare's head to the goose-giblet, i. e., tit for tat.

- (10) A gambrel. *Yorksh.*
 (11) To settle; to bind. *Var. dial.*
 (12) To place to account. (*A.-S.*)
 (13) The Deity is mentioned in the Towneley Mysteries, pp. 97, 118, as He that "sett alle on seven," i. e., set or appointed everything in seven days. A similar phrase at p. 85 is not so evident. It is explained in the glossary, "to set things in, to put them in order," but it evidently implies in some cases an exactly opposite meaning, to set in confusion, to rush to battle, as in the following examples. "To set the steven, to agree upon the time and place of meeting previous to some expedition," West. and Cumb. Dial. p. 390. These phrases may be connected with each other. Be this as it may, hence is certainly derived the phrase to be at sixes and sevens, to be in great confusion. Herod, in his anger at the Wise Men, says,—
 Bot be they past me by, by Mahowns in heven,
 I shalle, and that in hy, set alle on ses and seven;
 Trow ys a kyng as I wyl suffre thaym to seven
 Any to have maistry bot myself fulle even.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 143.

Thus he settis on evens with his sekere knyghtes.

Morte Arthurs, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.

The duk swore by gret God of hevenc,

Wold my hors so evenc,

Jet wold I sett all one seven

For Myldor the swet! *Degrevant*, 1579.

Old Odcombs odnewe makes not thee unever,

Nor carelesly set all at six and seven.

Taylor's Works, 1630, ll. 71.

- SETE. A city. (*A.-S.*)

There ys a gyant of gret renouwe,

He dystrowjhe bothe seté and towyn.

Torrent of Portugal, p. 30.

- SETEWALE. The herb valerian.

Fykes, relyn, dates,

Almaund rys, pomme-garnates,

Kanel and setewale.

Cy of Warwick, p. 421.

- SETH. (1) Since. (*A.-S.*)

Never seth we wedyd ware,

Therefore I make full mekyll care;

Bot now we must per(t)ye a-two,

Do thou the best, fore I must go.

MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

- (2) A scythe. *Nomiale MS.*

- SETHE. To boil. (*A.-S.*)

- SET-HEDGE. A quickset hedge. *East.*

- SETILLE. Seat. (*A.-S.*)

Fowles of heven er prowde know that wald hege
 thaire setille shoven alle other fesse of the se.

MS. Coll. Eton, 10, f. 13.

Apon the serpt of hys majesté

That day sal alle men before hym be.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 180.

- SETTINGS. Saplings.

For such as be yet infirm and weak, and newly
 planted in the religion of Christ, and have taken no
 sure root in the same, are easily moved as young
 settings. *Becon's Works*, p. 18.

- SETNESSE. A decree. *Hearne.*

- SET-OPE. Anything by means of which a gate
 or door is set or kept open.

- SETS. The plaits of ruffs.

- SET-SPEECH. A speech carefully prepared
 and studied before it is delivered in public.

- SETTE. Ruled. *Scott.*

- SETTEN-ON. Short in growth. *North.*

- SETTER. (1) To cut the dew-lap of an ox or
 cow, into which helleboraster, called setter-
 work, being put, an issue is made for ill-hu-
 mours to vent themselves. *North.*

- (2) An accuser. *Coles.*

- SETTER-GRASS. The herb bear's-foot. *Yorksh.*

- Spelt *settygrise* in *Nomiale MS.*

- SETTER-OUT. An editor, or author.

- SETTING. The west, so called because the
 quarter of the setting sun.

- SETTING-DOWN. Said of a hawk when put
 into the mew. *Gent. Rec.* ii. 63.

- SETTING-PIN. A dibble. *Glauc.* "Debbyll
 or setting stycke," *Huloet*, 1552.

- SETTING-STICK. A stick used for making
 the plaits or sets of ruffs.

- SETTLE. (1) To fall in price. *Line.*

- (2) A long seat, generally one with a long back
 to it. *North.* It is an archaism. See *Settill*.

- SETTLE-BED. A folding bed.

- SETTLE-STONES. Stones at the edge of a
 gutter in a cow-house. *North.*

- SEU. Suit. *Hearne.*

- SEUGH. A wet ditch; a drain. *North.*

- "The towne sinke, the common sew," *Nomen-
 clator*, 1585, p. 391.

- SEUNE. Seven. *Cumb.*

- SEUREMENT. Security, generally used in the
 legal sense. (*A.-N.*)

- SEURETEE. Certainty. (*A.-N.*)

- SEVEN-NIGHT. A week. This word occurs
 in *The French Alphabet*, 1615, p. 18.

He levyth not oon sevenyghte.

MS. Cantab. Fl. B. 30, f. 68.

- SEVEN-YEAR. "Has been a vile thief this
 seven year," *Shakespeare*. It was a proverbial
 expression for a long time.

O, the body of a Gorge,

I wold I had them heare;

In faith, I wold chope them.

They ware not so hack this seven yere!

Marriage of Witt and Wisdom, 1579.

I can then thanke Sensuall Apetyts:

That is the best dance without a pype

That I saw this seven yere.

Interlude of the Four Elements, n. d.

- SEVERALS. Portions of common assigned for
 a term to a particular proprietor, the other
 commoners waiving for the time their right
 of common over them. See *Hunter on
 Shakespeare*, i. 267.

- SEVERY. A division or compartment of a
 vaulted ceiling. "Severous of a howse," *MS.
 Dictionary*, 1540.

- SEW. (1) Same as *Assue*, q. v.

- (2) Sowed. *Line.*

- (3) To wipe the beak, a term in ancient hawking
 given by *Berners*.

- (4) A kind of pottage. "Sadduleres in sew,"
Reliq. Antiq. i. 81.

The flosche, when it was so to-hewe,
Sebe taketh and maketh thereof a sewe.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 164.

- (5) To ooze out. *Suffolk*.

- (6) To drain land. A covered drain or wet
ditch is called a sew. *Var. dial.*

- (7) To mourn; to lament. *Kennett*.

- SEWANT. The plaice. *Northumb.*

- SEWE. (1) To assay meat at table. "I sewe
at meate, *je taste*," *Palsgrave*.

- (2) To follow. (*A.-S.*)

In wyntur, in the depe snowe,
On every side the wil me trace;

Be my steppys they wil me knowe,
And sewen me fro place to place.

MS. Cantab. FF. v. 40, f. 110.

Syr, he seyde, y come ryghte nowe,
Go before, y wyll sewe yow.

MS. Cantab. FF. H. 30, f. 154.

- (3) To make suit for a thing.

SEWELL. A scarecrow, which generally consisted of feathers tied to a string to prevent deer from breaking ground, by frightening them. The term is metaphorically used in a passage quoted by Nares, in *v. Shevelles*, who entirely misunderstands it.

SEWENT. Even; regular. *West.* Coles has it in the sense of convenient, fit.

SEWER. The officer who set and removed the dishes, tasted them, &c.

SEWSTER. A sempstress. *Somerset.* The term occurs in the *Pr. Parv.*

SEXESTEN. A sexton.

The sexesten went welte than,
That he had be a wode man.

MS. Cantab. FF. H. 38, f. 240.

SEXTARY. A pint and a half. It varied in measure in different countries.

Then must the quanty be two drams of castoreum, one sextary of honey and oyle, and the like quanty of water, but in the fit it helpeth with vineger by smeling to it. It helpeth the palse, taken with rew or wine, and in rew, so also all heart trembling, ache in the stomack, and quaking of the sinewes.

Topseell's Booke, 1607, p. 49.

SEXTÉ. Sixth. *Perceval*, 248.

SEXTIPARTITE. In six parts.

They not only made an indenture sextipartite sealed wyth their seales and signed with their handes.

Hall's Union, 1548.

SEXTRY. A sacristy, or vestry.

SEY. A skimming dish. *West.*

SEYLENDE. Sailing.

And thus by schip forth seylende,

Hire and hire childre to Rome he broughe.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 60.

SEYNE. Sodden, or boiled.

SEYNOWRES. Noblemen. (*A.-N.*)

Salle he never sownde see his seynowres in Rome,
Ne sitt in the assemblee in syghte with his feres.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.

SEYNTWARE. A sanctuary.

And sche woude that thei there bare,

He spered hem in her seyntware.

Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 43.

And intrede into Seynt Edes seyntware.

Chron. Fliedun. p. 88.

SEYPER. A drunkard. *Cumb.*

SHAAD. A meadow.

SHAB. The itch in animals. *West.* In old English, a scab. "He shrapeth on is shabbes," Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 239. *Shabby*, mangy, itchy, Palmer, p. 80.

All that ben sore and shabbid eke with synne,
Rather with pitid thanne with reddure wyne.

Lodgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 29.

SHABBAROON. A mean shabby fellow.

SHAB-OFF. To abscond. *North.*

SHAB-RAG. A mean beggarly person.

SHAB-WATER. A water generally prepared with tobacco, and sometimes with the addition of some mercurial, to cure the *shab*.

SHACK. (1) To rove about. As a substantive, an idle worthless vagabond. *Var. dial.*

(2) In Norfolk and Suffolk, liberty of winter pasturage, the lords of manors having the privilege to feed their sheep at pleasure upon their tenants' lands during the six winter months. Also a custom in Norfolk to have common for hogs, from the end of harvest till seed-time, in all men's grounds; whence to go at *shack* in that county signifies as much as to go at large. *Dict. Rust.*

(3) The grain left after harvest and gleanings; fallen mast or acorns. *East.* Tusser has the phrase *shack-time*.

(4) To shed, or shake out. *Var. dial.*

SHACK-A-BACK. An idle vagabond.

SHACKATORY. A hound.

No shacktory comes neere him; If hee once get the start, hee's gone, and ynu gone too.

The Wandering Jew.

SHACKED. Rough; shaggy. *West.* "Their haire is *shacked*," Harrison, p. 41.

SHACKELY. To shake out, or scatter, as hay from a waggon. "How ut do *schakely* about!" *Devon.*

SHACKET. A small cart-load. *North.*

SHACK-PORK. A wooden fork for shaking straw off the barn floor. *Yorksh.* "A schack-forke, *pastinatum*," MS. Dict. 1540. For *pastinum*? Kennett explains it, "a fork of wood which threshers use to shake up the straw withall that all the corn may fall out from amongst it."

SHACK-HOLE. A hollow in the ground which receives the surface water. Craven GLH. 111.

SHACKLE. (1) The wrist. *North.*

(2) A twisted band, generally made of rushes or straw. *Somerset.*

(3) An iron loop moving on a bolt.

(4) Stubble. *Heref.*

The cure is thus: let him blood of his two breast vaines, of his two *shackle* vaines, and of his two vaines above the cronets of his hinder hooves; if the vaines will bleed, take from them three pints at least, if they will not bleed, then open his neck vein and take so much from thence. Save the blood, and let one stand by and stir it as he bleeds, lest it grow into lumps.

Topseell's Booke, 1607, p. 400.

SHACKLE-HAMMED. Bow-legged.

SHACKLE-NET. The flue net. *North.*

SHACKLES. Cow-chains. *North.*

SHACKLING. Idle; loitering. *Var. dial.*

SHACKLOCKS. Locks for fetters.

And bids his man bring out the five-fold twist,
His shackles, shacklocks, hampers, gyses, and chaines.
Brown's Britannia's Pastoral, l. 129.

SHAD. (1) Overdid; excelled. *Lanc.*

(2) Separated; shaded. *Hearne.*

SHADANDE. Shedding; scattering.

The schafte schoderede and schotte in the schire beryne,
That the schodande blode over his schanke rynnys.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 93.

SHADBRID. A minnow.

SHADE. (1) A sheath. *Suffolk.*

(2) The same as *Shard*, q. v.

(3) A shed. (4) To shed. *North.*

(5) "*Diacrimen*, the schade of the hede," Nominal MS. inter membra humani corporis.
It means the parting of the hair on the head.

(6) Shed; flowed. *Gawayne.*

SHADEL. A water-gate; a gate for stopping
water used in mill-streams.

SHADOW. (1) Same as *Bone-grace*, q. v.

(2) An uninvited guest. (*Lat.*)

SHAFF. (1) Chaff. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Nonsense; stupid talk. *North.*

SHAFFERONS. Chaffrons, or chamfrains.

SHAFFLES. A bungler. *Yorksh.*

SHAFFLING. (1) Indolent. (2) An awkward
and insignificant person. *North.*

SHAFT. (1) The handle of anything. A broom-
stick is a *besom shaft*, and the use of the word
is extended to the handle of a spoon or fork,
&c. *Linc.*

(2) Creature. (*A.-S.*) The copy in MS. Ves-
pas. A. iii, f. 4, reads "wit tuin maner o
scraft."

For he wolde be that Kyng of craft,

Worschepe with two maner shaft.

Cure of Mundis, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 3.

(3) An arrow; a spear. *Palsgrave.*

(4) A maypole.

(5) A lead-mine, or coal-pit. *North.*

(6) A net for catching birds.

SHAFTED. Set; sank. *Gawayne.*

SHAFTMAN. A measure taken from the top
of the extended thumb to the utmost part of
the palm, and generally considered as half a
foot. (*A.-S.*) "A shafman, shafmet, or
shaftment, the measure of the fist with the
thumb set up," Ray's English words, ed.
1674, p. 40. Florio, p. 414, gives it a particular
meaning, "a certain rate of cloth that
is given above measure, which drapers call a
handfull or *shaft-man*."

The canisile of the clere schelde he kertes in sondrye,
Into the schuldrye of the schalke a *schafthmonde* large.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 97.

SHAG. (1) Rough hair. *Devon.*

(2) A slice of bread. *Cumb.*

(3) A kind of cloth, used for lining of cloaks,
church hassocks, &c. *Silk shag* is occasion-
ally mentioned.

(4) To shake, or jog.

(5) The same as *Shack*, q. v.

(6) A cormorant. *South.* Hence the phrase, as
wet as a shag.

(7) To slink away. *Glose.*

SHAGAPENTER. A shoulder of pork roasted,
with the blade-bone cut into it. *Devon.*

SHAGEBUSH. (1) A sackbut.

(2) A harquebuss, or hand-gun. "Schaghuashe
a gonne, *hacquebutte*," Palsgrave.

SHAG-FOAL. A sort of ghost or spectre, which
under this appearance is thought by the com-
mon people to haunt different parts of the
county. *Linc.*

SHAG-HAT. A sort of hat made very long in
the down. *North.*

SHAG-RAG. A mean beggarly fellow. "*Guer-
luset*, somewhat like our *shagrag*, a hy-word
for a beggerlic souldior," Cotgrave.

A scurvie *shagrage* gentleman new come out of
the North, a punie, a freshman, come up hither to
learne fashion and seek to expell me.

Exchange Ware at the Second Hand, 1616.

For plainnesse is despiade, and honestie

is fellow *shakering* with simplicitie.

Scott's Certaine Pieces of this Age, 1616.

The *shak-rag* shag-haired crue, whose boundles minds
Must be supplide with shifting or by stealth.

Taylor's Urania, ed. 1630, p. 7.

SHAIL. To walk crookedly. "I shayle with
the fete, *jenretaille des pieds*," Palsgrave.
Still in use, Forby, 294. *Shailer*, a cripple.
See further in *Shale* (4).

SHAKE. (1) To dance. Originally, to go at a
great rate, to move rapidly. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To shake the elbow, to play at dice. To
shake a fall, to wrestle. No great shakes,
nothing extraordinary.

(3) A crack in wood. *North.* Hence *shaky*,
full of cracks.

(4) A fissure in the earth. *Derb.*

(5) Putuo. This seems to be the ancient form
of *shag*, given by Grose. "*Laecius*, Anglice
a schakere," Nominal MS.

(6) To brag, or boast.

SHAKE-BAG. A large game-cock.

SHAKEBUCKLER. A swashbuckler; a bully.

SHAKE-CAP. A North country game.

SHAKEN. Paltry; mean; poor. *Shaken-
brained*, disordered in mind. *North.*

SHAKES. (1) A bad character. *North.*

(2) Applied sometimes to quick action. "I'll
do it in a brace of *shakes*," *East*. "Thei
wente a nobill schakke," at a great rate,
Hunting of the Hare, 96. "Schokkes in
with a schakke," *Morte Arthure*, MS. Lin-
coln, f. 72.

SHAKING. (1) The ague. *North.*

As to the nature of our Wiltshire sheep, neg-
atively they are not subject to the shaking, which the
Dorsetshire sheep are.

Aubrey's Wilt, MS. Royal Soc. p. 309.

(2) *Shaking of the sheets*, an old country dance,
frequently mentioned with a double entendre
by our old dramatists.

Besides, there are many pretty provocative
dances, as the kissing dance, the cushion dance, the
shaking of the sheets, and such like, which are im-
portant instrumental causes whereby the skillfull
hath both clients and custome.

Taylor's Works, 1630, li. 96.

SHAKING-NAUGHT. Worthless.

SHAKY. Feeble; weak. *Var. dial.*

SHALDER. (1) A kind of slate.

(2) To give way; to tumble down.

(3) A broad flat rush.

SHALE. (1) A hnsk. "The *shales* or stalkes of hempe," Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. Also a verb, to husk or shell, as peas, &c. And mony *shalus* he saye falle from hurr heyye tho.

Chron. Filodun. p. 188.

His colour kepyng ever in oone by kynde,

And doth his pipines in the *schalle* bynde.

Lodgegate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 13.

(2) An earthen pan. *Somerset.*

(3) Loose ore or substance from a mine or quarry; alum ore. *North.*

(4) "Proper to the feet, in with the heels and out with the toes," Hallamsh. Gl. p. 121. "*Esgrailleur*, to shale, or straddle with the feet or legs," Cotgrave. See *Shail*. "To drag the feet heavily," Craven Gl.

(5) To give way, or slide down.

SHALKE. (1) Chalk.

Thurgh e faire champagne undyr *schalks* byllis,

The kyng freytes a-furth over the fresche strandes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln. f. 68.

(2) A man; a soldier. (*A.-S.*)

Thane the *schalkes* scherpelys scheftys theire horses,
To schewen them semly in theire schene wedes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln. f. 79.

(3) Armour for the shoulder?

Sembles one the sowdeours, and settyz theire dynytz,
Thourgh the *scheldys* so schene *schalkes* they towche.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln. f. 92.

SHALL. A shoal. *Devon.*

SHALLIGO. Scanty, thin, applied to dress. *Dorset.*

SHALLOP. A two-masted vessel.

The very flower and prime of the Spanish army,
In fourscore ponts or long-bottomed boats and
shallops, before Stavensloe, a little island in Zea-
land, some of the *shallops* then running on ground,
and the fleet of the United Provinces settling upon
them, divers endeavoured to escape, who were slain
or drowned.

MS. Harl. 646.

SHALLOW. The fincable fish. *East.*

SHALLY-WALLY. A term of contempt. *North.*

SHALM. (1) To shriek. *Suffolk.*

(2) The tapestry of a bed.

SHALMIE. A psalter. *Chaucer.*

SHAM. (1) Shame; bad conduct. *Sham-a-sterne*, not one. *North.*

(2) To blush with shame.

SHAMBLE. (1) To disperse. *East.*

(2) To walk awkwardly. Metaphorically, to be unsteady in conduct. *Var. dial.*

SHAMBLES. The frame of wood that hangs over a shaft-horse in a cart. *Oron.*

SHAMEFAST. Modest. *Palgrave.*

SHAMERAGS. Shamrock.

Whilist all the Hibernian kernes, in multitudes,
Did feast with *shamerags* stew'd in usquebaugh.

Taylor's Works, 1630, li. 4.

SHAMES. A mode of exclamation. What the shames! i. e. are you not ashamed?

SHAMES-DEDE. A death of shame.

Therefore at hym thay hade envy;

A torment than did thay crye,

Thay thoughte to do hym quede,

and *shames-dede* with alle. *Jeunbras*, 612.

SHAMEW. Same as *Chammer*, q. v.

SHAMMING-ABRAHAM. An odd phrase, common among soldiers and sailors, used when they counterfeit sickness or infirmity. It was probably derived from the Abraham men of Shakespeare's time, described in King Lear. See *Abraham-Men*.

SHAMMOCKS. A bad going horse.

SHAMNEL. A masculine woman. *Glouc.*

SHAMS. Gaiters. *Linc.*

SHAN. (1) Bashful; confused. *North.* "Shan, pudor, verecundia," Coles.

(2) To turn out the toes. *Yorksh.*

(3) Wild; said of cattle when inclined to run; sometimes also, I believe, of a prodigate spendthrift. *Linc.*

SHANDERY-DAN. A kind of small cart or trap, generally without springs.

SHANDLICHIE. Vileness; baseness. (*A.-S.*)

No for Merlin the gode clerk,

That cas so michel *schandliche* werk.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 189.

SHANDY. (1) Shabby; untidy. *Dorset.*

(2) Mild; gentle. *North.*

(3) Wild; unsteady. *Yorksh.*

SHANGY. A riot, or row. *North.*

SHANK. (1) The projecting point of a hill, joining it with the plain. *North.*

(2) The spoke of a wheel. *Devon.*

(3) Dusk; twilight. *Yorksh.*

(4) The upright part of a candlestick. "The shanke of a candlesticke betweene the nose and the foote," Baret, 1580.

(5) The tunnel of a chimney.

SHANKS. (1) Slates. *Durham.*

(2) Fur from the legs of animals. "Schanke of bouge, *fouurrure de cuissettes*," Palgrave.

Also at the gorynge up of Master Chaunceller into the Loillars tower, we have good proofe that there laye on the stockes a gowne eyther of murrey or crimsoyn in grayn furred with *shankes*,

Hail, Henry VIII. f. 51.

SHANK'S-NAG. On foot. *Var. dial.*

SHANNA. Shall not. *North.*

SHANNY. Wild; foolish. *East.*

SHANTEGOS. Half-bricks. *Var. dial.*

SHANTY. Smart; gay; showy. *Var. dial.*

SHAPE. (1) To begin; to commence. *North.* Also, to tell a tale.

(2) A mess; a litter. *Devon.*

(3) A dress of disguise. A very common term in old plays.

(4) The *A.-S.* gesceapn, *verenda*, *pudenda*. "Count, a womans shappe, con," Palgrave. Still in common use in Lincolnshire, used especially in the case of infants and children.

"The shape of a mare," Elyot in v. *Hippomanes*. See Chester Plays, i. 29.

Bochas reherith of wyds many oone,

Which to her husbandis were contrarious;

Among alle other he wryyth of oone,

Semeremis hir name, of lavyng vicious,

Queene of Asirie, he callyth hir thus;

Which wold no man in eny wyse denye,

But wyth her crokild shap encrece and multiplye.

Reliq. Antiq. li. 29.

(5) A portrait, or picture. *Devon.*

(6) Formed; figured. (*A.-S.*)

Thy counsellere schalle be an spe,
And in a clothyng ye schalle be schape.
MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 30, f. 241.

SHAPES. A tight-laced girl.

SHAPING-KNIFE. A shoemaker's paring-knife.
Palsgrave.

SHAPLY. Fit; comely. (*A.-S.*)

Coostant to vertu, flomer of malyce,
Trew of your worde, of wordys mesurable,
Benigne and graciou, ei voyd of vyce,
Humbli of sperryt, discreyt and honourable,
Shaply and fayre, jocunde and amehille.

MS. Fairfax 16.

He is nougt schaply for to wyve
to erthe smoothe the wyrmes here.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 81.

SHAPPEROON.

Her shapperoones, her perrisles and tires,
Are reliques which this flatt'ry much admires;
Rebatoes, maske, her busk and busk-point too,
As things to which mad men must homage doo.

Taylor's Works, 1630, li. 111.

SHAPPERS. Makers; creators.

But she kunne the poyntes of crystenyng,
Ne beleiveth out on these shappers.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 64.

SHAPS. Oats without the grain. *North.*

SHARCHE. To search. "*Rimor*, to be schar-
chyd," *Vocabulary*, MS. xv. Cent.

SHARD. (1) A piece of broken pottery; a frag-
ment of stone or very brittle substance. *Var.*
dial. "Shardes of marble wherewith they used
to playster theyr walles," *Elyot* in *v.*
Crusca.

(2) An opening in a wood. *Yorksh.*

(3) The shell or hard outward covering of insects.
North. The scales of an animal. "The
shard-borne beetle," the beetle borne on by
its shard, *Shakespeare*. Some are of opinion
that *Shakespeare* here means shard-born, born
in a shard, or dung, and *Harrison*, p. 229,
calls the beetle the *turdbug*.

For longe tyme it so befelle,
That with his sword, and with his spere,
He might not the serpent dere;
He was so shardeed all aboute,
It held all edge tooke withoute.

Gower, ed. 1554, f. 103.

(4) A notch. *Var. dial.*

(5) Cow dung. *North.* "Sharde and dunge,"
Elyot in *v. Bonasus*, ed. 1559.

(6) A gap in a fence. *Var. dial.* According to
Stanhurst, p. 11, it was so called in his time
by the inhabitants of *Fingal*. "Nethe style
ne sherd," *Lydgate*, p. 114.

(7) To take a shard, i. e. to take a cup too much,
to get tipsy. *Devon.*

SHARE. (1) To cut. (*A.-S.*)

The beste stedes that thel hade
By the scholders he them scharde,
He was never so hard y-stade
for wele on for wo!

Degrevant 1630.
As the prest hyt brak, the sungel hyt share.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 66.

Hur skarlet sieve he share of then,

He seyde, lady, be thys ye shalle me ken.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 80.

(2) A crop of grass. *Somerset.*

(3) The sycamore tree. *West.*

(4) A vile woman. *Devon.*

(5) To ridicule any one. *Lincol.*

(6) The pubes of a man. (*A.-S.*)

Sychoose I over ere
Stoudyng opone schare.

MS. Pilkington 10.

SHAREVIL. A garden fork. *Salop.*

SHARGE. Futuo. *North.*

SHARHOG. A yearling sheep. *North.*

SHARK. (1) To swindle; to defraud. *Shak.*

Also a substantive, a thief, or swindler. *Grose*
gives it as an Exmoor word. *Shark-gull*,
sharker, one who preys on simpletons.

These thieves doe rob us with our owne good will,
And have dame Nature's warrant for it still;
Sometimes these sharks doe worke each others wrack,
The ravenlog belly often robs the backe.

Taylor's Works, li. 117.

The owle-eyed sharkers spied him how he felt

To fode a post; his meaning soome they smelt.

Scot's Philomathy, 1616.

(2) A notch. *Glouc.*

SHARM. To make a confused chattering noise.

Sharming, a confused noise, a din, a hurzing,
such as is made by chattering or unruly chil-
dren, *Moor's Suffolk Words*, p. 339.

And though thel sharms and crye, I care not a myght,
But with my sharpe sword the ribs I shall strake.
Digby Mysteries, p. 10.

SHARN. Cow dung. *North.* A cockchafer
is called a *sharn-bug* in *Sussex*.

SHARNEBUDE. A beetle. *Kennett* gives it as
a Kent word for a black beetle.

Lyke to the sharnbudes kynde,
Of whose nature this I fynde,
That in the hottest of the day,
Whao comes is the mery May,
He spret his wynges, and up he fleeth.

Gower, MS. Bodl. 294, f. 29.

SHARP. (1) Cold; frosty. *Var. dial.*

(2) The shaft of a cart. *West.*

(3) Pungent in taste. (*A.-S.*)

(4) Quick; active. *Var. dial.* It occurs in *Pr.*
Parv. MS. Harl. 221.

(5) A sword.

I desire that a chalice be made of my grent sharpe,
and offered to our Lady in the Lady Chapel at
Tewksbury. *Test. Totus.* p. 210.

SHARPING-CORN. "Is a customary gift of
corn, which, at every Christmas, the farmers
in some parts of England give to their smith
for sharpening their plough-irons, harrow-tines,
and such like, and exceeds not half a bushel
for a plough-land," *Blount*.

SHARPLYNGS. Nails. "Item, for *sharplyngs*
for nalyng of grassys, j. d." *Croft's Excerpta*
Antiqua, p. 19.

SHARPS. The refuse of flour; sometimes, an
inferior sort of flour.

SHARPSET. Very hungry. *Var. dial.*

And so I thioke that if anle were so sharpe set as
to eat fried flies, buttered bees, stued maikes, either
on Fridaie or Sondaie, he could not be therefore
indicted of heolte treason.

Stanislaus's Ireland, 1586, p. 19.

SHARTHE.

Thane warme it hete in a *scharthe*, end anyoute
the gowte bi the fire, and do so ofte, and it wille ese
mekille. *MS. Lincoln. Med. t. 306.*

SHASHOONS. A sort of stiff leathers tied
round the small of the leg to make the boots
look smooth and in shape. *Gloss.*

SHASOR. A wine-cooler.

SHATERANDE. Dashing. *Gawayne.*

SHATTED. Bespattered. *Devon.*

SHATTER. (1) To sprinkle. *Kent.*

(2) A number, or quantity. *South.*

(3) Harebrained; giddy. *North.*

(4) To scatter about. *Dorset.* Hence *shattery*,
loose, not compact.

SHATTER-PATE. A giddy, weak fellow.

SHATY. To chastise. *R. de Brunne.*

SHAUL. (1) Shallow. *Var. dial.*

(2) A small washing-tub, made hollow, and
without staves. *Kent.*

(3) To cast the first teeth. *West.*

(4) A wooden shovel without a handle, used for
the purpose of putting corn into a winnowing
machine. *Sussex.*

(5) Salve for bruises. *Devon.*

(6) To dispute; to wrangle. *Lin.*

SHAVE. A small coppice. *Kent.*

SHAVELDER. A fellow who goes wandering
idly about like a vagabond.

SHAVELING. A friar, in contempt.

John preached to el men repentance of former
misdoings, end Becket proclaimed to his *shavelinge*
immunity of condigne punishment, even in a case
of most wicked murderling.

Lambard's Perambulation, 1596, p. 430.

SHAVER. A cunning shaver, a subtle fellow;
a young shaver, a boy.

SHAVES. Shafts. *West.*

SHAVING. Anything very small.

SHAW. (1) To scold sharply. *West.*

(2) A thicket. This word is often explained a
small wood, and in the glossary to Syr Gawayne,
a grove, or wood. In early English writers
it has usually the meaning I have assigned to
it, but the other senses are also employed.
"Under the shawe of the wood," *Morte*
d'Arthur, i. 374. Still in use in the provinces.

He that come forthmost es *sheyne*
In that *schawes* schene.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 137.

That sange in the *schene* in the *schawes* *schawes*
So lawe in the lawndes so lykand notes.

Morte Arthur's, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

It thoughte hire *fayre* end *seyde*, here
I wol abide undir the *schawe*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 111.

In somer when the *schawes* be *sheyne*,
And leves be large and long,

Hil is fulle mery in *feyre* foresta
To here the *fouly* song.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 125.

Levere is the *wrenne*,
Abouten the *schawes* *renne*,
Than the *lithel draut*,
Other the *floute* *draut*.

Rally. Anth. ii. 107.

(3) To rub the skin off by friction. Still in use.
(*Swed.*)

SHAWE. To show.

We heve you tolde the sothe sawe

Of al that we have leve to *shawe*.

Curios Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 113.

SHAW-POWL. An artificial bird, made for
fowlers to shoot at. *Dict. Rust.*

SHAWM. A shelm; a sort of pipe resembling
a hautboy. *Arch. xiii. 44.*

SHAWNTY. Showy; flashy. *Norfolk.*

SHAWS. The tops of turnips, &c. *Lanc.*

SHAY. (1) A chaise. *Shay-lad*, a post-boy.

(2) A light colour. *Kent.*

SHAZZAASING. An awkward person. *Devon.*

SHE. Her. *West.*

SHEAD. (1) To slope regularly. *Chesh.*

(2) A rough pole of wood. *Kent.* Harrison,
p. 193, mentions "sheads for poles." *Sheed-*
wood, rough poles.

SHEAF. A bundle of arrows. *Drayton*, p. 29,
mentions "a sheafe arrow."

SHEAL. (1) To shell peas, &c.

(2) A temporary summer hut.

SHEAR. (1) To gnaw, or eat off; to tear with
the teeth. See *Palsgrave*, and *Thoms' Anecd.*
and *Traditions*, p. 27.

But this must be wrought under the earth in the
caves, dennes, or furrows, made of purpose, which
is to be performed two manner of waies, one by pla-
cing the gin in some perch of wood, so as that *assoon*
as the beast is taken by the necke, it may presently
fly up and heng him, for otherwise with his teeth
hee will *sheare* it asunder and escape away elive.

Topseil's Beasts, 1607, p. 925.

(2) A sheath for scissors. *West.*

(3) To reap. *Var. dial.*

(4) A crop of grass, &c. *Devon.*

SHEAR-GRASS. A species of sedge.

SHEAR-HOG. A ram or wether after the
first shearing is so called. *Midl. C.*

SHEARING. A sheep only once shorn.

SHEARING-KNIFE. A thatcher's tool used
for shearing the roof. *Yorksh.*

SHEARMAN. "Scherman, *tondeur*," *Palsgrave*.

"Schermannes poole, *preche a draps*," *Ibid.*

"*Tondeur de draps*, a shearman or cloth-
worker," *Cotgrave*.

SHEAT. A young hog. *South.* "Corret, a
little sheat," *Cotgrave*.

SHEATH. (1) The prepuce of an animal.

(2) The piece of timber which holds the beam
and throck together.

(3) A fountain of salt water.

SHEAVE. To hind corn. *Midl. C.*

SHED. (1) The parting of the hair. "La *grece*
de mous cheef, the shed of my eved," *MS.*
Arund. 220, f. 297. "Discrimen, the seed of
the hede," *Nominale MS.* "The deviding or
shedding of a womans halre of hir head,"
Florio, p. 483. Still used in the North, to
divide, to separate. Compare *Kyng Alisaun-*
der, 48, *sheddynges*, *Bodl. MS.*

In heed he had e *sheed* biforn,

As Nasareus han there thair be born.

Curios Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 115.

(2) Mingere. *Devon.*

(3) Difference. *Lanc.*

- (4) To spill. Still in use. *Schedez*, pours, occurs in Syr Gawayne.
- (5) The handle of a pail. *Devon*.
- (6) To surpass; to excel. *Lanc*.
- (7) Surprised. *Yorksh*.
- (8) The sheath of a knife. *East*. It occurs as a verb in the Pr. Parv.
- (9) The slope of a hill. "Schedde of an hyll, *tertre*," *Palsgrave*.
- (10) A tub for cream. *Line*.
- SHEDELE. A channel of water.
- SHEDER. A female sheep. *Line*.
- SHEEDINGS. The seventeen kirks or parishes in the Isle of Man are divided into six parts, which are there call'd *sheedings*, every sheeding comprehending three kirks or parishes, except one which has only two. Kennett, MS.
- SHEELY. The chaffinch. *North*.
- SHEEN-NET. A large drag-net.
- SHEENSTRADS. Spatterdashes. *Devon*.
- SHEEP-BITER. A thief. A cant term. The word is played upon in the following passage:
A sepulchre to seafish and others in ponds, moates, and rivers; a sharp *sheepe-biter*, and a marvellous mutton monger, a gorbelly glutton.
- Man in the Moone*, 1609.
- SHEEP-CRATCH. A frame of wood on which sheep are laid. *North*.
- SHEEP-GATE. (1) A right of stray for one sheep. Craven Gloss. ii. 117.
- (2) A hurdle with bars. *Kent*.
- SHEEP-KILLING. The herb pennywort.
- SHEEP-RAIK. A sheep-walk. *North*.
- SHEEP'S-EYE. A wanton look. *Var. dial*. "Affectionate winke, a sheepes eye," Cotgrave.
- SHEEP'S-FOOT. A kind of hammer, the handle of which is made of iron, and has a claw at the end. Hence its name.
- SHEEP'S-SLITE. Sheep's pasture, or walk. *Dorset*.
- SHEEP-WASH. A festival in the North. See Brand's Pop. Antiq. ed. 1841, ii. 20.
A seed-cake at fastens; and a lusty cheese-cake at our *sheepe-wash*.
- The Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 19.
- SHEER. (1) Sharp; cold. *Glouc*.
- (2) Clear; transparent; pure. The more ancient form is *shere*. Forby has it, "bright red, shining with inflammation."
- (3) Absolute; mere; pure. *Var. dial*.
- (4) Brittle. *East*.
- (5) Quick; at once. *Var. dial*.
- (6) A fishing spear. *Sussex*.
- (7) Odd; singular. *North*.
- SHEER-THURSDAY. Maundy Thursday.
- SHEESENS. Hens. *Dorset*.
- SHEET. To shoot down, as water.
- SHEETED-COW. A cow having a white hand like a sheet round her body.
- SHEEVE. A pulley, a small wheel driven by a belt or rope. *Northumb*.
- SHE-FAMILIAR. A kept mistress.
- SHEFE. A shive of bread. This form of the word occurs in *Nominales MS*.
- SHEFFE. Thirty gads of steel.
- SHEPTE. To shift about.

Thus they *scheften* fore schotyis one thas schire strandys.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.

SHEIT. To shoot.

The hushop, for his shobucyon;
The priste, the clerk, for her syngyng swete;
Knightis and squyers, for arms and renoun;
Yomen and grome, for thay styfly sheyt.

MS. Fairfax 16

SHEKILS. Ague, or trembling. "He is in the *shekyls*," Towneley Myst. p. 99.

SHEKIR. The game of chess.

SHIELD. (1) A shield. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Shallow. Still in use.

Wade thei muste, the water was *schold*
By every syde the wyld feild.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 2.

(3) Spotted; variegated. *Coles*.

(4) Shoal; coast. *Weber*.

SHIELDAPPLE. The chaffinch. "A chaffineh, a shield appel," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 58.

SHIELDER. Shovelling earth downwards to give a bank or elevation a greater slope is called *sheldering* it. *Suff*.

SHIELF. *On the shelf*, said of ladies when too old to get married.

SHIELL. (1) An inner coffin. *Var. dial*.

(2) The hard horny part of the neck of a hog, kept for the purpose of being manufactured into hawn. It is when so manufactured called the "horny part" by the partakers of that edible. *East*.

SHIELLED. Piebald. *East*.

SHELLET. A sort of imperfect or rotten slate. *Devon*.

SHELL-FIRE. The phosphorescence sometimes exhibited in farm-yards, &c., from decayed straw, &c. or touchwood. *Kent*.

SHELLS. Money. A cant term.

SHELLY. An spit in a river. *West*.

SHELTROUNE. A regiment of soldiers.

Thane schotte owite of the schaw *schiltrounie* many,
With scharpe waypynes of ware schotende at ones.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 72.

How he schal have for knowynge and wys insygt
of all perellis and harmes that lytliche mowe bifalle
in *schiltromes* or batallies.

Vegecius, MS. Douce 291, f. 5.

Aforcyngc hem by *sheltromen* in batayle,

By felle mallice this fayre lambe to assayle.

Leiglate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 14.

Heyle, *scheltromen* schoarls to shelde!

Heyle, bryghtnes evyr schynnyng!

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 4.

SHELTY. A Shetland pony. *North*.

SHELVE. (1) To turn manure, &c., from a cart, by raising its front part and causing it to lie obliquely. *Sussex*.

(2) To remove the surface of land with a shovel. *Suffolk*.

SHELVINGS. The rails of a waggon.

SHELVING-STONE. A blue tile or slate for covering the roofs of houses, so called from the position in which it hangs.

SHEMERING. A glimmering. (*A.-S.*)

SHEMEW. Same as *Chammer*, q. v.

The admyrall was in a gowne of cloth of silver
rayed, furred with ryche sables, and al his company
almost were in a new fasson garment, called a

schemer, which was in effect a goume cut in the middle. *Holt, Henry VIII. f. 65.*

SHENCHE. To pour out; to drink.

And halt taverne for to *schenche*
That drynke, whiche maketh the herte brenne.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 81.

SHENDE. (1) To mar, or destroy. (*A.-S.*)

Thre synes princypaly a man doth mare,
Murthyr, theft, and *avoutre*;
Thai wyl you *schende* ore ye be ware,
Be thai done never so prevely.

MS. Douce 302, f. 1.

(2) To defend. Browne uses it in this sense, and it occurs in *Palgrave*. "And sing his praise that *shendeth* David's fame," *Peckle*, ii. 33.

(3) To forbid. (4) To punish.

(5) To dirty one's clothes.

SHENDSHIP. Ruin; punishment.

SHENE. Bright; shining. (*A.-S.*)

SHENK. A dish used for taking the cream off milk. *Yorksh.*

SHENKE. Same as *Shenche*, q. v.

SHENLON. Glossed by *pwer*.

Al thus eid me for-dede,
Thus he toggith ute mi ted,
And drawith ham on rewe;
Y ne mal no more of love done,
Mi pilkoc plisseth on mi schome,
Uch *schelon* me blisshewe.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 211.

SHENT. (1) Abashed; confounded.

Sorely *shent* wi' this rebuke,
Sorely *shent* was the heire of Linne;
His heart, I wis, was near to brast
With guilt and sorrowe, shame and sinne.

The Heir of Linne.

(2) "I shent one, I blame hym for a faulte," *Palgrave*, 1530.

The tender girl, spoil'd of her virgin shame,
Yet for that slaine no ravisher was *shent*;
Blacke is my luke, more blacke was her *defents*,
None to revenge, scarce any to lament.

Drayton's Poems. p. 93.

SHEPEN. Same as *Shippen*, q. v.

SHEPHERD. The long-legged spider.

SHEPHERD'S-POUCHES. Clover broom-rape.

SHEPHERD'S-SUN-DIAL. The scarlet pimpernel. *Suffolk.*

SHEPPECK. A hay-fork. *Glouc.*

SHEPSTER. A sheep-shearer. *Palgrave.*

SHEPSTERT. A stalling. *North.*

SHERDEL. Skinned; scaled.

He was so *scherdel* alle aboute,
It heide alle egge-tool withoute.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 150.

SHERE. (1) To run aground, as a ship does. An ancient sea term.

(2) To cut; to slash; to carve.

Him thoughe his fadir her corn *shere*,
Ther his eleven bretheren were.

Curar Mundt, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 26.
Thorowe *schedlys* they *schotte*, and *scheds* thorowe
maies,

Botheschere thorowe schoulders e shaft-wounds large.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.

The yong knyghte ser Antore,
That byfore hir did *schere*.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 120.

Sharpe *schudering* of *schote*, *shering* of *maies*.

MS. Ashmole 44, f. 45.

(3) Countenance; mien. *Gauvayne.*

SHERE-GRASS. A kind of sedge.

SHERKENKE. Shrank.

So they *scherkenke* fore *schotte* of the *scharppe*
arowes,

That all the *scheitron* *schoute* and *schoderide* at
owre.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 75.

SHEREWARDE. Shrew. *Hearne.*

SHEREWDHED. Cursedness. (*A.-S.*)

And for his *scherewdhed*, Sir Bevard,
Thempour hath made him his steward.

Gy of Warswike, p. 340.

SHEREWE. A sheriff. *Lydgate.*

SHERIFFED. When in an evening there is an unusual blush of red or yellow in the clouds they say, "How *sheriffed* the sky is to night: we shall have wind, &c." Has this any allusion to the battle of Sheriffmuir, just before which the old folks will tell you there were such appearances in the heavens? *Line.*

SHERIFF'S-MAN. The seven-coloured linnet.

SHERIFF'S-POSTS. Posts were usually set up at the doors of sheriffs on which the royal proclamations were fixed. It was usual to remain uncovered while reading them.

SHERK. (1) To shrug. (2) To cheat. *North.*

SHERN. A vessel into which the cream is taken up from the milkpans before it is made butter. *Devon.*

SHERRY. To sculk away. *Var. dial.*

SHERRY-MOOR. A fright. *North.* From the battle of Sheriffmuir, where all was blood, uproar, and confusion.

SHESELL. Gravel. *Nominal MS.*

SHET. (1) Running water. *Devon.*

(2) Shall. *Somerset.*

(3) Slipped down.

Burlond to fyghte was bowne,
Hys fote *schett* and he felle downe.

MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38, f. 81.

(4) Shnt; closed.

Here slouthe brougte it so aboute,
Fro him that they ben *schet* withoute.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 104.

SHETAR. An archer. *Prompt. Parv.*

SHETE. (1) To shoot. (*A.-S.*)

I dursi mete hym with a stone,
And gif hym leve to *schete*.

MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 48.

(2) To fling down. *Devon.*

SETHI. A partition of a field.

SHEU. Nonsense! An interjection.

SHEUD. Showed. (*A.-S.*)

As the prynce passid to Londone. God shewid ryghte
Secrett thyng to hym, tokyne of victory,
In presence of the same prynce, by Goddis power and
mytte,

And ymage wiche was clould, brake opyn sodenly;
God *schewid* hym this comforte in the Abbey of Deyntre,
Because he schulde be stidfast in wele and in woo:
The ymage was of Seynte Anne, God wolde it shulde
be so.

MS. Bn. Reg. 17 D. xv.

SHEVERIDE. Shivered; splintered.

Thoughe the *schedlys* so *schene* schalke they towche,
With shaftes *scheveride* *schorte* of this *schene* lounce.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 90.

SHEWDS. Husks of oats. *North.*

SHEWER. (1) An example. (2) A witness.

SHIEWING. A warning; a prophecy.

SHIBBANDS. Shoestrings. *Yorksh.*

SHICKLE. Pickle?

*Pardon in crave of sottish multitude,
That saucie giddle-headed monster rude,
Whn knowes not when nught well is, nor amls,
Of shallowe shickle braine a token is.*

Honours Academie, fol. Lond. 1616.

SHICK-SHACK-DAY. A term for the 29th of May, or Royal Oak Day. *Surrey.*

SHIDE. (1) A billet of wood; a thin board; a block of wood. Still in use. "*Tedula, sehyde of wode,*" *Nomiale MS.* "Schyde of wode, *buche, moule de buches,*" *Falsgrave.*

*And made upon the derke nytte,
Of gret schids and of blokks,
Gret fyre agen the grette rocks.*

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 91.

*Hewen schides end corven ston,
And laiden fundament anon.*

Arthur and Merlin, p. 21.

(2) To shell peas, beans, &c.

SHIDER. (1) A shiver. Also, to shiver.

*And hewen on with gret powers,
On schider so doth this carpenters.*

Arthur and Merlin, p. 224.

*Feste they smote then togedur,
That ther sperys can to schider.*

MS. Cantab. ff. ii. 36, l. 156.

(2) A shrew; a scold.

SHIEL. A shepherd's cottage or hut. Connected with *shield*, shelter.

SHIELD-BOARD. Part of a plough, somewhat resembling a shield. *West.*

SHIELD-BONES. Blade-bones. *North.*

Some of his bones in Warwicke yett

Within the castle thore do lie:

One of his shield-bones in this day

Hangs in the citye of Coventrye.

The Legend of Sir Guy.

SHIFE. The wheel of a pulley.

SHIPT. (1) To divide. *Sussex.* A division of land among co-heirs is called a *shifting*. It is an archaism, and occurs in Chaucer. Hence, to deal the eards.

(2) To chance; to risk. *Line.*

(3) To remove one's dwelling. *Var. dial.*

(4) To be changeable. *North.*

(5) To shift himself, to change his dress. *To shift for himself*, to provide for himself.

(6) A change of linen. *Var. dial.*

SHIFTE. To move about. (*A.-S.*)

And so they schifte and schove; he schotie to the erthe.

Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 93.

SHIFTEN. (1) To change linen. *East.*

(2) To shift stitches from one pin to another in knitting. *East.*

SHIFTENING. A change of linen.

SHIFTER. (1) A cozenor. "A shifter whom they call a cunny-catcher," *Withals*, ed. 1608, p. 263. *Shifty*, cunning, artful, *Craven GL* E. 117. In use in the North.

*And let those shifters their owne judges be
If they have not bin errant thieves to me.*

Taylor's Works, 1630, li. 129.

(2) A superintendent. *North.*

SHIFTS. Parts of a farm allotted for the reception of stock or crops. *Norf.*

SHIGGED. Ruined; beggared. *North.*

SHIGING. Flinging; shaking; dashing.

*He come achyngge ayne,
And of hys fnlk was fyrene,
And fond nevere one slayne,*

Ne worse be e pere. Degrevant, 345.

SHILBOARDS. The boards or external radii fixed to the rim of an undershot water-wheel, the projecting levers by means of which the water turns the wheel. Their length corresponds with the breadth of the wheel-rim, and they are in general about a foot long.

SHILDE. To shield. *God ehilde*, God shield, or forbid! (*A.-S.*) *Schilder*, protector, *MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.*

SHILDER. The shoulder. *Lanc.*

SHILL. (1) To shell. *North.* "Crakkyne, or schyllen nothys," *Pr. Parv.* p. 100.

(2) Shril in sound. Not an error, as asserted by Conybeare. It is a verb in *Sevyn Sages*, 1380. See *Thornton Rom.* p. 311.

Then had syr Egylamowre don to dedd

Agrete herte, and tan the hedd,

The pryce he blwe fulle schille!

Reginour, 360.

The kyng come to the chamber to the quene,

And before hym knyghtes tenne,

And wepie and seyd with grette pyte,

My leffe wyff, what cyles the?

Thou that hast be so styll,

Why cryest thou wonder schille?

MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

SHILLA. A stony beach. *Cumb.*

SHILLARD. A shilling's worth. *Devon.* In some counties, a *shillinger*.

SHILLIN. Shelled oats. *Craven.*

SHILLY-SHALLY. Irresolute. *Var. dial.* This phrase was originally *Shall I? Shall I?*

There's no delay, they we're stand shall I shall I,

Hermogenes with Dailia doth dally.

Taylor's Works, 1630, li. 3.

SHILSTONES. Slates for roofing. *Devon.* They are called also *shilling-stones*.

SHILT. Beaten down?

All his folk so was schilt,

And never on that was spilt.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 76.

SHIM. (1) A horse-hoe for cleaning the ground between rows of beans or of hops. *Sussex.*

(2) It seems. *Wilt.*

(2) The *shimm*, or raise down the face of a horse, or strake down the face. *More's MS. Additions to Ray's North Country Words.*

(4) Appearance. *West.*

(5) A clear bright white. *Chesh.*

SHIMBLE. Loose; unconnected. *West.*

SHIMMER. To gutter; to shine. *Var. dial.*

Ray spells it shimper, ed. 1674, p. 76.

The little windowe dlm and darke

Was hung with ivy, brewe, and yewe;

No shimmering sunne here ever shone;

No halesome breeze here ever blew.

The Heir of Linns.

SHIMPER. (1) To simmer. *East.*

(2) A small shelf of sand, or other rising bank in the channel of a river. *Surr.*

SHIN. (1) To carve a chevin.

(2) To trump at cards. *North.*

(3) Shall. *Shinna*, shall not. *West.*

SHINBAWDE. Armour for the shins?

That the schadade blode over his schanke rynnys,
And scheweade one his schyn/bawde that was schire bur-
neste. *Morte Arthurs, MS. Lincoln, f. 93.*

SHINDER. To shiver in pieces.

SHINDLE. The thin cleft stone out of which they cut slates.

SHINDY. A disturbance. *Var. dial.* A *shine* is also frequently used.

SHINE. (1) Every shine, every one. *West.*

(2) Entirely; utterly. *Somerast.*

(3) Light; brightness; lustre.

I to my chimney's shine
Brought him, as love professes,
And cha'd his hands with mine,
And dry'd his drooping tresses.

Herriek's Works, l. 35.

SHINER. (1) A clever fellow. *North.*

(2) A guinea. A cant term.

SHIN-FAEST. A good fire. *North.*

SHINGLE. To hammer iron. *West.* "At the iron works they roll a sow into the fire, and melt off a piece call'd a loop, which they take out with their shingling tongues, and beating it first with iron sledges, hammer it gently till the cinder and dross is beat off, and then they hammer it thicker and stronger till they bring it to a bloom, which is a four square mass of about three foot long; this operation they call shingling the loop," Kennett, *MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 363.*

SHINGLES. Wooden tiles made of oak, used for roofs, steeples, &c. and still used in some counties. There are several church steeples in Sussex covered with shingles. "Shyngles, hyllyng of an house," *Palsgrave*. "Shyngled ship," ship made of planks, *Piers Ploughman*, p. 168. It occurs in *Nominale MS.*

Fluren cakes beth the schyngles alle,
Of chereche, cloister, bours, and halle.

Coccygus, ap. Warton, l. 8.

SHINGLY. Abounding in loose gravel, as the beach on the sea-shore. *Sussex.*

SHINK. A skimming-dish. *Derb.*

SHINLOCK. The herb rocket.

SHINNER. "Neather stockings or shippers," Florio, p. 74. "An hose, a nether stocke, a shinner," *Nomenclator*, 1585, p. 167.

SHINNEY. A hoy's game played with knobbed sticks and a knur, called also Bandy and Hocky. The object of the contending parties is to drive the knur over a line and within a certain marked out space called the goal. If the knur is driven over the line or rather side of the inclosed space, it is called a bye. *North.*

SHINS. *Against the shins*, unwillingly. To break one's shins, to be in a hurry.

SHIN-SPLINTS. Pieces of wood placed on the legs of persons who break stones for roads.

SHIP. (1) Sheep. *West.*

(2) A censer. "*Acerra*, a schyp for cense," *Nominale MS.* xv. Cent. "A ship, such as

was used in the church to put frankincense in," *Baret*, 1580.

(3) At Namptwyche, Droitwyche, &c. the vessel whereinto the brine is by troughs convey'd from the brine pit is called the *ship*, Kennett, *MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 363.*

SHIPE. A shovel for cutting turf.

SHIPLET. A small ship. *Harrison*, p. 65.

SHIP-LORD. The owner of a ship.

SHIPMAN. A mariner; the master of a barge. (*A.-S.*)

SHIPMAN'S-CARD. "Shyppmans carde, *carle*,"

Palsgrave. See *Macbeth*, i. 3.

SHIPPEN. A stall, stable, or shed. (*A.-S.*)

A cow-house is still so called. *North.*

Whi is not thi table sett in thi cow-stalle,
And whi etist thou not in thi shippen as wel as in
this halle? *MS. Digby 41, f. 8.*

SHIP-SPY. A telescope used on the coast.

SHIR. The cherry-tree. *North.*

SHIRE. (1) Thin; scanty. *Northumb.* "Shyre-
nesse, thynnesse, *delievere*," *Palsgrave*; "shyre
nat thycke, *delie*," *ibid.*

(2) Clear; bright; shining.

Had lifts awey the grave stone,
That clothed was as snow shire.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 106.
Thou seest stykkes that are smale,
They becom fynt feyre and shyre.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 88.

The bordoure of his bacenett he bristles in sondre,
That the schire rede blode over his brene rynnys.

Morte Arthurs, MS. Lincoln, f. 97.

Vht mought it nocht slecken it ne abate,
No mare than a droope of watyr schyre,
Vf alle Rome brynned, mought slecken that fyre.

Hampole, MS. Bezae, p. 194.

(3) An egg that has not a tread in it is called a *shire*, a clear egg. *Lincol.*

(4) To pour off a liquor so as to leave the sediment. *Northumb.*

(5) Direct; immediately. *North.*

SHIRE-MAN. Any man who had not the good fortune to be born in one of the sister counties, or in Essex. He is a sort of foreigner to us; and to our ears, which are acutely sensible of any violation of the beauty of our phraseology, and the music of our pronunciation, his speech soon bewrays him. "Aye, I knew he must be a *shere-man* by his tongue," *Forby*, p. 296.

SHIRE-WAY. A bridle-way. *South.*

SHIRK. To slink from anything. Hence *shirky*, deceitful. *South.*

SHIRL. (1) Shrill. *Palsgrave*. Still in use, according to *Moor*, p. 515. "Shryked shyrlly," *Morte d'Arthur*, ii. 350.

(2) To slide. *Northumb.*

(3) To cut with shears. *Yorksh.*

(4) To romp about rudely. *Devon.*

SHIRL-COCK. The missel-thrush. According to *Lower*, the Derbyshire pronunciation is *shirll-cock*.

SHIRPING. "*Buffa*, the dispisyng blaste of the mouthe that we call *shirpyng*," *Thomas's Italian Dictionary*.

SHIRREVE. A sheriff.

Eries of Ynglande with archers y-newe;

Schirreves sharply schilfity the comouns.

Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

SHIRT. The inmost of the three membranes which enwrap a womb-lodged infant. See Cotgrave, in v. *Agneliere*.

SHIRT-BAND. The wristband of a shirt.

SHIRY. Sharp and cutting; applied to grass, which is consequently not good herbage. A plantation in the parish of Nettleham is so called, because the herbage of the adjoining field is of that kind. *Linc.*

SHIT. Shut up; inclosed.

And alle the richesse of spirituelle science
In hire were schit and clesid eke also.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 3.

SHITABED. The dandelion. *Wilts.*

SHITESTICKS. A mean miserly fellow. Also called *shiterags*. See Florio, p. 72.

SHITFIRE. A hector, or bully.

SHITSAC. An oak-apple. *Wills.*

SHITTELNESS. "Shyttelnesse, variablet,"
Palsgrave. "Shyttell ait constant, variable,"
ibid. "The vaine shittleness of an uncon-
stant head," Baret, 1580.

SHITTER. To have the diarrhæa. *North.*

SHITTILWIKE. A shuttlecock. It occurs in Honour in his Perfection, 4to. 1624.

SHITTLE. The bar of a door.

SHITTLE-BRAINED. Giddy; thoughtless.

SHITTLE-COME-SHAW. A North country exclamation, expressing contempt. Brockett has *shittletides*!

SHITTLECOMESHITES. Idle stories; trifles. It occurs in Coles, translated by *affania*.

SHITTLES. Buns such as are given to school children on certain days. *Rutland.*

SHIVE. (1) A small iron wedge, which fastens the bolt of a window-shutter. *East.*

(2) A slice of any edible, generally said of bread. *Var. dial.* "Take shives of bred tosted," Warner, p. 85. To cut a shive out of a person's loaf, i. e. to follow his example. *Shiver* is also common for a small slice, slip, &c.

Russius saith that the rootes of reed, being stampd or mingled with hony, will draw out any thorne, or *shiver*; and so will snailles, as he saith, being stampd and wrought with fresh butter; and if the place be swollen, he saith it is good to mollifie it with hogs grease and hony, which will assuage any new swelling that commeth by stripe or otherwise.

Topwell's Beasts, 1607, p. 421.

A man shall not find a shieve of it to fetch six in, or to take water out of the pit.

Bacon's Works, p. 460.

(3) A thin wooden hung used by brewers to stop their casks very close with.

SHIVER. The wheel of a pulley.

SHIVES. The refuse of flax or hemp.

SHOAD. Loose stones of tin mixed with the earth, indicating a mine. *Cornw.*

SHOAD-STONE. A small stone or fragment of ore made smooth by the action of the water passing over it.

SHOARD. To take a shoard, i. e. to drink a cup too much. *Ermoor.*

SHOARS. Stakes set at a distance to shoar or bear up toils or nets in hunting.

SHOAT. A young pig. *Chesh.* It is a term of contempt said of a young person.

SHOBIL. A shovel. *Nominal MS.*

SHOCK. (1) To sponge. *Norw.*

(2) Twelve sheaves of corn. *North.*

(3) To butt, as rams do.

(4) A rough-coated dog. "My little shock,"
Nabbes' Bride, 1640, sig. II.

SHOCKER. A bad character.

SHOD. (1) Shed, or spilt. *Devon.*

(2) Covered; overwhelmed. (*A.-S.*)

SHODE. (1) To divide the hair.

But with no crafts of combis brode,

They mytte hire hore lokk's schode.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 42.

(2) Shod; having shoes on. (*A.-S.*)

Honyd and schode he was ryghte,

He semyd wele to be a knyghte.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 36, f. 174.

(3)

Hem bituen a gret schode,

Of gravel and erthe al so.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 56.

SHODEREDE. Quivered.

The schafte *schoderede* and schotte in the schira beryne.

Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 93.

SHOD-SHOVEL. A wooden shovel, shod at its extremity with iron.

SHOE. (1) To tread the shoes straight, to be upright in conduct. To tread the shoe awry, to fall away from the paths of virtue. "A woman to play false, enter a man more then she ought, or tread her shoe awry," Cotgrave. Compare Heywood's Edward IV. p. 148. To shoe the cobbler, to give a quick and peculiar movement with the fore-foot when sliding on the ice. *Shoemaker's pride*, the creaking of shoes. To shoe the goose, to be tipsy.

(2) She. *North.*

(3) Over shoes over butes, equivalent to, "one may as well be hanged for a sheep as for a lamb," implying that the speaker has made up his mind to sit a little later, partaker in another bottle or bowl, &c.

Ev'n so seem'd I amidst the guarded troope

Of gold-lac'd actors, yet all could not droope

My fixed mind, for where true courage roots,

The proverb sayes, Once over shoes, o'er boots.

Taylor's Works, 1630, II. 145.

SHOEING-HORN. Metaphorically, anything which helps to draw something on; an inducement.

SHOEING-THE-COLT. A quaint phrase for the social exaction of a fine, on the introduction of an associate to any new office. If he meet his companions at a periodical dinner, a bottle of wine, or a bowl of punch, in a certain rank of life, is a common fine on the colt's health being drank. "Paing his footen" is an equivalent phrase and practice. *Moor.*

SHOEMAKERS'-STOCKS. Tight shoes.

SHOE-THE-MARE. A Christmas sport.

Of blind-man-buffe, and of the care

That young men have to shoe the mare.

Herrick's Works, I. 176.

SHIOFE. (1) Pushed. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Shaved. *Shope*, pr. edit.

*I schefte Syr Gander a crowne,
When we mette laste yn batayle.*

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 106.

SHOG. (1) To shake; to jog. *Palgrave*. "To rocke, shake, shog, wag up and downe," Cotgrave. "The see was schoggid with wawis," Wiclif, p. 18. Brockett has *shoggle*.

(2) To slink away. *West*.

SHOKE. Shook. (*A.-S.*)

For the dynt that he tuke,
Oute of saddle he schoke,

Who so the sothe wille luke. *Perceval*, 694.

SHOKKE. To rush; to snatch up.

He schochirde and schrenky, and schoutes bott lyttille,
Bott schochkes in scharpely to his schene wedys.

MS. Artkure, MS. Lincoln, f. 37.

SHOLD. Shallow. *Prompt. Parv.*

SHOLDRON. Shoulders. *Weber*.

SHOLE. Shallow. This word is given by Urry, in his MS. additions to Ray.

SHOLT. An Iceland shaggy dog. *East*.

Besides these also we have *sholte* or *curs dallie* brought out of Iceland, and much made of among us because of their sawiness and quarrelling.

Harrison's England, p. 231.

SHIOME. Confusion. (*A.-S.*)

Whenne he to his lorde come,
The lettre some he hym nome,
And sayde, Alle gose to schome!

And went on his way. *MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 130.*

SHOMGNES. Shame. (*A.-S.*)

SHOMMAKY. Slovenly; dirty.

SHOMMOCKS. Shoes. *Warw.*

SHOMORE. A skimmer. "Spumatorium, Anglice a schomore," Nominale MS.

SHONDE. Dishonour. (*A.-S.*)

The to sle with schame and *schonde*,
And for to wyne agayn hys londe.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 116.

SHONDEN. To shun. (*A.-S.*)

Al dai thou myt onderstonden,
And thi mirour bi-foren the see,
Wat is to don, wat is to shonden,
And wat to holden, and wat to fien.

MS. Digby 86.

SHONE. (1) Shoes. A knight who conquered in combat was said to *winne his shone*.

Owthyr schalle he sle me sone,

Or on hym y schalle wyne my *schone*.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 79.

Trymowre sparyd hym nocht,

But evyr in hys hert he thocht,

To day was y maked knyght!

Owthyr schalle he sle me sone,

Or on hym y schalle wyne my *schone*,

Therow the grace of God Almyght!

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 79.

It es on herde thyng for to saye

Of doghety dedis that hase bene done,

Of felle feghtynges and batellics sere,

And how that thir knyghtis hase wone *their schone*.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 149.

(2) To shun, or escape.

For the drede that ys to come

Of the dome, that no man may *schone*.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 43.

SHONED. Ashamed. It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii, *schoned*.

SHONK. Hearty; healthy. *West*.

SHONTE. Remained; delayed?

Qwene alle was schyppede that scholde, they *schounte* no lenger,

Bot ventide theme tyte as the tyde rymoe.

MS. Artkure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

SHONTO. A donkey. *I. Wight*.

SHOO. (1) A shovel; a spade. *Lanc.*

(2) A word used for driving away poultry. "To cry *shoe, shoe*, as women do to their hens," Florio, p. 477. Forby has *shoo*, to scare birds.

SHOODS. Hulls of oats. *North*.

SHOOFEDDE. Shoved. (*A.-S.*)

"Brenoyng brymstone and lede many a barelle full,

They *shoofede* hit downe rytte as shyre watur.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. II. f. 115.

SHOOF-FORK. A fork with two long times and a long stale for pitching shooes of corn into the loading waggon at harvest, or off it into the stack. It is the same or nearly the same as pitchfork. *Suffolk*.

SHOOK. (1) To shrug. *Yorksh.*

(2) Split, as wood is by shrinking.

SHOOL. (1) A shovel. *North*. "Shoole for shooevell," Staniburst's Ireland, ed. 1586, p. 9.

(2) To saunter about. *East*.

(3) To heg. *Var. dial.*

SHOOLER. An idle, lazy fellow. *Sussex*.

SHOORT. To shift for a living. *Essex*.

SHOOT. (1) To have a diarrhoea.

(2) To select out the worst cattle to prevent them from injuring the drove.

(3) To shoot the bridge, a phrase formerly used by watermen to signify going through London-bridge at the turning of the tide. To shoot compass, to shoot wide of the mark.

(4) The game of shovel-board.

(5) The crick in the neck.

(6) A narrow steep lane. *I. Wight*.

(7) The woof in weaving. *Devon*.

(8) A spout for rain-water. *South*.

SHOOTHRED. A shoemaker's thread. It is the translation of *chegros* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

SHOOTY. Coming up regularly in the rows, as potatoes, &c. *Salop*.

SHOOVEN. A calf or colt is said to be shoovin, when parting with its early teeth; trees putting forth their leaves are also *shooven*.

SHOPE. Made; created; shaped. (*A.-S.*)

Al that ever God *shope* to be,

Shal come and fyrt agens the.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 25.

He *schop* his regne to dylvide

To knyghts, whiche him hadde servid.

Gower, MS. Sec. Antip. 134, f. 36.

Nay, by Hym that me made,

And *shope* both some and none,

Fynde a better borowe, sayd Robyn,

Or mony getest thou none. *Robin Hood*, l. 13.

SHORE. (1) A post used with hurdles in folding sheep. *Dorset*.

(2) To threaten. *North*.

(3)

He thoghte to wyrke by the lawe,

And by no nother *schore*.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 190.

- (4) Sheared; cut. (*A.-S.*) Still in use in Suffolk, according to Moor, p. 345. "His scarlet mantell than a^{sh}ore he," Syr Isebras, 127. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 13958.

- (5) A sewer. Still in use in Devon. She in plaine termes unto the world doth tell, Whores are the hackneys which men ride to hell, And by comparisons she truly makes A whore worse then a common *sh*ore or jakes.

Tupler's Works, 1630, II. 106.

SHOREDITCH. The most successful of the London archers was called the *Duke of Shoreditch*, a mock title, frequently said in ridicule. The sixteenth article in the Poore Man's Petition to the King, 1603, is, "Good king, make not good Lord of Lincoln Duke of Shorditche, for he is a &c."

SHORE-POST. A hutress.

SHORER. The shore, or male pubes.

SHORING. Awry; askant. *East.*

SHORLING. A shaveling, or priest.

SHORRY. A large stick on which hedgers carry faggots. *Oxon.*

SHORT. (1) Wide of the mark, a technical phrase in archery. Still in use.

(2) Light and crisp. Cakes and biscuits are said to eat *short*.

(3) Peevish; angry. *Var. dial.*

(4) The short and long of it, i. e. the absolute truth in few words.

The *short* and the long of't is, she's an ugly creature, make of her what thou can'st.

Heywood's Love's Mistress, p. 63.

If ye will nedys know at *short* and *longe*,
It is evyn e womans tongue,
For that is ever sterynge.

Interlude of the Four Elements, n. d.

(5) Small; portable. *Somerset.*

SHORT-CAKES. Rich sweet cakes which break *short*, such as the Cumbrian peasants present to their sweethearts at fairs. *Westm. and Cumbr. Dial.* "Alice Shortcake," Shakespeare, Merry Wives, I. 1.

SHORTENING. Anything put into flour to make the cakes short. A man who is easily put in a passion is said to have had too much *shortening* put into him.

SHORT-HEELED. Unehaste.

SHORTLY. Quickly; peevishly.

A ferly strife fel them betwene,

As they went bi the wey;

Littile Johne said he had won v. s.

And Robyn Hode said shortly nay.

M.S. Contab. Ff. v. 48, f. 196.

SHORT-OF-PUFF. Short-winded. *Line.*

SHORTS. Coarse flour. The term is also applied to the refuse of corn. *Var. dial.*

SHORT-START. A kind of apple, mentioned by Cotgrave in v. *Carpendu*.

SHORT-WAISTED. Angry; tetchy. A stage-coachman (a Suffolk man) lost a passenger by misconduct, and was at odds with himself; another (a countryman) said, "he is very *short-waisted*, when anything puts him out."

SHOSHINGS. Askant; sloping. *East.*

SHOST. Shouldst?

Hire lord she wile theder sende,
For the love for to schende

With lite melni;

Tharabout thow scholt be souse,

And thow scholt after wedde to spouse

To thin amy. *Beres of Hantoun*, p. 7.

SHOT. (1) A kind of trout. *West.*

(2) Turned out rapidly, now especially applied to shooting out a waggon load by tilting it. "Rubbish may be shot here," is a very common notice in plots of ground where the owner requires rubble for any purpose.

Percevalle sayde hafe it he wolde,

And schottt owtt alle the golde;

Righte there appone the faire moide

The ryng owte glade.

Perceval, 2114.

(3) A foot-soldier who carried fire-arms. The term is still applied to a shooter. He is a good shot, i. e. a good marksman.

(4) A reckoning at an inn. This word must now be considered a provincialism, although lately in good use.

(5) Firm; stable; secure.

(6) A young pig. *Var. dial.*

(7) A handful of hemp. *Kent.*

SHOT-CLOG. A simple foolish person, a clog on the company, but who was tolerated because he paid the shot or reckoning for the whole of the company. Ben Jonson uses the term.

Drawer, take your plate. For the reckoning there's some of their cloaks: I will be no *shot-log* to such.

Amends for Ladies, p. 81.

SHOTER. (1) The yew-tree. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A little bark, or pinnace.

SHOT-FLAGON. The host's pot, given where the guests have drank above a shilling's worth of ale. *Derb.*

SHOT-ICE. A sheet of ice. *North.*

SHOT-NET. A mackerel net. *Kent.*

SHOT-POT. A fellow that spends so much in an ale-house that he is entitled to the landlord's pot or shot-flagon. *Glouc.*

SHOTS. The refuse of cattle taken out of a drove. *Craze.*

SHOTSPIPE. An assembly of persons who pay pecuniary contributions. (*A.-S.*)

Deus! quoth Ubbe, what may this be?

Betere is I go myself, and se:

Hwether he sitten nou and wesseyen,

Or of ani *shotspipe* to deyle. *Havelok*, 2009.

SHOTT. (1) A stitch in the side.

(2) A nook, an angle, a field, a plot of land. See Carlisle's Account of Charities, p. 305.

SHOTTEN. (1) Shall not. *West.*

(2) Sour, curdled, as milk.

SHOTTEN-HERRING. A gutted herring, dried for keeping. Metaphorically, a lean meagre fellow, a term of contempt. "Thou art a *shotten-herring* Jackalant Spanyard," Nabbes' Bride, 1640, sig. G. ii.

This man is as wise as a wood-cock, his wit's to a consumption, his conceit is as lean as a *shotten-herring*.

Optick Glass of Humors, 1630, p. 27.

Though they, like *shotten herrings* are to see,

Yet such tall souldiers of their teeth they be,

That two of them, like greedie cormorants,

Devoures more then sixe honest protestants.

Tupler's Works, 1630, III. 7.

SHOTTES. Arrows; darts; any missiles hurled with a projective power. (*A.-S.*)

SHOTTLES. Quasi *shotholes*? Bars or rails which passing through morticed holes in posts may be removed at pleasure. *Line.*

SHOT-WINDOW. Explained by Ritson, a window that opens and shuts.

Alyce opened a shot wyndow,

And looked all about,

She was ware of the Justice and shirife bothe.

Wyth a full greet route. *Ancient Popular Poetry*, p. 8.

SHOUFFED. Shoved; pushed.

And whenas the Macedyns and the Grekes sawe Alexander enter into the citee, they shouffed to the walles all at ones, and clambre over.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 6.

SHOUGH. A shock-dog; a shog.

SHOULDER. A young lady who has unfortunately listened to the persuasions of the other sex, is said to have a *slip of the shoulder*.

SHOULDER-CLAPPER. A hailiff.

A back-friend, a shoulder-clapper, one that counter-mands

The passages of alleys, creeks, and narrow lands.

Comedy of Errors, iv. 2.

SHOULDER-SPIKE. A long iron spike used for supporting shelves against a wall. *West.*

SHOULERE. The bird shoveller.

SHOUPÉ. Shaped; prepared.

Within fyftene dayes his fete es assemblede,

And thane he schoupe hym to chippo, and schownes

no lengere. *Morte Arture, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.*

SHOUPS. The hips. *North.*

SHOURE. (1) To scour; to ride quick. *Weber.*
(2) A conflict.

For now is he holden nougt in shouris,

But he can love paramours.

Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 1.

SHOUT. (1) A hill. *Yorksh.*

(2) A small boat, nearly flat-bottomed and very light, used for passing over the drains in various parts of the county: when broader and larger it is used for shooting wild ducks in the marshes, and is then called a gunning *shout*. *Line.* The term *shoutemen* has some connexion with this, although the boats used for carrying timber could not have been very light.

Out of which 74s 6d. paid to divers mariners, called shoutemen, for the carriage of 74 loads of timber from the wood of Wildwode, carried from Weybridge to the manor of the Savoye, by the river Thames, carriage at 12d. a load. *Archæologia, aniv. 304.*

And from two boats farfelctd anew in this year, of which one dung-boat, called a shout, nothing here, because not yet appraised, but remaining in the custody of the accountant of walfs and estrays.

Archæologia, xiv. 303.

SHOUTHER. The shoulder. *Shouter-fellow*, a companion in any manual labour requiring more than one person's exertions.

SHOVE. (1) To germinate; to shoot. Also, to cast the first teeth. *East.*

(2) To put the loose corn into heaps for the convenience of being taken up. *Sussex.*

SHOVELARDE. A shovel.

SHOVEL-BOARD. A trivial game very common in former days, and not yet laid aside. A shilling or other smooth coin was placed on

it.

the extreme edge of the shovel-board, and propelled towards a mark by a smart stroke with the palm of the hand. It is mentioned under various names, according to the coin employed, as shove-groat, &c. The game of shove-halfpenny is mentioned in the Times of April 25th, 1845, as then played by the lower orders. It is called *shooys* in the Hallamshire Glossary, p. 121.

Bowles, shove-groat, tennis, no game comes amis, His purse a nurse for anybody is.

Taylor's Motto, 12mo. Lond. 1629.

Taylor, the water-poet, says that "Edw. shillings for the most part are used at shoove-board," and he thus describes the complaint of one of them:

*You see my face is beardlesse, smooth, and plaine,
Because my soveraigne was a child, tis knowne,
Whenas he did put on the English crowne.
But had my stamp beene bearded, as with haire,
Long before this it had beene worne out bare;
For why? With me the unthrifts every day
With my face downwards do at shoove-board play:
That had I had a beard, you may suppose
Th' had worne it off, as they have done my nose.*

Taylor's Worker, ed. 1630, l. 68.

SHOVELL. The bird shoveller, mentioned in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593, where it is the translation of an *cueillier*. Perhaps *shovelle-fotede* is having feet like shovells.

Schorelle-fotede was that schalke, and schaylande hyme snyder,

With schanken unschaply schowande togedyre.

Morte Arture, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.

SHOW. (1) To push, or shove. *East.*

(2) To show a fair pair of heels, i. e. to run away very quickly. *Far. dial.*

SHOWEL. A blind for a cow's eye, made of wood. *South.*

SHOWER. Used in the I. of Wight for rain, though it may last many hours, or even a whole day.

SHOW-FIGHT. To be willing to fight.

SHOW-HACKLE. To be willing to fight. *I. of Wight.*

SHOWHE. A jackdaw. *Prompt. Parv.*

SHOWL. A shovel. *Var. dial.* "Tribula, Anglice a schowle," *Nomine MS.*

Who'll dig his grave?

I, said the owl, with my spade and showl,

And I'll dig his grave. The Death of Cock Robin.

SHOW-OFF. To commence. Also, to exhibit finely before others. *Var. dial.*

SHOWRLY. Surely. See Middleton, iii. 636. Jennings has *shower*, sure.

SHIOWS. Prints; pictures. *Devon.*

SHIRADDES. Shards, or coppices.

When shaws beene shorne, and shirades full fayre,

And leaves both large and longe. *Robin Hood, l. 118.*

SHRAF-TIDE. Shrovetide. *Palsgrave.*

SHRAGERS. Coarse metal pots made of marl, in which wares are baked. *Staff.*

SHRAGGES. Rags; patches; slips. Our second example refers to a ragged hood.

With flatte ferthynges the freke was fioreschede all over;

Many schredys and schragges at his skyrttes hynges.

Morte Arture, MS. Lincoln, f. 90.

A red hod on hir heved, *shredid* al of shridis,
With a riche riban gold be-goon.

MS. Arund. Coll. Arm. 27, f. 130.

SHRAGS. The ends of sticks, of the birchen twigs in a broom; or of whins or furze. "Yar hrum ow't to ha' fine shragg." This was said to a man about to dress recently thrashed barley for market. The clippings of live fences. *Moor.* "I loke to hev wyth woode, or *schraggyng*," *Pr. Parv.* p. 242. "To shragg trees, *arbores putare*," *Barot*, 1550.

SHRAIL. A light rail, or any very slight fence, more to warn persons from breaking through it than for real protection. *East.*

SHRAMMED. Benumbed with cold. *West.*

SHRANK. Sunk; pierced. *Gaucayne.*

SHRAP. (1) A thicket. *Devon.*

(2) A snare for birds; a place prepared and baited with eorn or chaff for the purpose of catching birds.

He busies himself in setting silver hme twigs to entangle young gentlemen, and casting forth silken shrapes to catch woodcocks.

Nash's Pierce Penniless, 1592.

SHRAPE. (1) To scrape. (*A.-S.*)

Herly in the morowe to shrapen in the vale,

To fynde my dyner amonge the wormes smale.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 184.

(2) To scold. *Sussex.*

SHRAVEL. Dry faggot wood. *Suffolk.*

SHRAVEY. A loose subsoil, something between clay and sand. *Sussex.*

SHRED. (1) To cut off the smaller branches of a tree; to cut the twigs from a pole when cut down. *East.* It occurs in the *Pr. Parv.*

(2) To cut into shreds. *West.* "To morsell, to mince, or *shred* in peeces," *Florio*, p. 2. Metaphorically, to ruin or plunder any one.

(3) To spread manure. *South.*

(4) A tailor. A cant term.

SHREDE. (1) Clothed. Also, to clothe. (*A.-S.*)

Beves of is palfeel alighte,

And *schrede* the palmer as a knyghte.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 80.

In a kirtel of silk he gan him *schrede*,

Into chaumber wel sone he jede.

Gy of Warwick, p. 4.

(2) To cut through. (*A.-S.*)

Thoffe my schouldre be *schrede*, and my schelde thyrlode,

And the welde of myne arme werkkes a litle.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 81.

(3) Covered up. (*A.-S.*)

It were worthy to be *schrede* and *schryne* in golde,
For it is sakis of synne, so helpe me oure Lorde.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 95.

Schyre scheldus they *schrede*,

Many doughty was dele,

Rythe maylus wexen rede. *Degrevant, 293.*

SHRED-PIES. Mince-pies. *Tusser*, p. 73.

SHREPE. A sheriff. *Palgrave.*

The proverbe saies, hee that will sweare will lie,

He that will lie will steale by consequence;

Sweasars are lyers, lyers most are thieves,

Or God helpe jaylors and true under-shyres.

Taylor's Wit and Mirth, p. 109.

SHREG. To lop trees. *Somerset.*

SHRENKEDE. Pierced through.

Schalke he schrede thurgh, and *schrenkede* mayles.
Baneres he bare downe, tryttenede scheldes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.

SHREW. (1) A screw. *Somerset.*

(2) A scold. In earlier writers it often signified a wicked person of either sex, one malicious or badly disposed.

(3) To curse. (*A.-S.*)

(4) The field mouse. *North.*

SHREWD. Malicious; badly-disposed.

SHRICHE. To shriek. (*A.-S.*)

And the maid, al for-drede,

Bigan to *schriken* as to grede.

Florio and Bianchettour, 454.

SHIRICK. To shriek, a term formerly applied to the badger's noise at rutting time.

SHIRIDE. To hew or lop wood. *Jennings* has *shride*, to cut off wood from the sides of trees, to cut off wood from trees generally. "Hooke to hewe wode, or *schrydyng*," *Pr. Parv.* p. 242.

SHRIEVEY. Having threads withdrawn. *Sussex.*

SHRIFT. Confession. (*A.-S.*) *Shrifte-fader*, a father confessor.

SHRIGHT. Shrieked. (*A.-S.*)

It was the tyme when soyle

With fogge dew was dight,

But lately false; and shrowded foule

In shade bushes alight.

Turberville's Ovid, 1567, f. 69.

Thou schalt be mordrid in this stede!

This mayden tho for fere *schriete*.

Gower, MS. B. v. Antiq. 134, f. 278.

SHRIKE. (1) The lesser butcher-bird, so called by *Turner*, according to *Ray*, ed. 1674, p. 83.

(2) To shriek. *Palgrave.*

SHRIMMED. Chilled. *Cornwall.*

SHRINE. A chancel-house. This sense of the word occurs in *Hollyband's Dictionary*, 1593, as well as the ordinary meaning.

SHRIP. To rate, or elide. *Kent.*

SHRITE. The missel-thrush. *South.*

SHRIVE. (1) To confess. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To regard; to praise.

(3) To prune trees. *Kent.*

SHROCKLED. Withered. *Kent.*

SHROCROP. The shrew-mouse. *Dorset.*

SHROE. A shrew. *Pecle*, i. 49.

SHROF. Shrivd. See *Cef.*

SHROGGS. Shrubs; thorns; briars.

They cutt them down two summer shrogges,

That grew both under a breere.

Robin Hood, l. 120.

SHROMP. A black worm, common in horse-dung. *Var. dial.*

SHROOD. To trim or lop trees. *Glouc.*

A fellow in North Wales, shrooding of a tree, fell down on his head, and his braine fractured, and lay for dead.

Aubrey's Wiltshire, MS. Ashmole.

SHROUD. To gather together, as heasts do for warmth. *Palgrave.*

SHROUDED. Concealed, covered, screened, sheltered, overgrown, shaded. "In the two latter senses I lately heard this speech, enforcing the argument for the thickly planting of apple trees—See how the cottagers trees are *shrouded*, and what crops they always

bear," Moor's Suff. MS. Chaucer uses the verb *shroude*, to hide.

SHIROUDES. Clothes. (*A.-S.*)

SHROVE. To be merry; probably derived from the sports and amusements of Shrovetide. "One that loveth to shrove ever and make good cheere," Florio, p. 59. *Shrove-Prentices*, a phrase which has never been correctly explained, was a name given to a set of ruffianly fellows, who took upon them at Shrovetide the name of London Prentices, and in that character invaded houses of ill-fame.

More cruel than *shrove-prentices*, when they, Drunk in a brothell house, are bid to pay.

Davenant's Madrigall, 1648, p. 28.

SHROVE-CAKES. Small cakes made to give children on Shrovetide.

SHROVERS. Children who go from house to house at Shrovetide singing for cakes.

SHROVE-TUESDAY. Perhaps the following account of Shrove-Tuesday by Taylor, the Water Poet, is one of the most curious and illustrative that could be produced in explanation of the numerous allusions in early writers to the feasting and sports in vogue on that day. "Welcome merry Shrovetide," Shakespeare, 2 Henry IV. v. 3.

Alwayes before Lent there comes wading a fat grouse bursten-gutted grouse, called Shrove-Tuesday, one whose manners shewes that he is better fed then taught and indeed he is the onely monster for feeding amongst all the dayes of the yere, for he devoures more flesh in foureteene hours, then this whole kingdome doth (or at the least should doe) in sixe weekes after: such boyling and broyling, such roasting and toasting, such stewing and brewing, such baking, frying, mincing, cutting, carving, devouring, and gorbelynding gormondizing, that a man would thinke people did take in two months provision at once into their panaches, or that they did ballast their bellies with meate for a voyage to Constantinople or to the West Indies. Moreover, it is a goodly sight to see how the cookes in great men's kitchins doe fry in their masters suet, and sweat in their owne grease, that if ever a cooke be worth the eating it is when Shrove-Tuesday is in towne, for he is so stued and larded, roasted, basted, and almost over roasted, that a man may ente the rawest bit of him and never take a surfeit. In a word, they are that day extreme cholericke, and too hot for any man to meddle with, being monarchs of the marow-bones, marquesses of the mutton, lords high regents of the spit and the kettle, barons of the gridiron, and sole commanders of the fryngpan. And all this hurly burly is for no other purpose but to stop the mouth of this land-whorle Shrove-Tuesday. At whose entrance in the morning all the whole kingdome is in quiet, but by that time the clocke strikes eleven, which (by the helpe of a knavish sexton) is commonly before nine, then there is a bell rung, eald The Pancake Bell, the sound whereof makes thousands of people distracted, and forgetfull either of manner or humilitie: Then there is a thing cald wheaten flour which the sulphury necromantick cookes doe mingle with water, egges, spice, and other tragicall magicall enchantments, and then they put it by little and little into a fryng-pan of boyling suet, where it makes a confused dismal hising (like the Leamean snakes in the reeds of Acheron, Stix or Phlegeton) untill at last by the skill of the cooke, it is trans-

form'd into the forme of a flap-jack, which in our translation is cald a pancake, which ominous incantation the ignorant people doe devoure very greedily (having for the most part well dined before:) but they have no sooner swallowed that sweet candied baite, but straight their wits forsake them, and they runne starke mad, assembling in routs and throngs numberlesse of ungoverned numbers, with unceivill civill commotions. Then Tim Tatters (a most valiant villaine) with an ensigne made of a peece of a bakers mawkin fixt upon a broome-staffe, he displays his dreadfull colours, and calling the ragged regiment together, makes an illiterate oration, stuff with most plentifull want of discretion: the conclusion whereof is, that somewhat they will doe, but what they know not. Untill at last comes marching up another troope of tatteredmalians proclaiming warre against no matter who, so they may be doing. Then these youths arm'd with cudgels, stones, hammers, rules, trowels, and hand sawes, put play-houses to the sacke, and bawdy houses to the spoyle, in the quarrell breaking a thousand quarrels (of glasse & meane) making ambitious brickbats breako their neckes, tumbling from the tops of lofty chimnies, terribly untyling houses, ripping up the bowels of feather-beds, to the lurching of upholsters, the profit of plaiesters, and dirt-dawbers, the gaine of glassiers, joyners, carpenters, tylers, and bricklayers. And which is worse, to the contempt of justice: for what avails it for a constable with an army of reverend rusty bill-men to command peace to these beasts, for they with their pockets instead of pistols, well char'd with stone-shot, discharge against the image of authority whole volleys as thicke as hayle, which robustious repulse puts the better sort to the worse part, making the band of uncovewred halberdiers retire faster then ever they came on, and shew exceeding discretion in proving tall men of their heries. Thus by the unmannerly manners of Shrove-Tuesday constables are baffled, hawds are bang'd, punckes are pillag'd, panders are plagued, and the chiefe commanders of these valourous villaines, for their reward for all this confusion, doe in conclusion purchase the inheritance of a Jayle, to the commodity of jeylors, and discommodity to themselves, with a fearefull expectation that Tibourne shall stoppe their throats, and the hangman take possession of their coates, or that some beadle in bloody characters shall imprint their faults on their shoulders. So much for Shrove-Tuesday, Jack-a-Lents Gentleman Usher, these have bene his humours in former times, but I have some better hope of reformation in him hereafter, and indeed I wrote this before his comming this yeere 1617. not knowing how hee would behave himselfe; but tottering betwixt despaire and hope, I leave him.

Taylor's Worker, 1630, l. 114-5.

SHROVY. Shabby. *Yar. dial.*

SHROWDS. Places under ground, as the burrows of animals, vaults, &c. "Into the walks and shrowds of wild beasts," Harrison, p. 205. "A shrowdes or lyke buildinge under the ground," Eliot, in v. *Apogaron*, ed. 1559. The crypt of a church was sometimes so called. *Shrowed*, sheltered, Arch. xi. 224.

To shewe his lytte in a very shrowed and shade.

Lydgate, M.S. Soc. Antiq. 184, f. 23.

SHIRUB. To reduce to poverty by winning a person's whole stock, a term used at play *Somerset.*

SHIRUCK. Shrieked. *Suffolk.*

SHRUDE. Clothed. (*A.-S.*)

Ich the vedde wel and shrudde the;
And thou wyth eyys! drinkest to me,
And wyth spere styngest me. *Ric'k. Antiq.* ii. 296.
SHURFF. Light rubbish wood; any short dry
stuff used for fuel. *Var. dial.* The term *schroff*
in *Depos.* Ric. II. p. 13, may perhaps be con-
nected with this.

SHRUMP. To shrug; to shrink. *West.*
SHRUMPSSED. Beaten, in games. *Devon.*
SHRUMP - SHOULDERED. Hump-backed.

West. Also used in *Surrey.*
SHRUPE. To hem in; to inclose.
SHUCK. (1) To shake. *Sussex.*
(2) A call to pigs. *Dorset.*
(3) A shell, or covering; a husk, or pod.
Var. dial.

SHUCKEN. To shuffle. *Devon.*
SHUCKISH. Unpleasant; unsettled; show-
ery, generally applied to the weather. *Sussex.*
SHUCKLE. To chuckle. It occurs several times
in *Florio*, pp. 109, 215, 441.

SHUCKLED. Growing beans are said to be
shuckl'd when beaten down by hail or wind.

SHUCK-TROT. A slow jog-trot. *East.*
SHUCKY. Deceitful. *Lin.*
SHUDD. (1) To shed; to fall.

(2) A hut, shed, or hovel.
SHUDDER. To shiver. *Var. dial.*
SHUF. To shy, as horses do. *Oxon.*

SHUG. (1) Menacing. *Devon.*
(2) To writhe the body forward and backward,
or from side to side, so as to produce friction
against one's clothes, as those who have the
itch. *Samerzet.* Palsgrave has it, to jog or shake.
(3) To shrug; to scratch. *South.*

(4) A slow shaking trot. *Norf.*
SHUGGY-SHOW. A swing. *North.*
SHULDEN. Should. (*A.-S.*)

What is the cause, alas! quod sche,
My fadir that I se schulden be
Bed and destroyed in suche a wise?
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, l. 59.

SHULDERE. Rocky; craggy.
SHULDIR. A shoulder. (*A.-S.*)
He was mekille mane and lange,
With schuldre brode and armes strange.

Leumbras, 14.
SHULL. A spade, or shovel. *North.*
SHULL-BANE. The shoulder-bone. *North.*

SHULVE. A shovel. *East.*
SHUN. To push; to shove. *South.* "Go shun,
as they say in *Sussex*, *truda*," *Coles.*

SHUNCH. The same as *Shun*, q. v.
SHUNDER. Slander; scandal.

SHUNNISI. To treat unkindly, often applied
to the improper treatment of children. *Sussex.*
SHUNTE. (1) To delay; to put off.

Schape us an answer, and schunte yow no lengere,
That we may schifte at the schorte, and schewe to
my lord. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 67.

(2) To shun; to move from. *North.*
Then I drew me down into a dale, whertheas the dumb
deer

Did shiver for a shower; but I shunned from a freyke:
For I would no wight in this world wist who I were,
But little John Nobody, that daro not once speake,
Little John Nobody, c. 1550.

(3) To shy, or start. *Warw.*

(4) To slip down, as earth. *North.*
SHUPPARE. Maker; creator. (*A.-S.*)

SHUPPICK. A hay-fork. *West.*
SHURDE. Dressed. *Gaucayne.*

SHURET. A shift. *Devon.*
SHURL. To trim the ends of the neck-feathers
of a fight ng-cock. *North.*

SHURNE. Cacare. This is given as a Wiltshire
word in *MS. Lansd.* 1033, f. 2.

SHURTY. To bustle about. *Devon.*
SHUT. (1) To weld iron. *West.*

(2) A riddance. *Ta get shut*, to get rid of any-
thing. *Var. dial.*
(3) A narrow street. *West.*

(4) An accession of water in a river, as from
rain, floods, &c. *West.*

(5) To do; to manage. *Kent.*
(6) To join; to agree. *Dorset.*

(7) *Ta shut up*, to stop. *Var. dial.*
(8) To be extravagant. *North.*

SHUTFUL. Extravagant. *North.*
SHUTHER. To shiver with cold. *Line.*

SHUT-OUT. To leave off ploughing, to un-
hook the horses. *Beds.*

SHUTS. Stout wooden poles. *Warw.*
SHUTTANCE. Riddance. *North.*

SHUTTEN-SATURDAY. The Saturday in
Passion Week, the day on which our Saviour's
body lay inclosed in the tomb.

SHUTTER. Same as *Shunte*, q. v.
SHUTTING. Covering up, applied to a table
quite covered with dishes or eatables, &c.

SHUTTING-IN. The evening. *East.*
SHUTTLE. Slippery; sliding. *West.*

But nowe the betyngie fancies fonde,
And eke the shuttle wyttis;
The mad desyres of women now,
Theyr rage in folysh fyis,
Hermaphrodite and Salmasie, 1565.

SHUTTLEBAG. When a man is husky from
phlegm in his throat, he is said to have "swal-
lowed a *shuttlebag*."

SHUTTLE-BOARD. A shuttlecock. *North.*
SHUTTLE-HEADED. Foolish; rude.

Nor can you deeme them *shuttle-headed* fellows,
Whio for the Lord are so exceeding zealous.
MS. Poems, temp. Charles I.

SHY. (1) To fling. *Var. dial.*
(2) To start, said of a horse.

(3) The same as *Shrail*, q. v.
(4) Keen; piercing; bold; sharp. *North.*

(5) To avoid a person. *South.*
SIB. Relation; companion. (*A.-S.*) Still in
use in Lincolnshire. He is *sib* to us, i. e., he
is my cousin. "Sib'd, a-kin; no sole sib'd,
nothing a-kin: no more sib'd then sieve and
riddle, that grew both in a wood together.
Proe, Chesh. Syh, or sybbe is an ancient
Saxon word, signifying kindred, alliance, affi-
nity," *Ray's Words*, ed. 1674, p. 40.

I sett þow here a soverayne, ascenre þif þowe lykys,
That es me sybb, my syster sone, sir Mordrede hym-
selvne.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.

SIBBE. Related; allied. (*A.-S.*)

What man that wrys a gode frende,
Thouȝ he were ȝit sibbe of my kynde,
He were worthy greet shame.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

I breke þow, ayr, as my sybbe lorde,
That ȝe wilke for eharȝte chesce þow another.

Morte Arthurs, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.

SIBBERIDGE. The banus of matrimony. It is often called *sibrit*, which would lead us to suppose it was connected with *sibrede*, q. v., and the latter was the more ancient and correct form. "Syhrede, *ðanna*," Pr. Parv. This word has been for a length of time peculiar to the Eastern counties, more especially Suffolk. Sir Thomas Browne refers it to Norfolk, and Ray to Suffolk. Major Moor derives it from the beginning of the banus as they used to be published in Latin, *si quis scieret*. Ray's derivation from A.-S. *sib* appears to me to be much more probable.

SIBILATIONS. Hisings; growlings. (Lat.)

SIBILE-SAGE. The Queen of Sheba.

Some after that verraymant

Tho Sibille Sage to Jerusalem went

To heren of Salamones wit.

MS. Trin. Coll. Oxon. 57, art. 2.

SIBLATOUR. One who hisses. (Lat.) "An hisser, or a *siblatour*," Gesta Romanorum, p. 116. It occurs in Lydgate.

SIBMAN. A relative. (A.-S.) It is the translation of *affinis* in Nominal MS. *Sibnesse*, relationship.

David thou were bore of my kyn,

For thi godnesse art thou myn,

More for thi godnesse

Then for evy sibnesse.

Harroting of Hell, p. 27.

SIBREDE. Relationship; kindred. It is sometimes a substantiv. (A.-S.)

Jhesu brother called was he,

For sibrede, worshepe and beuati.

Cursar Mundt, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 79.

For evry man it schulde drede,

And sameliche in his sibrede.

Gosser, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 230.

Bot I forsake this gata, so me Gods helpe!

And sothely alle sylredyne bot thyselfe one.

Morte Arthurs, MS. Lincoln, f. 96.

SIC. A call to pigs. North.

SICATE. Dry. (Lat.)

Reade not in sight, but take delight

In this, whiche once was prose;

Whose watered plants scarce siccate were,

Till he this same did close.

Gaufrido and Bernardo, 1570.

SICE. (1) Sixpence. A cant term.

(2) A gutter, or drain. Somerset. Grose has *sick*, a small stream or rill. It is from the A.-S. *sick*.

SICIL. (1) Such. Var. dial.

And in the courts I have sck a frende,

I shalbe servyd or I wende,

Withowt any delay.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

Scho that was his lady

Mighte be fulle sary,

That torne hade siche e body.

Perceval, 150.

(2) A wicked fellow. Devon.

SICK. In travail. North.

SICKER. The same as *Siker*, q. v.

SICK-FEATHERS. The young ungrown feathers at the time of moulting. Devon.

SICKINGE. Sighing; lamenting.

SICKNESS. The plague was formerly termed for distinction's sake the *sickness*.

SICLATOUN. A kind of rich stuff.

There was many gonfanoun,

Of gold, sendel, and siclatoun.

King Alimunder, 1064.

SICLE. A shekel. "A sicle, being an olde Persian coyne, and seemeth to be ninepence in value of our monie," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 330. It occurs also in Howell.

SICUR. Secure; certain.

With me thel lefte alle theira thyng,

That I am sicur of theire comyng.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

SID. Saw. West.

SIDDER. Wider. (A.-S.)

SIDDOW. Vulgarly *ziddow*. Peas which become soft by boiling are said to be *siddow*. Glouce.

SIDE. (1) Long; trailing. North. "Used as in Skinner's time, e. g. "I do not like side frocks for little girls." I had thought this word obsolete, till two or three months ago I heard it used by an old lady, who numbers between 70 or 80 years," MS. Glossary of Lincolnshire Words, by the Rev. J. Adcock.

His berde was side with myche hare,

On his heede his hatt he bare.

Cursar Mundt, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 33.

Hevedys tyfel wyth greta pryde,

With heer and hornes apde.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 22.

(2) To carve a haddock.

(3) To take the part of another.

(4) To equal; to stand in equal place.

(5) To decide; to settle; to coincide; to set things aside, or out of the way. North.

(6) Rough; rude. Devon.

SIDE-BOARDS. The rails of a cart.

SIDE-BOX. A seed-lepe. South.

SIDE-COATS. The long trailing coats or frocks worn by young children.

SIDE-LANDS. The outside parts of a ploughed field, adjoining the hedges, running parallel with the lands or ridges. South.

SIDE-LANIELS. Hopples for horses.

SIDE-LAY. In hunting, a fresh set of hounds to be laid in on the scent.

SIDE-LIKE. Such like. North.

SIDE LINE. Evenly in rows. Devon. Its correct and ancient meaning is *slanting*.

SIDELING. The slope of a hill. South.

SIDELINGS. Aslant; sideways. East.

And syllynges of the segge the syghte had he rechide.

Morte Arthurs, MS. Lincoln, f. 64.

SIDELONG. To fetter as a preventive from straying, or breaking pasture, by chaining a fore and a hind foot of the same side together. Yorksh.

SIDEMEN. Assistants to the churchwardens. See Harrison's England, p. 163. The same as *Questmen*, q. v.

SIDENANDIS. Aslant; on one side.
SIDENESS. Length. *Palgrave*.
SIDER. An orderly person. *Lanc*.
SIDERE.

For hit was bright and ful fayre tre,
Men mygt hit fulle fere se;
That stode in erth was mydere gode,
For hit shulde not rote as hit stode.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 46, f. 31.

SIDE-SHEAR. On all sides. *Percy*.

SIDE-WAVERS. The beams in the roof of a house which form the angle of the roof. See Thoresby's Letter to Ray, 1703, in v. *Barks*.

SIDE-WIPE. An indirect censure.

SIDE-WISE. Breadthwise. *North*.

SIDGOREN. This term was given to a part of the dress about the bosom.

SIDITHERUM. A creeping, slow-motioned person. *Line*.

SIDLE. (1) To go sideways; to saunter idly about in no particular direction. *Var. dial*.

(2) To sit down gently. *Devon*.

SIDNESS. Seed-time. *West*.

SIDRON. A citron.

SIDY. Surly; moody. *Sussex*. This word was given by Ray in 1674, but I do not know whether it be still in use.

SIE. (1) A drop. Also, to drop. *North*.

(2) To pull, or stretch. *Yorksh.*

(3) Saw. *Chaucer*.

(4) To strain milk. *Palgrave*. It is still in use in Derbyshire.

Sometime itt was of cloth in graine,
Th' now but a sikh-cloth as you may see,
Itt will neither hold out winde nor raine;
And lile have a new cloake about mee.

Percy's Reliques, p. 52.

SIEGE. (1) A company of herons.

(2) The same as *Sege*, q. v.

SIELE. To vault. *Elyot*, 1559.

SIENE. Since.

I saile þow telle als trewe a tale
Als ever was herde by nyghts or days;
And the maste mervelle, for-owtynne maye,
That ever was herde by-for or agene.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 149.

SIESIN. Yeast; barm. *Kent*.

SIESTA. The rest usually taken about noon in hot countries, as in Spain.

SIETHIES. A kind of chives.

SIEVER. All the fish caught in one tide. *East Sussex*.

SIEVES. Chives; a small kind of onion. It is so spelt in *Hollyband's Dictionary*, 1593.

SIFE. To sigh. *Somerset*. Carr has *siff* in the *Craven Glossary*, ii. 124.

SIFFLEMENT. Whistling.

SIG. Urine. *South*.

SIGALDRY. (1) Deceit; trick. (2) To deceive; to act by a stratagem, or unlawfully.

Joseph, take hym then to thee,
And burye hym wher thy wil be.
But loke thou make no sigaldry,
To rayse him up agayne.

Chester Plays, ii. 69.

There was a wyche and made a bagge,

A bely of lethyr, a grette swagge;

She sigaldryd so thys bagge bely,

That hyt yode and soke menyngs ky. *MS. Harl. 1701, f. 4.*

SIGGER. To leak. *Cornue*.

SIGGETH. Says. (*A.-S.*)

And siggeth Merlin wil hem abide
In the forest hera blaide.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 73.

SIGH. To become larger. *North*.

SIGHT. (1) A great quantity. *Var. dial*.

Where is so great a strength of money, I where
Is so huge a syght of mony.

Palgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

(2) The perforation in a helmet through which the wearer looked.

(3) Sighed. *Spenser*.

Than syr Degrevvaunt eyght,
And byheld the heveme up-an hyght,
Jhesus, save me in my ryght,
And Maré me spede!

Sir Degrevant, 200.

(4) To cite; to quote.

SIGHTLESS. (1) Invisible. (2) Unightly.

SIGHTS. (1) Eyes. *Somerset*.

(2) Spectacles. *Var. dial*.

SIGHTSOME. Slightly. *More*.

SIGHTY. Glittering; shining.

SIGINNES.

Let them learne, let them learn, simple siginnes
as they are, that the Apostle speaketh in this place
of ecclesiasticali functions.

Mar-Prentis's Eptome, p. 43.

SIGN. To intend; to design. *South*.

SIGNE. To appoint. (*A.-N.*)

SIGN-HILL. A slight eminence on the sea bank, on which a tall pole is set up for the purpose of making signs to vessels out at sea. *Line*.

SIGNIFER. The zodiac. (*Lat.*)

SIGNIFIANCE. Signification. (*A.-N.*)

SIGNIFICATION. Importance. *Var. dial*.

SIGNIORIZE. To govern, or bear rule.

SIGNIORY. Government; dominion; domain, or lordship; seniority.

SIGN-TREE. A beam in the roof of a house.

See Thoresby's Letter to Ray, 1703, in v. *Barks*. Still in use.

SIGNWYNARYE. A blood-stone.

I will to my eldest son and heir, Edward Montagu,
my great ring with a signewynarys in it, which my
father gave me, that remaineth in my study at
Brigstock.

Test. Vetus, p. 743.

SIGOLLE. The cycle.

As for divers other purposes, to caste therein
in metals the sigolle of any planet, when he is strunge
in the heavens.

MS. Ashmole 240.

SIGRIM. (1) The herb segrium.

Tak segryme, waybrede, colymbyne, and side
thamme thorow a clathe, and qwete flour, and tem-
per tille it be thikke. *MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 290*

(2) A name for the fox.

For he thoute mid soumme ginne,
Him self hous bringe, thene wof therinne.
Quod the vox, Wo is non there?
Ich wene hit is sigrim that ich bere.

Reliq. Antig. li. 274.

SIH. Saw. See *Ogne*.

SIKE. (1) Such. *North*.

Hir palfray was of dappulle gray,

Sike on se I never non,

As dose the same on somers day

The curly lady hirself achone.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 46, f. 118.

- (2) To sigh. Still in use.

Yf that the frende hymself wolde have a meke,
Ys none to hym so lyke as ye allone.
He that yow selth, and *syth* for your sake,
I pray to God that evere he *syke* and grone.

MS. Fairfax 16.

The lady *syked* and sayde, alas!
Into the worlde that sche was wrought.

MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 30, f. 46.

- (3) A sick person.
- North.*

- (4) A gutter; a stream.
- North.*

- SIKER. Secure; safe.
- North.*

I am *siker* and I bileva

That none yvel schal thi fadre greve.

MS. Add. 10036, f. 2.

Ac erst ye schul me make *siker*,
With me held in everi *biker*.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 206.

That schip had a ful *siker* mast,
And a sayl strong and large. *Vernon MS.*

- SIKERDE. Assured. (
- A.-S.*
-)

- SIKERLYE. Certainly; surely.

Thou arte here, *sikerlye*,
Tbya church to robbe with felonye.

MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 36, f. 240.

- SIKERNESSE. Security. (
- A.-S.*
-)

- SIKIS. A scythe. Nominal
- MS.*

- SILD. Seldom. For
- Selde*
- .

- SILDE. A shed.
- Stowe.*

- SILE. (1) To strain; to skim.
- North.*

Take a handfule of *saige*, and stampe it, and
temper it with hale ale, and sythene *syte* it thorow
a hute clothe. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 201.*

Do therto gud wyne, and stepe alle togidre, and
drinke the licoure *siled* thorgh a clothe v. dayes
morne and evene.

MS. in Mr. Pettigrew's possession, xv. Cent.

- (2) To sink; to drop; to make to sink, or settle;
-
- to flow; to rain.
- North.*

Many balde garte he *syte*

With the dynt of his spere.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131.

And thane syghende he salde with *sylande* terys,
We are with Saracenes besett appone sere halles.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 93.

- (3) Filth; sediment.
- North.*

- (4) To boil gently; to simmer.
- North.*

- SILED. Canopied.

All the tenta within was *syied* wyth clothe of
golde and blewre velvet, and all the hewe velvet was
embrowdered with H. K. of fyne golde.

Holl, Henry VIII. f. 29.

- SILENCED. Ministers prohibited from preach-
-
- ing were said to be
- silenced*
- .

- SILERIC. Adorned with earring.

- SILGREEN. The houseleek.
- West.*

- SILING-DISH. A milk-strainer.
- North.*

- SILKER. A court-card.
- Somerset.*

- SILK-SHAG. A fine kind of shag cloth.

Flower-poured mantles, and embroidered gowns
Of grass-green *silk-shag*, and the gawdle pride
Of all her jewels and her jems beside.

Du Bartas, p. 641.

- SILL. (1) A step.
- Oron.*

- (2) The young of a herring.
- North.*

- (3) A seat, or throne.

The precyouse stoues semly to see appone *syile*.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 323.

- (4) The shaft of a vehicle.
- North.*
- Sill-horse,
-
- the shaft horse.

- (5) A stratum of coal.
- Staff.*

- (6) To swell, or puff up.

- SILLER. (1) Silver.
- North.*

- (2) A covering of tapestry, in the form of a ca-
-
- nopy for a bed, altar, &c.

The kyng hymeselfe es sette and certayne lordes
Undyre a *syure* of *syike*, sawghte at the burdes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.

- SILLY. Sickly; weakly.
- North.*

- SILLYBAUK. A sillabub.
- Line.*

- SILLY-BOLD. Impertinently forward.

- SILLY-CORNES.

And I will looke babbies in your eyes, and picke
silly-cornes out of your toes.

The Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 19.

- SILLY-HEW. A child's card.
- Durham.*

- SILT. Sediment; ooze.
- East.*

I suppose it to be the *silt* of the water, which the
wind and the water brought together.

Aubrey's Wills, Royal Soc. MS. p. 269.

- SILT-UP. To obstruct the course of a stream,
-
- or the free passage of boats upon it, by a large
-
- accumulation of sand.

- SILVER-CHAIN. The white laharum.

- SILVERLINGS. Coins; pieces of money.

- SILVER-SPOON. To be born with a silver
-
- spoon in one's month, i. e. to be very rich.

- SILYNG. Tapestry.

The Frenche kyng caused the lorde of Countay to
stande secretly behynde a *syng* or a hanging in his
chamber. *Hall, Edward IV. f. 43.*

- SIM. To seem; to think.
- West.*

- SIMATHIN. Liking; partiality.
- Devon.*
- "A
-
- simmathing, something of an inclination, some
-
- tendency towards love, a sneaking kindness."
-
- MS. Devon Gloss.*

- SIMBLING-CAKES. Currant cakes eaten in
-
- Lancashire on Midlent Sunday.

- SIME. A frame of straw used for setting pans
-
- on.
- North.*

- SIMEN. A salmon.
- North.*

- SIMILLITT. A likeness.
- Hall.*

- SIMINACION. Breeding. (
- Lat.*
-)

Thus thay enduring in lust and delyte,

The spretes of thaim gat that were gyauntes tyte,

With the nature of themselves and *ymynacion*,

Thay wer throught forthe by thre ymaginacion.

MS. Lancelotti 203, f. 2.

- SIMKIN. A silly fellow.
- South.*

- SIMLIN. A kind of fine cake intended for
-
- toasts.
- Somerset.*

- SIMMIT. Smooth.
- North.*

- SIMNEL. A kind of rich cake, generally
-
- made in a three-cornered form. The term is
-
- applied in Salop to a plum-cake with a raised
-
- crust.

- SIMPER. To simmer.
- East.*
- "The creame
-
- of simpering milke," Florio, p. 189.

- SIMPER-DE-COCKET. An affected mealy-
-
- mouthed girl.
- Colgrave.*
- "A simper-de-
-
- cocket,
- coquine, fantastica*
- ," Howell, 1660.

- SIMPHANGLE. A musical instrument.

Yn harpe, yn thebour and *symphengle*,

Wurschepe God yn troumpes and soure.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 22.

- SIMPHONER. A musician.

- SIMPLE. (1) Weak; infirm, applied to the old
-
- and sickly.
- Salop.*

(2) Of little value; mean.

SIMPLES. He wants cutting for the simples, said of one doing a foolish action. "He must go to Battersea, to be cut for the simples," *Old Proverb.*

SIMPLE-SIMON. An idiot. "Simon Suck-egg sold his wife for an addle duck-egg."

SIMPLESSE. Simplicity. (*A.-N.*)

SIMPSON. Groundsel. *East.*

SIMULACRE. An image. (*Lat.*)

SIMULAR. Counterfeited. *Shak.*

SIN. (1) To stand. *East.*

(2) Since. Still in use.

SINALD. A signal. *Greene.*

SINAMONE. Cinnamon. (*A.-N.*)

SINCANTER. An old worn-out person.

SIND. To wash down; to rinse; to empty out; to quench thirst. *North.*

SINDER. To settle or separate the lces or dregs. *Kent.*

SINDERLIK. Separately. (*A.-S.*)

SINDY. Soft in speech. *Devon.*

SINE. (1) Afterwards. *North.*

His noble swerde he drawes *sine*,
And fanght with that wyde swyne.

M.S. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 141.

And *sine* go to the tavern house,
And buy both wine and ale.

Robin Hood, l. 102.

(2) To strain. *North.*

(3) To leave off milking a cow.

SIN-EATERS. It was an ancient custom at funerals to hire poor people, who were to take upon them the sins of the deceased.

Within the memory of our fathers, in Shropshire, in those villages adjoining to Wales, when a person dyed, there was notice given to an old sire, (for so they called him,) who presently repaired to the place where the deceased lay, and stood before the door of the house, when some of the family came out and furnished him with a cricket, on which he sat down facing the door. Then they gave him a groat, which he put in his pocket; a crust of bread, which he eat; and a full bowl of ale, which he drank off at a draught. After this he got up from the cricket and pronounced, with a composed gesture, the ease and rest of the soul departed, for which he would pause his own soul. This I had from the ingenious John Aubrey, Esq., who made a collection of curious observations, which I have seen, and is now remaining in the hands of Mr. Churchill, the bookseller. How can a man think otherwise of this, than that it proceeded from the ancient heathens?

Bugford, op. Brand, ii. 152.

SINEDE. Assigned.

And on the Saturday he *synode* the grounde
To the chyetreyns abowt that cytye rounde.

Archæologia, xxi. 53.

SINET. The zenith. *Chaucer.*

SINEWAYS. Sundry ways. *Cumb.*

SINEWEY. Mustard seed. "As hath the corn of synewey," *Gesta Rom. p. 36.*

SINEY. The bladder-nut tree. It is the translation of *bagynaudier* in Hollyband's Dictionary, 1593.

SINFAN. To perform a symphony.

SINGEL. Roof of a house.

Arthur smot on hem saun faille,
So on the *engel* do the halles.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 218.

SINGERIES. Apish tricks. *Skinner.*

SINGING-BREAD. The round cakes or wafers intended for the consecrated host in the eucharistic sacrament. See Davies' Rites, ed. 1672, p. 2.

Item, I bequethe to the same chirch a litle round cofyn of sylver, closed in *synging-bred*, and not the hote.

Test. Verast, p. 200.

SINGING-HINNY. A rich kneaded cake, a great favorite with pitmen. *North.* It has currants and butter in it, and is baked over the fire on a girdle.

SINGING-MEN. Choristers.

SINGLE. (1) Pure; genuine; disinterested; plain; sincere; unreserved.

(2) Weak; feeble; silly. "My *single* state of man," Shakespeare. *Single beer*, weak beer; *double beer*, strong beer.

(3) A handful of the gleanings of corn tied up. *North.*

(4) An animal's tail, properly applied to that of the buck. See *Hunting*, sect. 12.

SINGLE-GUSS. The plant orchis. *West.*

SINGLE-MONEY. Small coins.

SINGLERE. A wild boar.

Boyes to the subarbis boudene fulle heghe
At a bare *synglere* that to the bente rynnys.

Morte Arthure, M.S. Lincoln, f. 86.

SINGLE-STICK. A well-known play with staves, which consists in attempts to bring blood from your adversary's head, when he who first effects it is pronounced victor. It is sometimes called *backsword*.

SINGLET. An unlined waistcoat. *Derb.* When double or lined it is termed a doublet.

SINGLE-TEN. A tenth card. *North.* A term used generally at the game of whist.

SINGLETON. A silly fellow. *West.*

SINGLE-WOMAN. A whore. "Syngle woman a harlot, *putayn*," Palsgrave.

SING-SMALL. Equivalent to must be content with less than appearances promised. *Esex.*

SING-SONG. A drawing song. *Var. dial.*

I tell the foole, whatever thou be,
That made this fyne *sing-song* of ma,
Thou art a ryming sott;
Thy very lynes doe the bctray,
Thy barren wit makes all men say
'Tis some rebellious Scott.

Suckling's Reply to a Libel, M.S.

SINGULAR. (1) Single; lonely. *Norf.*

(2) Choice. *Shak.* "Proper or synguler, *exquis*," Palsgrave, adj. "Synguler or pure, *absolu*, *exquis*, *synguler*," *ibid.*

SINGULF. A sigh. *Spenser.*

SINGULL. A single, or horse-girth.

SINIFY. To signify. *North.*

SINISTRAL. Sinister.

They gather their *sinistral* opinion, as I hear say,
of St. Paul to the Hebrews. *Becon's Works, p. 95.*

SINK. To work a mine deeper. *Derb.*

SINK-A-PACE. Cinque-pace, q. v. *Sineospace*, Gaulfrido and Barnardo, 1570.

SINK-DIRT. Gutter mud. *Lana.*

SINKER. A cesspool; used in the neighbourhood of Spilaby. *Line.*

SINK-HOLE. A hole for dirty water to run through. *South.*

SINKSANKER. A term of contempt.

SINK-STONE. A perforated hollowed stone at the top of a sink. *Var. dial.*

SINNEN. A sinew. *Sinner-grown*, having the sinews contracted. *North.*

SINNETE. A kind of cloth.

SINNOWED. Gaily ornamented. *Sinnow*, a woman very finely dressed.

Whereas she want in her feathered youthfulness
to looke with amiable eye on her gray breast, and
her speckled alda sayles, all adorned with silver
quilles, and to drive whole armies of fearfull fowles
before her to her master's table.

Nash's Piers Penitence, 1592.

SIN-SYNE. Since that time. *North.*

SINTER. "Synter of masonry," Palsgrave. It occurs in the Pr. Parv. translated by *cinctorium*, MS. Harl. 221.

SINUM. "Synum a vessel, *faiselle*," Palsgrave, 1530, subst. f. 64.

SIPPE. To drain or drip, as liquor does through a cask, tap, &c. which is defective or not tight. *Line.*

SIPPETS. Small thin pieces of bread mixed with milk or broth. *South.*

SIPPLE. To sip up; to drink. "They did but sipple up," Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 7. Brockett has *sipple*, p. 269, ed. 1829.

SIPRES. Same as *Cypres*, q. v. "Sipres or bonegraces that women use to weare one their faces or foreheads to keepe them from the the sunne," Florio, p. 590.

SI-QUIS. If any one. (*Lat.*) Advertisements or bills thus commenced formerly, and hence the name of *signisses* was often given to them. "A *siquis*, or publick note, *cry publico*, ou *cedule*," Howell.

SIR. (1) A gentleman. *Shak.*

(2) Applied to priests and curates; it was a scholastic title, the translation of *dominus*, given to a person who had taken his first degree in the university.

SIRE. A breed, or sort, as a good *sire* of pigs, or of cahhages, &c. *East.*

SIR-HARRY. A close stool. *East.*

SIR-JOHN. A priest.

With much adoe and great difficultie obtained
that a poore chapell, served with a single *Sir John*,
and destitute both of funt and churehyard, might
remain standing in this place.

Lambard's Perambulation, 1596, p. 317.

SIR-JOHN-BARLEYCORN. A jocular name for ale, which is made of barley.

SIROINE. A kind of soft salve for wounds, mentioned in MS. Med. Lincoln. f. 310.

SIRPLE. The same as *Sipple*, q. v.

SIRRAH. In old plays this term is frequently addressed to women.

SIRRAP. A hard blow. *Devon.*

SIR-REVERENCE. A corruption of the phrase *sare reverence*, which was said as a kind of apology before the utterance of anything that

might be considered objectionable, but often simply as an apology in speaking to a superior.

"Sa-reverence, *salva reverentia*, saving regard or respect; an usual word, but miscalled *sir-reverence* by the vulgar," Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 572. Compare a curious passage in the Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 12. The term was also applied to human ordure, and is still used in that sense.

A worthy knight there is of ancient fame,
And sweet *Sir Reverence* men doe call his name;
By whose industrious policie and wit,
There's many things well tane were else unfit;
If to a foul discourse thou hast pretence,
Before thy fowle words name *Sir Reverence*;
Thy beastly tale most pleasantly will slip,
And gaine thee praise when thou deserv'st the whip
There's nothing vile that can be doone or spoke,
But must be covered with *Sir Reverence* cloake.
His ancient pedigree whoever seeks,
Shall finde he's sprung from 'mongst the gallant
Greekes,

Was Ajax squire, great champloo to god Mars;
Pray God, *Sir Reverence*, bless your warships (1).
Taylor's Works, 1631, lib. 26.

A puppis licks Menocla's lippes, the sense
I grant, a dog may kin, — *sir reverence.*

Flotcher's Poems, p. 10.
But the old proverbe ne'r will be forgot,
A lechers loss is, like *sir reverence*, but.

Taylor's Works, 1630, lib. 106.

SIRUP. A poor ha'p'urth of sirup, i. e. a poor weak creature. *Suffolk.*

SIS. (1) The cast of six, the highest throw upon the die. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Cicely, a common name for a girl.

The plowman that in times past was contented in
russet, must now adales have his doublet of the
fashion, with wide cuiss, his garters of fine silke of
Granadu, to meet his *Sis* on Sunday.

Lodge's Witte Miseric, 1596.

SISE. (1) The assizes. *Palsgrave.*
Thes letters kepte I tyll the *sise*,
My libertie to enterprise. *MS. Ashmole 802.*

(2) A wax-taper. "Syse waxe candell, *bougee*," Palsgrave, 1530, subst. f. 64.

(3) A lesson, or task. *North.*

SISERARA. A hard blow. *East.*

SISKIN. A greenfinch. It is the translation of *breant* in Holbyband's Dictionary, 1593.

SISOUR. A person deputed to hold assizes.
Now of the eythe wy we speke,
That fals *assours* use moste in breke.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 18.

What shul we sey of thys dytours,
Thys fals men that beyn *assours*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 9.

Ley hands on booke, the *assour* take none heale,
For every thing drawethe to his semblable.

MS. Ashmole 10, f. 20.

SISS. (1) To hiss. *Line.* Hence *sissing*, a hissing serpent. "*Sibilus* est genus serpentis, Anglice a syssyng," MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. 1. f. 12, written about 1400.

(2) A huge fat woman. *Devon.*

SISSLE. A thistle. *Sussex.*

SIST. Seest, (*A.-S.*)

For al dal thou *sist* with thin eien
Huu this world wend, and no men deien. *MS. Digby 86.*

SISTER. A sewster.

SISTERING. A cistern, o. reservoir.

SISTER-LAW. A sister-in-law. *West.*

SISTER-SONE. Nephew. (*A.-S.*)

And we are sister-sones two,

And sythir of us othir sio,

He that liles wille be fulle wo

That ever was he made.

Perceval, 1441.

SIT. (1) To endure.

Was never knyghte that he fande,

In France ne in Scottiende,

Mighte sit a stroke of his hande

One his styff stede.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 130.

(2) To sit a woman, to keep the night-courtship (q. v.) with a girl. To sit eggs, to remain a guest an unreasonable time. To sit on, said of milk when it burns in the pan. To sit in, to adhere firmly to anything.

SITE. (1) Disgrace; shame. "Sorowe and

syte," *MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 236.*

Now elle-welidand Gode that wyscheppen us alle,

Giff this sorowa and syte, sotte there thou lygges.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 64.

(2) A scythe. *Nominale MS.*

SIT-FAST. A kind of bard awelling on a horse's back. *Cotgrave.*

SITH. (1) Since. *North.*

The kyng seyde, What may this mene?

Y trowe Syr Roger and the queene

Be comen to this londe,

For oevyr syth they went y-wys,

Sawa y Syr Roger hounds or thys,

That ys wooddutythand!

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.

(2) Time. (*A.-S.*)

Than the cokwoldes wer full blytha,

And thankyd God a c. syth.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 61.

(3) Way; journey.

SITHCUNDMAN. The head or chief of a town or parish. *Coles. (A.-S.)*

SITHE. (1) To sigh. *East.*

(2) To strain or purify liquor.

SITHE-CRADLE. A rack of wood fastened to a scythe for carrying the mowed harley clean into the swath. *Kennett, p. 42.*

SITHE. Since. (*A.-S.*) *Sithence* is often used by later writers.

I bade felowes to my dynera,

Aod sithen thel wil not cum here;

A develle have who that reche.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

SITHERS. Scissors. *North.*

SITHY-HANGERS. A cow's teats. *Somerset.*

SIT-STILL-NEST. Merda. *Lane.*

SITTAND. Suitable; becoming.

A hundrethe pondis worthe of londa

Of rent wile sittande.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 130.

Ha salude that sorowfulla with si'tande wordes,

And fraynes sythe the fende fairly theraftre.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.

SITTEN-ON. Stunted in stature.

SITTING. A space in the pew of a church sufficient for one person.

SITTING-CLOTH. A kind of garment, the same as *strigium* in Ducange.

SITTINGS. Statute fairs for servants held in some parts of the North.

SI-VA. A cry to-bounds. Maistre of the Game, *MS. Bodl. 546, xv. Cent.*

SIVE. (1) To follow. (*A.-N.*)

Who that the viciis woldis eschyre,

He mot by reons thanne sive.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 82.

And bowe unto thyne herte and sive

Humilité, and that y vowe.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 58.

The forme bothe and the matere,

As now siveinde, thou schalt here.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 84.

(2) To sieve. Also, a sieve.

And casting forth silken shrope, to catch wood-cocks, or in syving of muck-hills and shop-dust, whereof he will bonit a whole cart load to gain a bow'd pinne. *Nash's Pierce Penilence, 1592.*

(3) A scythe. *South.*

SIVEDES. Refuse of bran.

SIVELLE. Civil.

Therin ha sped hym right welie

Of the maister of lawe sivelle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 74.

SIX. A cup of six, i. e. a cup of beer sold at six shillings a harrel.

SIXES-AND-SEVENS. The true origin of this phrase has been given in v. *Set* (13).

SIX-LOVE. A term at whist, signifying *six to none* in scoring.

SIX-STRINGED-WHIP. A popular name for the statute of the six articles which passed in 1541. See *Lingard*, ed. 1844, vi. 293.

SIZE. (1) Six. *Lane.*

(2) "A size," says Minsheu, "is a portion of bread or drinke, it is a farthing which scholars in Cambridge have at the buttery; it is noted with the letter S." See also *Ellis's Literary Letters*, p. 178. The word now means anything had by the students at dinner over and above the usual commons.

(3) Assizes. Still in use.

Our drowning scap'd, more danger was ensuing,

'Twas size time then, and hanging was a brewing.

Taylor's Works, 1630, ii. 14.

(4) One third of an inch, a term much used by shoemakers.

SIZELY. Prond; coy. *North.*

SIZER. (1) A thin piece of brass with a round bole in it wherein they try to see whether a cast bullet is perfectly round.

(2) A student at Cambridge whose expenses for living are partially provided by the college, originally a servitor, as serving one of the fellows. Each fellow of a college had one servitor allotted to him.

SIZING. (1) Yeast. This term occurs in *Lilly's Mother Bombe*, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. vii.

(2) Weaver's size. *North.*

(3) A game at cards called "Jack running for mustard," is generally called "Jack running for sizing." The cards are placed so that by touching the first pair, all the rest must of course fall diagonally, in the form of upright wedges. *Kent.*

SIZLE. To sunter about. *North.*

SIZY. Gluey; stieky. *South.*

SIZZEN. To hiss. *North.*

SIZZLE. The half hiss, half sigh of an animal; of an owl, for instance. Also the effervescence of brisk beer, &c. through a cork; or the alarming hissing of lightning very near one. Ray says that yeast is called sizzling from the sound of the working beer. Since this was written I heard the word thus used,—"If we heen't rain in another week we shall be all sizzled up." This evidently meant *burnt up*, as it was spoken in a season of fearful aridity. Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 351.

SIZZUP. A hard blow. *North.*

SIJAND. Sighing. (*A.-S.*)

For lo fritha as I can fare,
Myselfe saynd alone,
I herd the mourning of an hare;
Thus defuilly she made her mona.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 40, f. 109.

SIJE. Saw. (*A.-S.*)

Thus wen sche coma the lady nyse,
Theo toka sche better heda, and nye
The womman was ryse fayre off face,
Allethou here lackyd ither grace.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 7.

And so bifelle, as y cam nyse,
Oute of my boot whanne he me nye.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antip. 134, f. 30.

SIJTE. Sight. (*A.-S.*)

The kyng confortid the queene and ither ladyes cke,
His swete babis full tenderly he did kys;
The yonge prynce he becheide and in his armya did
bere,
Thus his bale turnyd hym to blis:
Aftur sorow, joy the course of the worlde is,
The syte of his babis releisid parte of his woo,
Thus the wille of God in every thyng is doo.

MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.

SISSED. Sighed. See *Sijand*.

And sore sessed that all men myghte wcl se.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 143.

SKAALING. A lean-to or out-office with roof aslope, appendant to a higher building. *Hant.* Kennett, *MS. Lansd.* 1033.

SKACHES. "Grallator, he that goeth on styyles or skaches," Elyote's *Dictionary*, 1559. "Scatches, *gralla*," *Coles' Lat. Dict.*

Away with bootes and skatches,
Farewell both bootes and skatches.

Dugdale's Imbanking, 1609, p. 301.

SKADE. Harm; mischief. *Sussex.*

SKAFE. Awkward. *Line.*

SKAFFAUT. A scaffold; a wooden tower; a raised stage. (*A.-N.*)

SKAG. An accidental blow, particularly of the heel of the shoe, so as to tear either the clothes or the flesh; any slight wound or rent. *Somerset.*

SKAIN. (1) A crooked sword, or scimitar, used formerly by the Irish.

Duryog this slige arrived at Harflew the Lord of Kylmaline in Ire and, with a band of xvj. hundreth Iryshmen, armed in mayle with daries and skaynes, after the maner of their country.

Hall, Henry F. f. 28.

(2) A scarf for the head.

SKAITII. Hurt; harm. *North.*

And as he was betwixt them past,

They leapt upon him baih:

The one his pyke-staff gripped fast,

They feared for its skaitii, *Robin Hood*, l. 106.

SKALES. A game mentioned by Wager in his play called, "The longer thou livest, the more Foole thou art." Some suppose it to be the same as *Skoyles*, q. v. See a mention in Clarke's *Phraseologia*, 1655, p. 254, and another in Florio's *New World of Words*, 1611, p. 19, from which latter it seems to have been a game like nine-pins, and the game of skittles is still so called in Devon.

SKALK. This word has not yet been explained. Other copies of the ballad preserved in *MS. Harl.* 372, f. 114, and Strype's *Memoirs of Cranmer*, 1694, App. p. 138, agree in the reading here given.

Its meet for every man on this matter to talk,
And the glorious gospel ghostly to have in mind;
It is sothe said, that sect but much unseemly skalk,
As boyes babble in books, that in scripture are blind.

Percy's Reliques, p. 120.

SKALLE. (1) A scald head.

(2) A drinking cup; a goblet. It is more generally written *skayle* or *skail*.

SKANSKBACK. Easily distinguishable; having some special mark. *Yorksh.*

SKARNES. Terrors.

SKASE. To run; to hurry. *Cornw.*

SKASJAGER. The hot seed of a wild vine. It occurs in *MS. Lincoln A. i.* 17, f. 280.

SKATHY. Ravenous; mischievous.

SKAVELL. A kind of spade. *Tusser.*

SKAWER. A jurat.

Recompence of the same shall be given, and the harms amended to him that is so wronged, according to the discretion of the bayliff and the skawer.

Dugdale's History of Imbanking, 1609, p. 97.

SKAYNEY. Long; lanky. *Dorset.*

SKEAR. Gravel; pebbles. *North.*

SKEEL. (1) A pail. *North.*

(2) To shell peas, beans, &c. *Westm.*

SKEELING. The inner part of a barn or garret, where the slope of the roof comes. *South.*

SKEEMISH. Delicate. Also, given to scheming, manoeuvring, covetous. *West.*

SKEEN. A sword. (*A.-S.*)

SKEER. (1) The place where cockles are gathered. *West.* and *Cumb.* Dial. p. 386.

(2) To mow lightly over: applied to pastures which have been summer-eaten, never to mow down. In a nenter sense, to move along quickly, and slightly touching. Hence, from its mode of flight, is derived *skeer-devil*.

(3) "To *skeer* the esse" is to clear the grate, separating the ashes from the live coals. *Chesh.* See Ray's *English Words*, 1674, p. 17.

SKEER-DEVIL. The swift. *Somerset.*

SKEERINGS. Hay made from the bad parts of pasture land. *West.*

SKEG. (1) The stump of a branch; also, a rent in a piece of cloth, such as would be made by a skeg. *Heref.* In the following passage it means a peg of wood.

Which as the owner (for h : use) did weare,
A nayle or acy by chance his breech did teare.

Taylor's Works, 1630, ll. 119.

(2) A wild plum. *Northampton*. "A sloe, a skeg,
a bulleis," Florio, p. 515.

SKEGGER. A salmon.

SKEKE. A contest.

And with skekes and with fight,
The wayes looked wele aplyght.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 167.

With I. and E. fulle skire thou be,
That thyne excursions
Of the ne wille rekke, but skikk and skikke
Fulle baldely in thi boures.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 213.

SKEKIE. Shy; frightened. *Northumb*

SKELDER. To swindle. "If skeldring fall not
to decay, thou shalt flourish," Hawkins,
Origin of the English Drama, iii. 119.

SKELINGTON. A skeleton. *West*.

SKELK. To shrink. Said of wood.

SKELL. A shell. *North*.

SKELL-BOOSE. Explained by Carr, the head
of the stalls of cattle.

SKELLED. Anything twisted or warped out
of a flat or straight form into that of a curve,
skell, or shell. *North*.

SKELLERED. Warped; made crooked. *Skel-*
ter-brained, disordered in mind. *North*.

SKELLY. (1) Thin and light. *Line*.

(2) To squint, to look awry. *North*.

SKELMS. Long poles made use of in harvest
time to carry cocks of hay on hy hand, where
the distance is small and draught horses
scarce. *Glouc*.

SKELP. (1) A blow. *North*. "In payn of a
skelp," Towneley Mysteries, p. 95.

(2) To kick severely. *East*.

(3) To leap awkwardly. *Chesh*.

(4) To move rapidly. To skip or run with great
strides, or in a bounding manner. *North*.

SKELPER. Anything very large. *Grose* has
skelping, full, hursting, very large.

SKELT. Rumour; report. *North*.

SKELTER. Order as to arrangement, or condi-
tion as to body. *North*.

SKELTON. A skeleton. *West*. "A skelton
or a notamie," Cotgrave in v. *Echelette*.

SKELVE. To incline; spoken of a pot or pan
that has slipped from its upright position;
thus they say, "It's all skelved to aside and
run over." *Line*.

SKEMMEL. A long form or stool. *North*. It
is, of course, from the A.-S.

SKEN. To squint. *North*.

SKENSMADAM. A mock dish set upon the
table for show. *Cumb*.

SKENT. To have the diarrhoea, said only of ani-
mals. *Somerset*. Hence, perhaps, *skenter*, an
animal which will not fatten.

SKEP. A basket made of rushes or straw. A
beehive is called a bee-skep. *Var. dial*.

Somewhat lene us bi thi skiep;

I shal you lene, seide Josep.

Canoe Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 30.

SKEPE. A fishing vessel. *North*.

SKER. To slide; to skate. *North*.

SKERE. (1) Clear; free. Also a verb, to escape
from, to get clear of.

And thou mightest bring me her on,
The and thine sones y schal lete gon
Fram prisoun quite and skere.

Gy of Warswike, p. 300.

The nytingale is on bi nome,
That wol shiden hem from shome,
Of skate the hoe wele hem skere;
The threstelcok hem kepeth ay:
He seith bi nyte and eke bi day
That hy both fendes i-fere.

Reliq. Antiq. L. 241.

(2) To drive or scare away.

SKERLET. Scarlet.

In skerlet kyrtells over one,
The cokwoldes stodyn everychon,
Redy unto the dansyng.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 61.

SKERRE. See *Scar* (4).

SKERRY. Slaty, as coals. *Derb*.

SKESE. To run or frisk about. *Cornw*.

SKET. (1) Part; region. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Soon; quickly; immediately.

Themperur askede him what a bet;
Gerard, a seide, also sket.

Bones of Hamtoun, p. 106.

In wiche parlement he hets

Men schuld him bring the children sket.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 12.

SKETCH. A latch. *North*.

SKEUL. To look askant. *Kent*.

SKEW. (1) Aslope. *Suffolk*. Also, to cast on
one side. "Skew your eie towards the mar-
gent," Stanihurst, p. 17.

(2) A cup. A cant term. Dekker's Lanthorne
and Caudle-Light, 1620, sig. C. iii.

(3) The sky. *MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii.*

(4) Thick drizzling rain, which lasts only for a
short time. *Cornw*.

(5) "To skue or chamfret, viz. to slope the edge
of a stone, as masons doe in windowes, &c.,
for the gaining of light," Cotgrave.

(6) The tail of a bird.

(7) A kind of rude-fashioned boat, mentioned in
Harrison's Britaine, pp. 5, 43.

(8) To shy, as a horse. *Var. dial*.

(9) To throw violently. *North*.

(10) To skewer. *Somerset*.

(11) A piebald horse. *Chesh*. Applied to a
kitten in Skelton's Works, l. 99.

(12) A projection. *Yorksh*. Also a verb, to toss
or throw up.

SKEW-BALD. Piebald. *Var. dial*.

The skewd horsis, by myne intente,
The which into the south parte wente,
I maye well liken vermente
To Jewes and paynymes eke.

Chester Plays, ll. 142.

SKEW-BOGLISH. Said, but not very com-
monly, of a shying horse. *Line*.

SKEWE. To fall away; to escape.

The welkyn wanned anone and the watur skewerth.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. II. f. 108

SKEW-THE-DEW. A splayfooted person.

SKEWTING. Sloping. *East*.

SKEW-WHIIFT. Aslant; slanting. *West*.

SKEWY. Askew. *Somerset.*

SKEYL. To lean to one side; to overturn a cart. *North.*

SKEYL-BEAST. The partition of cattle-stalls.

SKEYLD. Particoloured. *Yorksh.*

SKEYSE. To run away. *Cornw.*

SKIBBS. Squibs. This appears to be the meaning of the term in Brit. Bibl. i. 541.

SKICE. To play and frolic about; to run quickly and sily. *South.*

SKICER. A lamb which runs itself to death from excess of energy. *West.*

SKID. (1) To affix a hook to the wheel of a wagon to prevent it descending too rapidly down a hill. *Var. dial.* Ray says, "rotam sufflaminare, with an iron hook fastened to the axis to keep it from turning round upon the descent of a steep hill."

(2) A timber-cart; a sledge.

SKIDDEY-COCK. A water-rail. *West.*

SKIDER. A skate. *Northumb.*

SKID-PAN. The shoe with which the wheel of a carriage is locked. *Var. dial.*

SKIE. (1) A cloud. (*A.-S.*)

(2) *If the sky falls we shall catch larks, a reply to any one who broaches a wild or improbable hypothesis.*

SKIEL. A beer-cooler. *Wilts.*

SKIERETH. Escapeth. In the first of these passages, the MS. in the library of the Society of Antiquaries reads *skeereth*, f. 64.

And thus ful oft himself sche skiereth,
Aod leal war of hed-l-wist.

Gower, MS. Bodl. 294.

Thet he the world lasse or more

Of his encheutement as hereth,

And in this wise himselfe he skiereth.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 41.

SKIFF. (1) Distorted; awkward. *West.*

(2) To remove one's residence. *North.*

SKIFF-DISH. An instrument used for forcing down the brims of a hat.

SKIFFER. A low shallow inn. *Lin.*

SKIFF-HANDED. Inexpert in using the hands—unable to cast anything in a straight direction. *North.*

SKIFT. To shift, or remove. *North.*

SKIFTE. To appoint; to ordain. (*A.-S.*) Also, occasionally, a substantive.

And therefore grete Godd wolde so wisely skifte alle thynges, that whene a manne fulle of felcitee, thurgh his heghie pride, wille noyte knowe his makere fra the heghite of pride into the plite of mekenes and lawnes he mone be plunged.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 21.

SKILE. (1) To separate; to divide. The people are said to be *skiling* out of town when the assizes are over. *Dumelm.*

(2) An iron slice used for skimming the grease off broth. *North.*

SKILL. (1) Reason. (*A.-S.*)

And if that thou me tellist skill,

I shal don efter thi wil.

MS. Digby 86.

When the prince hede hym beholde,

He jete end sate hym where he wolde,

As skille and reason is.

MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 55.

Sche seyde, Lordynges, so God me save,

He thal me wan he schalle me have!

Ye wot welle youre crye was so!

The lordys assentyd wile ther tylle,

For sche seyde nothyng but *skille*,

And that sche wolde no moo.

MS. Cantab. Ft. li. 38, f. 77.

(2) To know; to understand. Still in use in the North of England.

(3) To hull oats. *Devon.*

(4) To signify; to make a difference. "It skills not," Shakespeare.

SKILLET. A small pot of iron or copper or brass, with a long handle.

SKILLUN. An outhouse; a kind of pantry; a penthouse; a shed. *South.*

SKILLY. Water in which meat has been boiled, thickened with oatmeal. A word, I believe, of modern growth. *Lin.*

SKILTY-BOOTS. Half-boots. *Dorset.*

SKILVINGS. A wooden frame to fix on the top of a cart in order to widen and extend its size; the rails of a cart.

SKIM. (1) To mow. *Var. dial.*

(2) To make anything to fly swiftly but smoothly. *Var. dial.*

SKIMBLE-SKAMBLE. Rambling; unconnected. This phrase occurs in I Henry IV. iii. 1 I meet one, thinking for my due to speake,
He with evasions doth my purpose breake,
And asks what news I heare from France or Spain,
Or where I was in the last shewre of raine;
Or when the court removes, or what's a clocke,
Or where's the wind, or some such windy mocke;
With such fine *skimble-samble*, spitter-spatter,
As puts me cleane besides the money matter.

Taylor's Works, 1630, H. 33.

SKIME. (1) To look at a person in an underneath way, the head being held down. *Lin.*

(2) A ray of light. *Yorksh.*

SKIMISH. Squeamish. *Devon.*

SKIMMER. To frisk about. *East.*

SKIMMERING. Shining; an extreme degree of cleanliness. *Durham.*

SKIMMINGTON. "To ride," or "riding Skimmington," is, according to Grose, a ludicrous cavalcade in ridicule of a man beaten by his wife: it consists of a man riding behind a woman with his face to the horse's tail, holding a distaff in his hand, at which he seems to work, the woman all the while beating him with a ladle. A smock displayed on a staff is carried before them, as an emblematical standard, denoting female superiority: they are accompanied by what is called rough music, that is, frying-pans, bull's-horns, marrow-bones and cleavers, &c.—a procession admirably described by Butler in his "Hudibras." According to Jennings, the custom is still in vogue in Somerset.

SKIMPING. Scanty, said of dress when cut too short or narrow for the person. *South.*

SKIMPS. The scales and refuse of flax detached in dressing it. *Somerset.*

SKINCII. To give scant measure: to nip and squeeze and pinch and pare, so as to effect a saving. *Lin.*

SKINCHING. Narrow-min led. *Line.*

SKIN-COAT. To curry one's skin-coat, i. e. to beat him very severely.

SKIN-FLINT. A miser. *Var. dial.*

SKINGY. (1) Stingy. *Line.*

(2) Cold, nipping, as applied to the weather. *Suffolk.*

SKINK. (1) In a family the person latest at breakfast is called the *skink*, or the *skinker*, and some domestic office is imposed or threatened for the day, such as ringing the bell, putting coal on the fire; or, in other cases, drawing the beer for the family.

(2) To fill the glass; to drink; to serve or pour out liquor. *North.* The term occurs in our old dramatists. "Shed, skiuked, poured forth," Florio, p. 518, ed. 1611.

Until hee falls asleepe he *skinks* and *drinks*,
And then like to a bore he *winkes* and *stinkes*.
Taylor's Works, 1630, iii. 5.

(3) To spy, or peer about. *East.*

SKINKER. A tapster; a drawer. *Agnarius* is called a *skinker* in Du Bartas, p. 33.

But no fear affrights deep drinkers,
There I tuss'd it with my *skinkers*.

Barnes's Journal.

SKINLET. Thin skin. Florio, p. 135.

SKINNER. A dealer in skins. "*Pellipinus*, skynner," Nominale MS. xv. Cent.

SKINNY. (1) Lean. (2) Miserly. *South.*

SKIP. (1) The same as *Skep*, q. v.

(2) A small wooden or metal utensil used for taking up yeast. *Sussex.*

SKIP-BOY. A ship-boy; a boy who is attendant on the captain of a ship.

SKIP-JACK. (1) The merrythought of a fowl, made into a little toy by a twisted thread and small piece of stick.

(2) A dandy puppyish fellow. "A dwarfie, dandiprat, little skip-jacke," Cotgrave in v. *Nimbot.*

SKIP-KENNEL. A footboy.

SKIPPER. (1) A barn. A cant term. Dekker's *Lanthorne and Candle-Light*, 1620, sig. C. iii. Grose has the term.

(2) The master of a ship.

Wait doth retourne the *skippers* tale,
And hearb-wives courtesie,
To him that left his sisters mayde
About the cuntry.

MS. Poems in Dr. Bray's possession, temp. James I.

SKIPPET. A small round wooden vessel with a long handle, used for lading water into troughs, &c., called in Leicestershire a lade-gaun. *Line.*

SKIR. To graze, skim, or touch lightly; to jerk. *Somerset.*

SKIRE. Loose; open; thin. *Lanc.*

SKIRGALIARD. A wild, gay, dissipated fellow? See Skelton's Works, ii. 218.

SKIRL. (1) To shrivel up. *East.*

(2) To scream; to shriek. *North.*

(3) To slide. *Yorksh.*

SKIRME. To fence; to skirmish. It occurs in Wright's *Seven Sages*, p. 91.

SKIRR. To scour the country. *Shak.*

SKIRRET. The water-parasip. The following is a receipt to make *skirret-pie*:

Take a quarter of a peck of skirrets blanched and sliced, season them with three nutmegs and an ounce of cinnamon, and three ounces of sugar, and ten quartered dates, and the marrow of three bones rouled in yolks of eggs, and one quarter of a pound of ringo roots, and preserved lettuce, sliced lemon, four blades of mace, three or four branches of preserved barberries, and half a pound of butter; then let it stand one hour in the oven; then put a caudle made of white wine, verjuice, butter and sugar; put it into the pie when it comes out of the oven.

A True Gentlewoman's Delight, 1676, p. 128.

SCIRROCK. A scrap; a fragment; anything of very small value. *North.*

SKIRT. To throw water with a syringe; to squirt. *Somerset.*

SKIRTER. A syringe, or squirt.

SKIRTING. (1) The diaphragm of cattle. A term used by hutchers. *Somerset.*

(2) A sort of half-ploughing, preparatory to beat-burning. *Devon.*

SKIRTS. To sit upon any one's skirts, i. e. to meditate revenge upon him. This phrase occurs in several old plays, but I do not recollect to have seen it anywhere explained. Tarlton, the celebrated clown, told his audience the reason why he had cut off the skirts of his mantle was that no one should be able to sit upon them. Cf. Stanishurst, p. 26.

Crosse me not, Lisa, nether be so perie,
For if thou dost I'll sit upon thy skirtie.

The Abortion of an Idle House, 1620.

SKISE. To run fast. *I. Wight.*

SKISTE. To order; to arrange.

Seathlye Scottlande by skylle he *skystys* as hym lykys,

And Wales of were he wane at hys wille.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, L 53

SKIT. (1) To slide. *Somerset.*

(2) A scud of rain. *Devon.*

(3) The diarrhoea in animals. *Line.* The term occurs in the Pr. Parv.

(4) A satirical reflection. *Var. dial.*

(5) Hasty; precipitate.

SKITE. Merdis aspergere. *Var. dial.* Perhaps more commonly *skitter*.

SKITLY. Small; diminutive. *West.*

SKITTER. A countryman who was leading me up a steep hill, when we came to a place which was inaccessible, said, "We had better *skitter* under here, and it won't be so steep." *Kent.*

SKITTER-BOOTS. Half hoots, laced in front. Called also skittervamps. *I. of Wight.*

SKITTER-BRAINED. Giddy; thoughtless. *North.*

SKITTERING. Slight; flimsy. *Devon.*

SKITTER-WIT. A foolish, giddy, harebrained fellow. *Chesh.*

SKITTLE. To cut; to hack. *West.*

SKITTY. A moor-hen. *Somerset.*

SKIVE. (1) To pare the thicker parts of hides previously to tanning them.

(2) To turn up the eyes. *Line.*

SKIVER. A skewer. *Skiver-wood*, dogwood, of which skewers are made. *West.*

SKIWINKIN. Awry; crooked. *East.*

SKIZZLE. A marble taw. *East.*

SKLEIRE. An iron for curling hair.

SKLEM. To steal slyly. *Heref.*

SKLISTE. A flat instrument with an upright handle, generally made of tin.

Spred a lyn clowte on a bord, and this plaster thereon, and mak it thynne with a skliste, and do it on tha hevede alle hase.

MS. Med. Rec. Lincoln. f. 201.

SKOGGER. The leg of an old stocking, used as a kind of gaiter in snow-time. *North.*

SKOLYON. A scullion. *Palgrave.*

SKOMFET. Discomfited. See *Scomfete*.

If thou salte goo to batelle, saye this orysons devoutly and venterly one the croys of this swerde, and gride the therwith, and bere this orysons with the apone the, and thou salte nighte be slayne nor skomfet.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 176.

SKOOL. The cry along the coast when the her-rings appear first for the season.

SKOPPOLOIT. Play, romps, frolicking. "What ha made ycow sa long?" "Why I ha bin havin a game a skoppoloit along i th' man Jenkins i th' chatch yahd." This word is much used in Ipswich, and is also pronounced *skop-poloit*. Whence can it have come? A school-mistress chid a child for *skoppoloiten*: but she did not mean playing truant, or traaant, as we call it. *Scope*, to loiter, has been surmised as a possible source. *East.*

SKORCLE. To scorch. *Skorke* occurs in an early vocabulary in my possession, and also in *Archæologia*, xxx. 413.

SKORPHILLYS. Scrofulous.

SKOTE. A prop. *J. Wight.*

SKOTTEFERS. Shooters; archers. (*A.-S.*)

Discoveris of schotte-mene and skyrmys a lyttill, Skayres thaire skottefers, and thaire skottle waches.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79.

SKOULKERY. Sknking; lurking.

Loke ye skyste it so, that us no skate lympe,

For na skomfoure in skoukery is skomfite aver.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79.

SKOUT. The auk is so called in Northumberland. See Pennant's *Tour in Scotland*, ed. 1790, i. 48.

SKOVE. A sheaf of corn. *West.*

SKOWER. To be shackled.

SKOWK. To skulk. *Colgrave.*

SKOWREGHIDE. Scourged.

Eftirwarde thou was skowreghide sare.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 190.

SKOWTE.

With me ye sall ron in rowte,

My consell to take for a skowte.

Digby Mysteries, p. 79.

SKOYLES. A game played with pins, alluded to in *Kind Hart's Dreame*, 1592.

SKOYMOSE. Squeamish.

Thow art not skoymose thy fantasy for to tell.

Bale's Kyngs Johan, p. 11.

SKRAUM. To grope about. *Yorksh.*

SKRED. To stride. *Somersset.*

SKREEK. To creak. *North.*

The soles of the parka was so exceeding barren

that it did beare a gray mosse, like that of an old parke pale, which *skreeke* as one walks on it, and puttis ones teeth on edge. *Aubrey's MS. Wills, p. 71.*

SKRENGED. Squeezed. *North.*

SKRENT. To burn; to scorch. *West.*

SKRILE. Small underwood. *South.*

SKRITHIE. A shriek; a scream.

Wherom that it was abowte mydynyghte,

Bysonde the water he herde a skrythe,

Fulle lowde ooa hychie he herde it cry,

And askede helpe over fulle rowfully.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 123.

SKRUSSLE. The cracklin of pork. *East.*

SKRY. A coarse sieve for corn.

SKRYTCHE-HEULE. A screech-owl. *Palsgrave*, without the French synonyme.

SKUE. Same as *Skew*, q. v.

SKUFF. A precipice. *North.*

SKUT. To crouch down. *Kent.*

SKUTCHINEAL. Cochineal. *North.*

SKUTY. Smart; clean; brisk. *East.*

SKWYNECY. The quinsy.

Som for gletony sail have emang

The skwynecy, that avill swa strang.

John de Wagyte, p. 11

SKY. (1) To look, or peep. *Suffolk.*

(2) To shy, as horses do.

SKYBY. Shy; reluctant; averse. *Yorksh.*

SLA. To slay, or kill.

Aoy conynges here to sla,

And with the trespas away to ga.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 42.

SLAB. (1) The wryneck. *North.*

(2) A bricklayer's boy. *East.*

(3) Foot pavement. *Line.*

(4) Slabby; adhesive. *Shak.*

(5) The outer cut of a tree when sawn up into planks. *Far. dial.*

(6) A puddle; a wet place. *North.* Perhaps, in the following passage, it may mean a slab of foot pavement.

The Grounde of Artes who hathe well tredd,

And noted well the slippyery slabbes,

Records's Castle of Knowledge, 1558.

(7) In Cornwall, when the melted tin is cast into oblong square pieces in a mould made of moor-stone, the lesser pieces they call *slaba*, and the greater *blocks*. Kennett, *MS.*

SLABBARD. "Slabharde, morous, tardus,"

Prompt. Parv. *MS. Harl. 221, f. 156.*

SLABBER. (1) To soil, or dirty. *West.*

Till nere unto the haven where Sandwich stands,

Wa were enclosed with most dangerous sands,

Thera ware we sow'd and slabber'd, wash'd and dash'd,

And gravel'd, that it made us halfe ash'd.

Taylor's Dictionary by Sea, p. 22.

(2) To cat up greedily.

SLABBY. Sloppy; dirty.

This threatening is to travellers that go

Long journey: slabby rain they'll have, or snow.

A Book for Boys and Girls, 1686, p. 13.

SLACHE. To loiter. *Yorksh.*

SLACK. (1) The low ground. *North.*

They took the gillows from the slack,

They set it in the gien,

They hang'd the proud sheriff on that,

Releas'd their own three men.

Robin Hood, li. 186.

(2) Coal reduced to very small pieces. The side of a mountain where the rock has crumbled and fallen down in an oblique direction is called a *slag*.

(3) Mingere. *Wore*.

(4) To cool in water. *North*.

(5) Underdone; *slack*-baked, spoken of bread; *slack* done, meat underdone. *Kent*. Slack-oven, an oven which bakes slowly.

(6) To put off; to procrastinate.

(7) A long pool in a streamy river.

(8) Dull; low; depressed; lazy. *Slack-deed*, depression of trade. *Far. dial.*

SLACK. Slow. (*A.-S.*)

SLACKEN. To fall in price. *Slacking*, want or deficiency of anything.

SLACKET. Slight; slim. *Cornw.*

SLACK-TRACE. An untidy woman. *Line*. In some places, *slackumtrans*.

SLACK-WATER. A deficiency of water, by which the machinery of mills erected on streams is deprived of its proper action.

SLADDERY. Wet and dirty. *North*.

SLADE. (1) A valley; a ravine; a plain. Brockett says its present meaning is "a breadth of green sward in ploughed land, or in plantations." I have heard the term in Northamptonshire applied to a flat piece of grass, and to a border of grass round a ploughed field. The first meaning (a valley) is given in the Herefordshire Gloss. p. 94; but Moor describes it "a small open hanging wood." See *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 161, 176, 192; *British Bibl.* i. 154; *Gy of Warwick*, p. 120.

Sixty slongene in a slade of slegh meene of armes. *Morte Arthur*, MS. Lincoln, f. 84.

It had bene better of William a Trent

To have bene abed with sorrowe,

Than to be that day in the greenwood slade,

To meet with Little Johns strawe.

Robin Hood, l. 118.

Whenne we were put for Paradise

Into this slake wretched slade.

Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 8.

And how he climbeth up the bankis,

And falketh into sluffis depe.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 121.

But when he came to Bernesdale,

Great heaviness there he hadde,

For he found tow of his owne fellowes

Were slaine both by a slade.

Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne.

(2) A sled, or sledge. Also, to carry on a sledge; to drag on the ground.

SLADE-DOWN. To draw back part of the mould into the interfurrow, with the plough dragging, or *slading* upon its side. *Norf.*

SLADERING-DRAG. A small drag, or carriage, or sledge, without wheels, and sliding on the ground, drawn by one horse. *Cheesh.*

SLAG. (1) Refuse of lead, or other ores. It is sometimes applied to coal. *Slag-pigs*, small flat pigs of lead of an inferior quality. "At the silver mills in Cardiganshire the cinders or refuse of the litharge, which remain after the first boiling of the mine, are call'd *slags*, which are beat small with great stamps lifted up by

a wheel moved by water; so the dross of tin in Cornwall is called the *slag*; so likewise the slag or refuse of melted iron," Kennett, MS.

(2) The black slag, which lies commonly above the coal in sinking their pits in Flintshire, is called the *slag*. *Ibid.* MS.

(3) Mily and slippery. *Pr. Parv.*

SLAGER. To slacken. *West.*

SLAGHT. Hung up; put away?

When we come and sitten in same,

I shalle tech the a game,

I can hit wel be rote;

Thenshal thou se my slyng slaght,

And of the best take us a draight,

And drynk welte right be note.

MS. Cantab. F. v. 46, f. 49.

SLAGS. Sloes. *Westm.*

SLAIF. A shallow dish. *North.*

SLAIGH. The sloe. *Lanc.*

SLAIN. Smut in corn. *Cumb.*

SLAINT. To bring forth young, applied to cows and mares. *Kent.*

SLAIR. To walk slovenly. *North.*

SLAIRG. Mud. *Northumb.*

SLAISTER. (1) To beat severely. *North.*

(2) To do anything awkwardly. *Yorksh.*

SLAIT. (1) An accustomed run for sheep; hence the place to which a person is accustomed is called *slait*. *West.*

(2) To slake quicklime. *Devon.*

SLAKE. (1) A deep ditch; a ravine.

He luf slawe in a slak

floury score on a park,

Wyð opene one here bake. *Sir Degrevant*, 333.

(2) To quench; to subside. *North.*

Whanne that here paynys slaked was,

And sche hadde passyd that hydous pas,

Here nose barst on bloode;

Sche was unblesmyd froot and hand,

That sawy the lordys off the lande,

And thankyd God on rode.

Romanes of Athelston.

(3) To liek, e. g. plates or dishes badly washed and not well dried are said to be *slaked* over. It is also vulgarly used, I believe, in the sense of to kiss. *Line.*

(4) To put out the tongue. *Lanc.*

(5) To fail; to desist. (*A.-S.*)

(6) Leisure; opportunity. *Norf.*

(7) An accumulation of mud or slime, particularly in a river. *Cumb.*

(8) A gentle light stroke. *North.*

(9) To smear; to bedaub. *Yorksh.*

(10) Very small coals. *North.*

(11) To go silently. *Weber.*

(12) To untie; to loosen. (*A.-S.*)

(13) Soft, as mud, dirt, &c. *Dunelm.*

SLALE. Violent; inflamed. *North.*

SLAM. (1) To beat. *North.*

(2) A kind of game. It is also a term at whist, used when one party wins a game before the other has gained a trick.

As post and pare, or slam, Tom Tuck would play
This Christmas, but his want wherewith sayes nay.

Herrick's Works, li. 26

(3) The side; to go up the *slam* of the hill is to go up obliquely. *Dorset.*

(4) To throw fast, violently, as a door; to fling down. *Var. dial.*

(5) A kind of muscle. *South.*

(6) Tall and lean. *North.*

SLAM-BANG. With great violence. *West.*

SLAMKIN. A female sloven. Perhaps *slammacks* or *slammerkin* is in more general use. Hence *slammack*, to walk slovenly, to do anything awkwardly.

SLAMMING. Large; big. *West.*

SLAMPAMBES. To cut a person of the slampambes, or to give him the slampambes, i. e. to beat him by stratagem, to circumvent or conquer any one. It occurs in an old play quoted by Nares, who was unable to explain the phrase.

The townsmen being pinched at the heart that one rascal in such scornful wise should give them the slampambe, not so much wailing the slenderness of the loss as the shamefulness of the folly.

Stanhurst's Description of Ireland, p. 23.

SLAMTRASH. A great sloven. *Yorksh.*

SLANE. Sloes. *Devon.*

SLANG. (1) Apparently some kind of ordnance, mentioned in Arch. xi. 439.

(2) A long narrow piece of land, sometimes called *slanket*. *West.*

SLANGAM. An awkward lout. "A tall and dulislangam, that bath no making to his height, nor wit to his making; also, one that being sent on an errand is long in returning," Cotgrave, in v. *Longis*.

SLANK. (1) Slim; slender. *North.*

(2) A slope, or declivity. *Kent.*

SLANS. Sloes. *West.*

SLANT. To exaggerate. *North.* "To mock, or lie, or dissemble," Kennett MS.

SLANT-VEIN. One vein of ore crossing another at an acute angle. *North.*

SLANY. A slattern. *West.*

SLAP. (1) Suddenly. *North.*

(2) To spill liquor. All of a slap, i. e. very sloppy. *Yorksh.*

(3) To slap up, to eat quickly, to lick up food. Still in use.

(4) The same as *Slab* (5).

(5) To loll out the tongue. *North.*

(6) A gap. *Somerset.*

SLAP-BANG. Violently; headlong. *Slap-dash* is also used in the same sense.

SLAP-DASH. A cheap mode of colouring rooms by dashing them with a brush in imitation of paper. *North.* In masonry, rough-cast.

SLAPE. (1) Soft; slippery; smooth. Hence, metaphorically, crafty. *North.* Slape hawing by haw hinks, i. e. slippery holding by a hall beneh. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) Sleep. *Seyn Sages*, 929.

SLAPE-ALE. Plain ale as opposed to ale medicated with wormwood or scurvy grass, or mixed with any other liquor. Skinner says this is a Lincolnshire word.

SLAPE-FACE. A soft-spoken, mealy-mouthed hypocrite. *Line.*

SLAPEL. A large lump. *Sussex.*

11.

SLAPER. The stump of a tree. *Norfolk.*

SLAPING. Walking about a house with dirty shoes and wet dripping clothes. *Oxon.*

SLAPPING. Very large. *Var. dial.*

SLAPPY. Not baked enough. *Suffolk.*

SLAP-SAUCE. A parasite. *Minshew.*

SLAP-SHOES. Shoes with loose soles.

SLARE. (1) A hint; an indirect reproach. *Line.*

(2) To smear, to mark with dirt here and there; thus when a floor has been imperfectly washed it will be said, "They've slared it sadly."

SLART. (1) To splash with dirt. *Yorksh.* In Hertfordshire, to stain.

(2) Used as a substantive, to mean a quantity; thus one market woman will say to another, "You've got a pretty good slart of butter this week." Used as a verb, to signify to taunt by insinuations, e. g. "If you've anything to say, out with it, and don't slart in that way." *Line.*

SLARY. Bedaubed. *East.*

SLASH. (1) A cut, or gash. *Yorksh.*

(2) The same as *Pleach*, q. v.

SLASHING. Gay; wild. *Var. dial.*

SLASHY. Wet and dirty. *North.*

SLAT. (1) To strike; to slap; to throw or cast down violently or carelessly. *Var. dial.* "Slatted his brains out," Webster, iv. 99. A slat in the face, i. e. a reproach.

(2) To split, or crack. *West.*

(3) A spot, or stain. *Yorksh.*

(4) An iron heater used for smoothing linen after washing. *Somerset.*

(5) To set on; to incite. *North.*

(6) A share. *Bailey.*

(7) A slate. *North.* "Sklat or slat stone," Prompt. Parv. MS. Harl. 221.

SLAT-AXE. A mattock with a short axe end. *Devon.*

SLATCHIN. Untidy. *Cumb.*

SLATE. (1) A valley?

Certain, tho said the knight,

That theff I saw to uoyht

Here beside a slate.

Torrent of Portugal, p. 70.

(2) To ridicule. *Var. dial.* This is probably derived from our fifth meaning.

(3) A sheet. An old cant term, occurring in Dekker's *Belman of London*, 1608.

(4) A woman is said to be slated, when her petticoat falls below her gown.

(5) To bait animals. "By of bor, of bole slatyng," Kyng Alisaunder, 200. "To slate a beast is to bound a dog at him," Yorkshire Ale, p. 115, ed. 1697.

(6) To be angry, or wrath.

The apostille says that God thaim hatys,

And owar alle other with thaim slatyng.

R. de Brunne, MS. Douce, p. 55.

(7) A pod or husk, of peas, &c. *Hants.*

SLATHER. To slip, or slide. *Cheesh.*

SLATS. (1) Cross pieces used in the hurdles of the Midland counties.

(2) Dark blue ooze, rather hard, left dry by the ebb of the sea. *Suff.*

SLATTER. To waste; or rather, perhaps, not to make a proper and due use of anything

thus they say, "take care, or you'll *slatter* it all away;" and when the weather is unsettled, so that the work of the farm is interrupted, the farmer will say to his meo, "I fear we shall have a *slattering* time of it." Also, to be negligent and sloveoly.

SLATTER-DE-POUCH. An ancient dance, mentioned in an old play in MS. Bodl. 30. Gayton alludes to it as a boy's exercise.

SLATTERINS. Relics. *Lanc.*

SLATTERY. Wet; dirty. *Var. dial.*

SLATY. Miry, or muddy.

SLAUGHMESSES. A kind of sword?

Beside these, we have the fierce Brabanders and strong Almaines with long pykes and cutting *sloughmeses*. *Hall, Henry F. f. 15.*

SLAUGHTER. A great alteration involving some destruction, e.g. applied to the thorough repair and reovation of an old mansioo. *Essex.*

SLAUM. To smear. *Leic.*

SLAUSE. To strain liquor. "Colo, to cleanse ale," MS. Gloss. xv. Cent.

SLAVEINE. A pilgrim's mantle. (*A.-N.*) "Sarabarda, Aoglice a slaveine," Nominale MS. in my possession.

He coryrds hys face with hys *slaveine*,
That Tyrrye schuld not knowe hys *peyna*.

MS. Cantab. ff. ii. 30, f. 203.

Many wante Clement agayne,
A *slaveyn* was hys wede.

MS. Cantab. ff. ii. 30, f. 86.

SLAVERING CLOTH. A slobbering-bih. "Slavering clothe for chyldren," Palsgrave.

SLAVVEN. A large piece. *Sussex.*

SLAWE. Slaio. (*A.-S.*)

I wolde not that, sayd Robyn,
Johan, that thou were *slawe*,
For all the golde in mery Englonde,
Though it lay now on a rawe.

Robin Hood, l. 84.

SLAWTH. Sloth. *Prompt. Parv.*

SLAWTYR. Slaughter. *Prompt. Parv.*

SLAY. (1) Anything that moves on a pivot, as the part of the loom that is pulled by the hand among the threads. *North.*

(2) To cutting slop, the wood is laid in regular rows, all one way, for the convenience of tying up; these are called *slays*.

(3) As willingly. "I would *slay* do it as not." *Somerset.*

(4) Coarse wool. *Devon.* Perhaps from *slay*, that part of a loom with which the work is closed. "The *slay* of a weavers loome having teeth like acombe," Nomenclator, p. 253.

(5) A lane or way cut through a whin, or broom, or other cover, for the purpose of admitting a vehicle to receive and convey away the fagots or cuttings; or for admitting a range of haynets to catch rabbits, hunted from side to side of the cover by dogs; or for gunners to place themselves in, to shoot or *slay* them as they dart across. *Moore.*

SLAY-WATTLE. A kind of hurdle, made with narrow boards. *Kent.*

SLAZY. Of slimy texture. *East.*

SLE. To kill; to slay. (*A.-S.*)

Gret bourde it wold be,
Off them to *slae* twoo or thre,
I swere the, be Scynt Gyle.

MS. Cantab. ff. v. 48, f. 40.

SLEA. To dry or wither, spokeo of corn exposed to sun or wind before it is gathered or boond. *Chesh.*

SLEAK. The same as *Slake*, q. v.

SLEAM. To slumber. *Lanc.*

SLEAVE. To tear dowo. *Heref.*

SLEAVE-SILK. The soft floss-silk used for weaving. "Sleave or raw silke," Florio, p. 57. See Nares, i. v.

SLECK. (1) To cool. *North.*

(2) To quench; to assuage; to extinguish. *North.* "Candel slekeonid," Apol. Loll. p. 19.

(3) Small pit coal. *Yorksh.*

(4) To make smooth. *Palsgrave.* "I slecke, I make paper smothe with a sleke stooc. *je fais glissant*; you muste slecke your paper if you wyll write Greke well," Ibid.

SLECKING. Weak liquor. *North.*

SLED. (1) A sledge. *North.* "A trucke or sled with low wheeles," Florio, p. 37. "Traha, a sled," Nomioale MS. "Dray or sleade whych goeth without wheles," Fluloet, 1552. "Slede to drawe a thyng upon," Palsgrave.

(2) To walk awkwardly. *Yorksh.* Hence, an old blid person. *Sled-hough*, one who walks badly or lamely.

(3) A sledge hammer.

SLEDE. A valley. *Hearne.*

SLEDGE. To shift off. *Dundelm.*

SLEDDER. The lower stone in the hopper of a mill. *Var. dial.*

SLEDIR. Slippery. (*A.-S.*)

For thanne he leseth his lusty weye
With dronkes:hipe, and wot not whidder
To goo, the weyes ben so *sledir*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 170.

The plank that on the brygge was,
Was as *sledir* as any glas.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 35.

SLEECH. (1) To dip up water. *North.*

(2) Mud or sea-sand used as manure. The sediment deposited by the sea in the river Rother is called *sleech*. *Sussex.* Kennett has *slitch*, "slime or mud throw up in the cleansing of poods or ditches," MS. Lansd. 1033.

And I will goo gather *slieche*,
The shippe for to caulke and pyche.

Chaucer Plays, l. 47.

SLEEKED. Smooth. "A kind of *sleeked* pasteboard to write upon, and may bee blotted out agayne," Florio, p. 86.

SLEEKER. An iron instrument used for draining the skins that are taken from the tanpit.

SLEEP. A limb is said to go to sleep when benumbed from being too long in one position. "My foths ys *aslepe*," Nomioale MS.

SLEEP-AWAY. An idiomatic phrase signifying a gradual decay. *Devon.*

SLEEPER. (1) A rushlight. *East.*

(2) The stomp of a tree cut off short, and left in the ground. *Norfolk.*

(3) A beam of wood which supports something, as rails, &c. *Var. dial.*

(4) Grains of barley which do not vegetate when undergoing the process of malting are called *sleepers*. Salop. Antiq. p. 569.

SLEEP-WORT. Lettuce. *Gerard.*

SLEEPY. Tasteless; insipid; generally said of fruit half rotted. *Var. dial.*

SLEEPY-HEAD. An idle, sleepy person.

SLEER. One who slays. (*A.-S.*)

SLEET. (1) Cow-dung. *Yorksh.*

(2) Aslant; oblique. *Pr. Paro.*

SLEEVE. (1) A narrow channel.

(2) To split; to cleave. *North.*

SLEEVE-HAND. The cuff attached to a sleeve; the wristband of a shirt.

SLEEVELESS. Useless; unprofitable. "Syrus, thynke not lonke, and y schall telle yow a sleeveles reson," Reliq. Antiq. i. 83.

If all these faile, a begger-woman may
A sweet love letter to her hands convey;
Or a nest laundresse or a hearbwile can
Carry a sleeveles message now and than.

Taylor's Works, 1630, li. 111.

SLEEZY. The same as *Slazy*, q. v. "*Slazie* *hinnen*, so called because brought from the province of Silesia, or as the Germans call it *Schlesia*, where the capital city Breslaw is maintained by this manufacture, which is the chief if not the only merchandize of that place," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

SLEFT. Slashed. *Somerset.*

SLEIDED. Raw, untwisted, as silk.

SLEIGHLY. Cunningly. (*A.-S.*)

SLEIGHSTER. Slaughter.

Therfore so fel they were

That litel was sene her sleighster ther.

A. theuer and Merlin, p. 225.

SLEIGHT. (1) Contrivance. (*A.-S.*) Still in use, signifying judgment, calculation.

(2) Smooth, as a board, &c.

SLEINT. Slipped; pushed.

SLEITH. Contrivance; cunning. Also, occasionally, stratagem, deceit. (*A.-S.*)

What, wenest thou Him that knoweth alle
To disseyve with thy sleithly wile.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 23.

SLEKKYN. Slacken. (*A.-S.*)

So brennande fire that laste ay,

That nokyn thyngs it slek-kyu may.

MS. Harl. 2260, f. 71.

SLEN. To slope. *Somerset.*

SLENCIL (1) Part of a cow which lies close to the brisket. *West.*

(2) To quench one's thirst. *South.*

(3) To hunt privately, as dogs do to steal their food. *North.*

(4) To cut one side of a hedge, and leave the other untouched. *Chesh.*

SLENT. (1) To tear; to rend. *Dorset.*

(2) A deep puddle; any small pit in a common or plain. *Suffolk.*

(3) To slope; to glide. "It slented doune to the erthe," *Morte d'Arthur*, li. 281. It is the part. pa. in *Do Bartas*, p. 7.

(4) A jest, or sarcasm.

SLEPE To drag. (*Flem.*)

SLEPING. A sleep, or slomber. (*A.-S.*)

SLEPIR. Slippery.

If reches to the falle, feste noghte on a thama thy
berte, for they are faylande and noghte lundande ay,
and slepiu als aue celo, that whena mene wanya he
have hym fasta, als facontme he fra hymne glyddys,
and tynys hym for ay. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 244.*

SLEPLE. To sleep gently. (*A.-S.*)

SLERRIB. A sparerib of pork. *West.*

SLETCH. To cease; to stop. *I. Wight.*

SLETE. To slete a dog, says Ray, is to set him at anything, as swine, sheep, &c. *North.*

SLETTEN. Slid; fell. *Weber.*

SLEUTH. (1) The track of any animal. Hence *sleuth-hound*, a term for the bloodhound.

There is a law also among the borderers in time of peace, that whoso deneth entrance or sute of a *sleuthhound* in pursuit made after fellows and stolen goods, shall be holden as necessarie unto the theif, or taken for the selfe theefe.

Holinshead, Description of Scotland, p. 14.

The second kind is called in Scotland a *sleuth-hound*, being a little greater than the hunting hound, and in colour for the most part brown, or sandy-spotted. The sense of smelling is so quick in these that they can follow the footsteps of theefe, and pursue them with violence untill they overtake them; and if the theef take the water, they cast in themselves also, and swim to the other side, where they find out againe afresh their former labor, untill they find the thing they seeke for: for this is common in the borders of England and Scotland, where the people were wont to live much upon theft, and if the dog brought his leader unto any house, where they may not be suffred to come in, they take it for granted that there is both the stolen goods and the theef also hidden.

Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 149.

(2) A herd of bears. This term occurs in the *Booke of Hunting, 1586.*

SLEUTHIE. Sloth; idleness. (*A.-S.*)

SLEUTYNG. Shooting; letting fly. *Gawayne.*

SLEVE. To cleave; to split. (*A.-S.*)

For thaire cotis ware al to-revyne,
And thaire lymmes in sondit sleve.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 123.

SLEW. (1) To turn round.

(2) A kind of sieve.

(3) To get intoxicated. *Yorksh.*

SLEWER. To give way; to fall down.

SLEY. A weaver's instrument that strikes the wog close to the warp. *Kennett.*

SLEJELY. Slily; cunningly.

In Paradis he made him rest,

And slejely slepe on him he k: st.

Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 59.

SLIBBER-SLABBER. Very careless.

SLICE. (1) A fire shovel; a broad short-handled firepan for wood fires. *Dorset.* "A slice, of the shape of the ace of spades, a sort of firepan, flat and plain, without any edges turn'd up by the sides," *MS. Gloss.*

(2) Said of a hawk "when she meweth a good distance from her," *Gen. Rec. ii. 63.*

(3) "An instrument of the kitchen to turne meate that is fried," *Elyot*, io v. *Spatha*, ed. 1559. It occurs in *Palsgrave*. The slice is still used for many purposes, particularly for taking up or turning fish in a kettle or stew.

pan. It is described in Tim Bobbin, "a thin bit of wood to stir meat in pots."

SLICH. The same as *Sleech* (2).

SLICHEN. Smooth. *Lanc.*

SLICK. (1) Smooth. *Var. dial.*

The mole's a creature very smooth and slick,
She digs I th' dirt, but 'twill not on her stick.

A Book for Boys and Girls, 1695, p. 26.

(2) Clear; entirely. *West.*

(3) To comb the hair. *Sussex.*

(4) The down of rabbits. *East.*

(5) A blow, or slap. *Oxon.*

SLICKEN. Smooth. *Derb.*

SLICKENSIDES. A species of mineral substance found in some mines, the effects of which are terrific. A blow with a hammer, a stroke or scratch with a miner's pick, are sufficient to blast asunder the massive rocks to which it is found attached.

The mines in Eyamedge are very deep, and the New-engle mine I have heard stated as being the deepest in Derbyshire. Among the number in the edge is the Hay-cliff, a mine distinguished for having contained in great abundance of that extraordinary phenomenon in the mineral world provincially called *slickensides*. It is a species of felsens, and is well known amongst mineralogists. This mine once had it in singular quantity and quality. One writer says, "The stroke is immediately succeeded by a crackling noise, accompanied with a noise not unlike the mingled hum of a swarm of bees; shortly afterwards an explosion follows, so loud and appalling that even the miners, though a hardy race of men, and little accustomed to fear, turn pale and tremble at the shock." Of the nature of this mineral, and its terrible power, there have been a many but quite unsatisfactory solutions. Whitehurst, in his work on the formation of the earth, thus mentions its wonderful power:—"In the year 1737, an explosion took place at the Hay-cliff mine, Eyam, by the power of slickensides. Two hundred barrels of materials were blown out at one blast, each barrel containing 350 lbs. weight. During the explosion the earth shook as by an earthquake." A person of the name of Higginbotham once but narrowly escaped with life, by striking incautiously this substance in the above mine. Experienced miners can, however, work where it greatly abounds without much danger. It is also known by the name of "cracking-whale."

Wood's Devotion of Eyam.

SLICKLER. An idle loiterer. *Devon.*

SLICK-STONE. "Slyckestone, *lisae a papier, lice*," Palgrave. Kennett mentions the slick-stone for smoothing linen cloths. *Slekystone*, Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 156.

SLID. A North country oath. It occurs twice in Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

SLIDDER. (1) To slide. (2) Slippery. *Slid-der* is common in the second sense. "Slyder, *glissant*," Palgrave. *Slidery*, MS. Arundel. 220, f. 300.

SLIDE. A sledge. *Midl. C.*

SLIDE-BUTT. A dung sledge. *Deron.*

SLIDE-GROAT. A game played with coins, the same as shore-groat. See Douce's Illust. L 454; Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 259; Armin's Nest of Ninnies, 1608, ed. Collier, p. 28.

SLIDERS. Beams used for the support of shafts in mines. *North.*

SLIDING. Slippery. *Chaucer.*

SLIER. To look sly upon, but with some evil design. *Glouc.*

SLIFFE. A sleeve. *Hooper.*

SLIFT. (1) The fleshy part of the leg of beef, part of the round. *East.*

(2) A slip, or cutting. *Suffolk.*

SLIFTER. A crack, or crevice. *Lanc.* It occurs as a verb in Marston.

The liver dried with parsley, and three walnuts elensed from the pill and put into hony, is marvellous good for one that is liver sick; the ashes of it mixt with myle, taketh away wens; and the ashes of the liver, and the flesh is good against the chapping, clefts, or *slifters* in the body, which come by cold; but Dioscorides, whom I rather follow, attributeth both these vertues to the ashes of the hoofs.

Tybolts's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 26.

SLIGHT. (1) Contrivance; artifice.

(2) A contracted form of the ancient phrase by *this light*.

(3) A trifling matter. *West.*

(4) Slighting; contemptuous.

(5) To slake lime. *Devon.*

(6) To smooth or iron linen.

(7) To throw, or cast quickly.

SLIGHTEN. To slight. *Jonson.*

SLIGHTY. Slim; weak. *East.*

SLIKE. (1) Such; such like. (*A.-S.*)

Criste was of a maydene borne,
And dyed for thame on *slike* a tree,
To byryge thame nwe of my postre.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 123.

I have herd say men suld take of twa thinges,
Slike as he fynt, or tak *slike* as he bringes;
But specially I pray the, hert full deere,
Get us som mete and drynk, and mak us cheere.

Wright's Aneidota Literaria, p. 31.

Whethur thy dayes, Lord, be *slike*
As mennes dayes that dwellen here.

MS. Cantab. Ft. II. 38, f. 19.

(2) To make sleek, or smooth. (*A.-S.*) Also an adjective, smooth, or sleek. "With bent browis both smothie and *slike*," Romaunt of the Rose, 542.

(3) To rend asunder; to cleave.

(4) To slide. "On the mayle *slikes*," Anturs of Arther, xlviii. 6.

SLIKKER. Smooth and hard. "Slykker as paper that is sleeked or anche lyke, *alyse*," Palgrave, adject. f. 93.

SLIM. (1) Distorted, or worthless; sly. Also, a worthless fellow. *Var. dial.*

(2) To do any work in a careless or deceptive manner. *Sussex.*

(3) Slender; thin; slight. *East.* Also, a thin, tall youth.

(4) Sly; cunning; crafty. *Var. dial.*

SLIMBER. To lie at ease. *Glouc.*

SLIME. A hawk slimeth "when she mewteth without dropping." Gent. Rec. ii. 63.

SLIMMY. Of slight texture. *North.* Forby has *slimsacket*, of very thin texture, loose and flaccid. *East Anglia*, p. 307.

SLIMSY. Idle, lazy, dawdling. *Slimsiest*, the

superlative of this word, which is in use about Woodbridge. *Moor's Suffolk MS.*

SLINCH. To sneak away. *Dunelm.*

SLING. (1) To move quickly. *Var. dial.* It has also the same meaning as *Slinck*, q. v.

(2) To cast, or throw. Also, to bring forth young prematurely. *Sussex.*

His hand sleppit and slide o-slante one the meyles,
And the tother slely slynges hym undire.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 93.

SLINGE. (1) To sneak; to skulk about in a state of idleness. *North.*

(2) A blow. *Syr Gawayne.*

SLINGER. (1) One who steals cloth, yarn, or the like from clothiers, with a view to its being worked up or finished.

(2) A person who used a sling. *Pifundabilista*, a slyoger, *Nominale MS.*

SLINGET. A narrow slip of ground.

SLINK. (1) To sneak off. Also, a sneaking, thievish fellow. *North.*

(2) A small piece of wet meadow land. *I. of Wight.*

(3) A calf prematurely brought forth is so termed; the leather into which the skin is made, being softer and tougher than other leather, is used by shoemakers to bind with.

(4) Slim; slender. *Suffolk.*

SLIN-POLE. A simpleton. *Devon.*

SLIP. (1) "At the potteries in Staffordshire, the earthen or clays of looser and more friable texture being mixed with water, they make into a consistency thinner than syrup, so that being put into a hocket, it will run out through a quill; this they call *slip*, and is the substance wherewith they paint their wares, which from its several colours is called the *orange slip*, the *white slip*, the *red slip*," *Kennett MS.*

(2) To creep. "Why come, how you do *slip* along," applied to a person moving very slow and lazily. *Var. dial.*

(3) As outside covering, as a pillow-slip, for a pillow-case. Also a child's pinafore. This word was formerly used in general for a scabbard, sheath, &c. and the maker of such things was called a *slipper*, a term that has now become obsolete. In the parish register of Hexham, co. Northumberland, is this entry, "William, son of William Hutchinson, *scord slipper*, bur. Nov. 1688." *Chron. Mirab.* p. 156.

(4) A narrow passage between two buildings. *W. Wyre.* 192. There is a passage so called on the south side of Worcester cathedral.

(5) A young pig. *Cornue.*

(6) A ooose, especially applied to that by which a greyhound is kept before it is allowed to start for the game.

(7) A counterfeit coin, consisting of brass washed over with silver.

(8) Clay ready for the potter.

(9) To cast a foal prematurely.

(10) A butterfly. *Somerset.*

SLIPCOAT-CHEESE. Was thus made:

Take five quarts of new milk from the cow, and one quart of water, and one spoonful of runnet,

and stir it together, and let it stand till it doth come; then lay your cheesecloth into the vete, and take up your curd as fast as you can, without breaking, and put it in your vete, and let the whey soak out itself, when you have taken it all up, lay a cloth on the top of it and one pound weight for one hour, then lay two pound weight for an hour more; then take him out of the vete, and let him lie two or three hours, and then salt him on both sides; when he is salt enough, take a clean cloth and wipe him dry, then let him lie a day or a night, then put nettles under and upon him, and change them once a day, the cheese will come to his eating in eight or nine days. *The Housewife's Oracle*, ed. 1697, p. 14.

SLIP-DOWN. Old milk slightly curdled.

SLIPE. To uncover the roof of a building; to take away the outside covering from anything. "Take the whyte of lekas, *slype* hem and shrede hem small," *Forme of Cury*, p. 15.

SLIP-ON. To slip on clothes, i. e. to put them on very hurriedly and loosely. *Var. dial.*

SLIPPER. (1) Slippery. *Palgrave.*

If they were men, your faithfulness might hap to suffice, but childhod muste bee maintained by mennes eutoritie, and *slipper* nye the underprompted with elder counsaill.

Hall, Edward F. l. 2.

(2) A skidpaw. *Worce.*

SLIPPER-SLOPPER. Slipshod. *Somerset.*

SLIPPERY-WHEELPS. Drop dumplings. *Suff.*

SLIPPID. Slender. *Sussex.*

SLIPPY. (1) Very quick. *Var. dial.*

(2) Slippery. Still in use.

SLIP-SHAUL. Applied to nuts when so ripe, that they easily slip out of the husks.

SLIP-SHOE. A very loose shoe, so worn as to hang loosely about the foot.

He wears his apparel by leave of the peoples ignorance, for if every customer could challenge his owne remnant, hee would be stript naked. He needs not use the corn-cutter, for the slipshod favours him. *Stephens' Essays and Characters*, 1615, p. 421.

SLIP-SLOP. Thin mud, &c. *North.*

SLIPSTRING. A knavish fellow. See Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. v; Hawkins, iii. 39. It is an adjective in the following passage: Another should have spoke us two betweene, But like a meecher hee's not to be scene. Hee's runne away even in the very nick Of this deys business; such a *slipstring* trick As never till now befell us herebefore, Nnr shall, I hope, befall us any more.

MS. Bright 170, f. 1.

SLIR. To slip; to slide. *North.*

SLIRUP. To lap up any liquid with a noise. *Sussex.*

SLISSE. An instrument like a large sledge, used before carts were adopted in agriculture. It is still used in turf bogs where there are few obstructions. *North.*

SLIT. (1) A crack or cleft in the breast of fat cattle. *Midl. C.*

(2) To cut through; to cleave. (*A.-S.*)

(3) The pudendum muliebrie. *North.*

(4)

The king was wondred out of witt,
And take the messenger hi the slit.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 24.

(5) To thrust back the lock of a door without the key. *Sussex.*

SLIT-COTE. According to Strutt, ed. Planché, ii. 260, a cote open in the front.

SLITE. The herb cidamum.

SLITHER. To slide; to slip. *Var. dial.* Jennings has *slitter*, Glossary, p. 70.

SLITHERING. Slow; indolent; procrastinating; deceitful. *Line.*

SLITIN. Worn out; wearied.

SLITTERY. The same as *Claggum*, q. v.

SLIVE. (1) To sneak; to skulk; to proceed in a sly way; to creep; to idle away time. *North.*

(2) To eut, or slice off anything. Also, a slip or slice, a chip. (*A.-S.*)

Sithe thai drowe brondes of stel,
And hewe togedre hard and wel,

And delde dentes rive,
And lalden on with awerdes clere,
Helm and scheld that stronge were
Thai gonne hem al to achive.

Gy of Worselike, p. 471.

(3) To slide down suddenly. "I slyve downe, I fall downe sodaynly, *je coule*," *Palgrave*.

(4) To dress carelessly. *Cumb.* A garment rumbled up about any part of the person is said to be *slived*.

SLIVE-ANDREW. A good-for-nothing fellow. SLIVEN. Slid; glided down. The term was often applied to dress. Carr has *sliving*, having the trim or edge turned down.

SLIVER. (1) A splinter; a slice; a slip; a small piece of anything. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A small wooden instrument used for spinning yarn in the West of England. *Arch.* xxix. 271.

(3) A short slop worn by bankers or navigators. *Line.* It was formerly called a *sliving*. The *sliving* was exceedingly capacious and wide.

(4) A lock of combed wool.

SLIVERLY. Cunning; deceitful. *Line.*

SLIVING. (1) See *Sliver* (3).

(2) Idle; lazy; wicked. *North.*

(3) A blow? Anturs of Arther, xlviii. 5. Perhaps from *A.-S.* *slifan*, to cleave.

SLIZE. To look sly. *Willa.*

SLO. To slay. (*A.-S.*)

SLOACH. To drink heavily. *Northumb.*

SLOB. (1) The star fish. *North.*

(2) The same as *Slab*, q. v.

SLOBBER. (1) Untidy; wet. *West.*

Thomas Davis used to lace them up for her. She was very untidy in her dress; all of a *slobber*.

The Times, July 25th, 1843.

(2) To eat spoon meat in a filthy manner, allowing portions of it to run down over the chin.

SLOBBERER. (1) A slovenly farmer. *Norf.*

(2) A jobbing tailor. *Var. dial.*

SLOBBERING-BIB. A bib tied under a child's chin round the neck when very young to keep the pinafore clean.

SLOBBERY. Wet; sloppy. *Shoek.*

SLOB-FURROWING. A particular method of ploughing. *Norf.*

SLOCK. (1) Loose. *Sussex.*

(2) To entice; to steal. *West.* "To slock, vox apud Dunmonios unitatissima, blandis et

subdolis verbis servosa dominis pellicere, aut malis artibus in fraudem dominorum allicere," *MS. Devon. Glossary.*

SLOCKEN. To slake; to quench. Also, to suffocate in mud, and perhaps at times to drown simply. If a person should have been suffocated by getting into a bog or marsh he would be said to have been *slockened*; and the term was applied to a drunken man, who had perished in a ditch or running stream. *Line.*

That bottell swet, which served as the first
To keep the life, but not to slocken thirst.

De Buras, p. 306.

SLOCKET. To convey things privately out of the house, applied to a servant. *Borks.*

SLOCKING-STONE. A rich and tempting stone of ore. *Cornw.*

SLOCKSEY. Slovenly. *Sussex.*

SLOCKSTER. (1) To waste. *Somerset.*

(2) One that slocks or enticeth away men's servants. Blount, p. 597.

SLOD. (1) A short cake baked before the bread goes into the oven. *Suffolk.*

(2) Slid. (*A.-S.*)

Launfal dyte hys courser,

Withoute knave other squyr,

He rood with lytyle pryde;

Hys hors siod and fell yn the fen,

Wherfore hym scoraede many meo,

Abowte hym fer and wyde.

Illustrations of Fairy Mythology, p. 9.

(3) To wade through mire, &c. *East.*

SLODDER. Slush, or wet mud. *West.*

SLODE. (1) Slit; split; split.

The Elridge knight, he pricked his steed;

Syr Cauline bold abode;

Then either shooke his trustye speare,

And the timber these two children bare

Soe soon in sunder stode.

Sir Cauline, ap. Percy, p. 12.

(2) The track of cart-wheels. *Lanc.*

SLOFF. To eat slovenly and greedily. *West.* It occurs in *Pr. Parv. Sloffyn*.

SLOG. To lag behind.

SLOGARDIE. Sloth. (*A.-S.*)

SLOGGER. To be slovenly or tardy. *Slogger* ing, negligent in dress. *North.*

SLOGHIE. A bog; a muddy pit.

For hys compay was sile gon,

xl. he had chaunged for oon,

Ther skaped but two away;

The queene was aferde to be schente,

Tyl sche sye that they were wente,

And passayd owl of the slegh.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 73.

Or of the plite, or of the sleghs,

If thougt he him thanne good y-nowe.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 58.

SLOMAX. Very untidy. *West.*

SLOMBERINGES. Slumberings. (*A.-S.*)

SLOMERANDE. Slumbering. (*A.-S.*)

And sett thaire mynde fully in Godd withouttense
ceyngne, whare so thay walke or dwells or speke,
slomerande and slepande.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 235.

SLOMMAKIN. Slovenly; loose; untidy; dirty; unwichly. *Var. dial.*

SLOWOWRE. Slumber. (*A.-S.*)
And fore slæwthe of slowowre on a slepe fallis,
Bot be ane aftyre mydnyghte alle his mode chængede.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.

SLON. Sly. (*Cumb.*)

SLONE. (1) The sloe. *West.* Browne uses it for the plural, sloes.

(2) To slay. (*A.-S.*)

I hade cattle; now have I non I
Thay take my bestis and don tham slone.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 46, f. 47.

SLONGENE. Flang or cast down.

He sware hy mekilie Goddes payne,
Bot if thou brynge the coupe agayne,
With my dart thou salte beslayne,
And slongene of thi mere.

Peregrin, 678.

SLONKE. To devour up. (*Flem.*)

SLOO. (1) The inner bony prominence from the quick part of a cow's horn, which bleeds when broken. *West.*

(2) To slay; to kill. (*A.-S.*)

The douȝter thouȝt anodur thyng,
Hit fadur for to sion.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 46, f. 45.

(3) The same as *Sloghe*, q. v.

And moche sechame weȝt hy do,
And caste hyt in a fowle sloe.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 30, f. 35.

SLOOM. A gentle sleep. *Sloomy*, dull, slow, inactive. *North.*

SLOON. Slain; killed. (*A.-S.*)

With my fadur I have done foly,
Thre childur I had hym by,
And I have hem alle sloun.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 46, f. 46.

SLOOP. To change. *Wilts.*

SLOP. (1) A smock-frock; any kind of outer garment made of linen. "Sloppe, a night-gowne, *robe de nuit*," Palsgrave. The term was also applied to a kind of cloak or mantle. Strutt, ii. 211, quotes a MS. which says, "a sloppe is a mourning cassocke for ladies and gentelwomen, not open before."

Ich will put on my best white sloppe,
And ich will weare my yellow hose.

Mellmota, 1611.

(2) To wet or dirty. *West.*

(3) Underwood. *Suffolk.*

(4) A summer boot or huskin, much worn in the fifteenth century.

(5) A pocket. *Lanc.*

(6) To bend, as wood, &c. *North.*

(7) The step of a ladder or gate, &c.

SLOPE. To defraud. *North.*

SLOPED. Decayed with wet, rotten, applied to potatoes and pease. *Dorset.*

SLOP-HOSE. "Payre of sloppe hoses, *braiettes a marinier*," Palsgrave.

SLOPPER. Loose, not fixed, applied to solid bodies. *Somerset.*

SLOPPETY. A slut. *Lanc.*

SLOPPY. Loose; slovenly. *North.*

SLOPS. Large wide breeches.

If they can =like about their wealthy shoppes
In sober gownes and very hansom slopps.

Stephens' Essays and Characters, 1615, p. 6.

SLOP-SELLER. A person who sells all sorts of old clothes. *Var. dial.*

SLOP-WASH. A small intermediate washing in large families. *Var. dial.*

SLORE. (1) To grasp. *Lanc.*

(2) Dirt; miry earth. *North.* "Sloore, *limus*,"

Nomiale MS. xv. Cent.

SLORP. To sob heavily; to eat greedily and unmannerly. *North.*

SLORRIED. Bedaubed. *West.*

Though you lie in the dark, slorried with the
bishop's black coal dust.

Philpot's Works, p. 233.

SLOTTY. A blind worm. *Kent.*

SLOSH. Dirty wet mud. *Var. dial.*

SLOT. (1) A young bullock. *North.*

(2) The clasp or fastening of a door. "I *ecfis*, a slott," Nomiale MS. "Slotte of a dore, *locquet*," Palsgrave. Still in use in the North, applied to a bolt of almost any kind.

(3) A castle; a fort.

Thou paydst for building of a slot,
That wrought thine owne decay.

Rich's Alliance to England, 1578.

(4) The print or mark of a deer's foot upon the ground. *Gent. Rec. ii. 78.*

Swiftly pursue the slots of this huge deer,
And rouse him from his mighty layer here.

Howards's British Princes, 1609, p. 110.

(5) A hollow tack in a cap, or other part of the dress. *Linc.*

(6) To cut, or slash. *Northumb.*

(7) A small piece. Butchers call the tongue of pork a *slot*, and a small quantity of ale is called a slot of ale. *North.*

(8) A wide ditch. *Devon.*

(9) Wet sticky clay. *Linc.*

SLOTCH. (1) A sloven. *To slotch about*, said of shoes, &c. when slovenly or slipshod.

(2) A greedy clown. *Lanc.* It is also defined, a great ugly person.

SLOTE. (1) The pit of the stomach.

Thourghe the brené and the brense, with his bryghte
wapyne,

O-slante douce fro the slote he slyttes at ones.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 77.

(2) The step of a ladder, or gate.

SLOTTER. To stah. *Midx.*

SLOTES. The under pieces which keep the bottom of the cart together.

SLOTH. The same as *Sloghe*, q. v.

SLOTTEN. Divided. *Chesh.*

SLOTTER. Filth; nastiness. Also, to dirty, to bespatter with mud, &c. *Var. dial.* "Sloturburges, *cenulentus*," Pr. Parr.

Than awȝt the sawle of synfulls withlune
Be full fowle, that es al sloȝed thar in synne.

Hempde, MS. Bower, p. 76.

SLOTTISH. Bad; wicked; slovenly.

SLOTTIT. To walk slipshod. *West.*

SLOUCH. A lazy fellow; a rough ungainly person. Also a verb, to walk about in an idle manner. "Slowch, a lazy lubber, who has nothing tight about him, with his stockings about his heels, his clothes unbutton'd, and his hat flapping about his ears," MS. Gloss. "Thou filthie fine slouch," Promos and Cassandra, p. 47.

SLOUCHED-HAT. Now, one that has lost its form and proper texture; originally, a hat

the rose of which was untied, and the brims
slouched over the face. *Hunter.*

SLOUNDRING. Clumy; loutish. *Devon.*

SLOUGH. (1) A husk. *North.*

(2) Killed; slew. (*A.-S.*)

How there lay the Shottysme knight,
That Queene Genure with poyson slough.

MS. Harl. 2850, f. 98.

(3) The cast skin of a snake. Also, the skin of
any animal. The slough of a snake was for-
merly used by labourers for a hatband.

Take a piece of the slough of an adder, and tye it
to the wrong side of the finger that is prickt with a
thorne, it will open the orifice that you may
pluck it forth.

Aubrey's Wills, Royal Soc. MS. p. 164.

Thenne goth this oddder and not hlan,
In this sloughs Sathan thenne was.

Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 5.

Then shall ye slit the slough where the hart lieth.
And take away the heares from it and flyeth.

The Booke of Hunting, 1506.

(4) The slime of snakes. *Lanc.*

SLOUGHIER. To slide. *Devon.*

SLOUGH-SILVER. A certain rent paid to the
castle of Wigmore, and is in lien of certain
days' work in harvest, heretofore reserved to
the lord from his tenants. *Blount.*

SLOUM. To slumber. *Yorksh.*

SLOUNGE. An idle fellow. *North.*

SLOVEN. (1) Divided. *North.*

(2) A knave; a rascal.

SLOVEN-WOOD. Southernwood. *East.*

SLOW. (1) To make slow; to slacken. "It
sloweth age," Stanishurst, p. 13.

(2) A sluggard. (*A.-S.*)

Lothe to bedde and lothe fro bedde, men schalle
know the slowe. *MS. Douce, 92.*

(3) Dull, as the edge of a weapon.

SLOW-BACK. A sluggard. *Devon.*

SLOWDY. A dirty sloven. *Yorksh.*

SLOWE. (1) A moth. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A sloghe, q. v. Thornton Rom. p. 246.

SLOWEN. Slew, pl. (*A.-S.*)

That were cured in Crist, that they oo crosse slowen.

MS. Cott. Coll. A. II. f. 111.

SLOWNES. Sloth. (*A.-S.*)

Sloones ys a curtyd thyng.

For hyt ys ever wery of weel doying.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 5.

SLOW-WORM. A blind-worm. *Var. dial.*

SLOX. To waste; to pilfer. *Wills.*

SLUB. Wet and loose mud. *Sussex.* Forby
says, "thick mire, in which there is some
danger of sticking fast."

SLUBBER. (1) To beat up. The following
passage is in the Northern dialect.

And we will go to the dawnes, and slubber up a
slubbish. *The Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 19.*

(2) To do anything slovenly. "He doth hut
fumble or slubber over the lesson he plays,"
Cotgrave in v. *Brouniler.*

(3) To smear; to dirty, or defile. "Slouberde
with wepyng, *espouree*," Palgrave.
Detracting vessels that will vomit spight
At what they know out, and will look asquint
On things of worth; what ere has most worth in't

They slubber most with gall; in all that's evill
They'll goe as far, and be as like the devill.

British Bibliographer, II. 334.

(4) To dress wool. *North.*

(5) Any viscous substance. *Yorksh.*

SLUBBERDEGULLION. A paltry dirty wretch.

Quoth she, although thou hast deserv'd,
Base slubberdegullion, to be serv'd
As thou didst now to deal with me,
If thou hadst got the victory.

Hudibras, I. III. 806.

Who so is sped is matcht with a woman,

He may weep without the help of an onyoo.

He's an oxe and an asse, and a slubberdegullion.

Museum Delicæ, 1656, p. 79.

SLUBBERER. A mischievous meddling per-
son; a turbulent man. This word occurs in
Hollyband's Dictionary, 1593.

SLUCK-A-BED. A sluggard. *West.* Cot-
grave has *slug-a-bed*, in v. *Dormant.*

SLUD. Wet mud. *Var. dial.*

SLUDDER. To eat slovenly. *North.*

SLUDGE. The same as *Slud*, q. v.

SLUER. To slide down. *Devon.*

SLUG. (1) To be negligent. *Yorksh.*

(2) A ship which sails badly.

(3) To lay late in bed. *Var. dial.*

SLUGGARDY-GUISE. The habit of a slug-
gard. *West.*

Sluggardy-guise;

Loth to go to bed,

And loth to rise.

SLUGGY. Sluggish. (*A.-S.*)

SLUG-HORN. A short and ill-formed horn of
an animal of the ox kind, turned downwards,
and appearing to have been stunted in its
growth. Perhaps it may have been contemptu-
ously named thus, from some fancied resem-
blance to that common reptile called the slug,
the snail without a shell. *Forby.*

SLUG-HOUNDS. A breed of dogs possessed
by James I, probably bloodhounds or the
Scotch wolf-dog. See Sir H. Dryden's *Twici*,
p. 59, 4to, 1844.

SLUMBRY. Sleepy. *Palgrave.*

SLUMP. Wet boggy earth; wet mud. Also,
to slip down into slump. *Var. dial.*

SLUNK. Grose tells us, as a superstition, that
"a slunk or abortive calf hurried in the high-
way over which cattle frequently pass, will
greatly prevent that misfortune happening to
cows. This is commonly practised in Suffolk."

SLUNKEN. Lean; shrivelled. *North.*

SLUR. (1) Thin washy mud. *East.*

(2) To slip a die out of the box so as not to let
it turn, a method of cheating formerly in
vogue among gamblers.

SLUR-BOW. A kind of how, probably one
furnished with a barrel, through a slit in which
the string slid when the trigger was pulled.
Meyrick, II. 279.

SLURRUP. To swallow greedily. *East.*

SLURRY. (1) To dirty, or smear. *North.*

(2) To do anything inefficiently.

SLUSH. (1) Wet mud; any wet dirt. *Figura-*
tive's, anything dirty. *Var. dial.*

- (2) To work carelessly. *Yorksh.*
 (3) Wasteful. *North.*
 (4) To slop; to spill. *Var. dial.*
 (5) Poor or diseased cattle. *North.*
 (6) A drunken fellow. *Neve.*
 SLUSH-BUCKET. A great drinker. *North.*
 SLUT. An apuro. *Lanc.*
 SLUTTY. Dirty. *North.*

For if thou gafe a gret lorde drynke in a *slutty* coppe and foule, wate the drynke never as gude, hym wolde wiate withe alle, and hyd do it awaye.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 236.

- SLWNE. Sloth; indolence.
 SLY-BOOTS. A sly fellow. *Var. dial.*
 The frog culd the lay ons several times, but in vain; there was no such thing as stirring him, though the sly-boots heard well enough all the while.
Adventures of Abdalla, 1729, p. 32.
 SLYDOM. Cunning. *Cornw.*
 SLYGHE. Cunning, i. e. built with excessive ingenuity and contrivance.
 And theryn was a towre fulle *slighe*,
 That was bothe stronge and hyghe.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 30, f. 141.

- SMACK. (1) A slap; a sounding blow; a hit with the open hand. *Var. dial.*
 (2) Suddenly; sharply. *West.*
 (3) To come or go against anything with great force. *Essex.*
 (4) The mizeo sail of a ship.
 SMACKER. To kiss. *Florio, p. 51.*
 SMACK-SMOOTH. In a reckless way; regardless of consequences. When a person acts in this way, he is said to go at a thing *smack-smooth*. *Linc.* It sometimes means, quietly; pleasantly. Carr explains it "level."
 SMALE. (1) The form of a hare. *East.*
 (2) Small. Still in use.

Leste to *smale* they done hyt breka,
 And in here teth hyt do steke.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 130.

- SMALISH. Rather small. (*A.-S.*)
 SMALL. (1) Low and soft, as the voice. "Speaks small like a woman," *Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 1.* Also, low, as the water of a river, &c.
 And than the company answered all
 With voices sweet untuned, and so small.

Chaucer's Flowers and the Leaf, 180.

- (2) Young. *North.*
 (3) The stock of a pillar.
 (4) Poor, weak, said of liquor.
 SMALLAGE. Water parsley.
Smallage, balme, germander, basell, and lilly,
The pinke, the flower-de-luce, and daffodilly.
Hicwood's Marriage Triumph, 1613.
 SMALLUMS. Small quantities. *North.*
 SMALLY. Very small; little. *Yorksh.*

Net *smally* fortunate did he thinke himselfe to have found this unluckie receptacle, making unto himselfe a false joy of that sower subject, which was the cause of heave sorrow unto others.

Honours Academicæ, 1610, p. 2.

- SMARADGE. A kind of emerald.
 SMARRY. A woman's smock. *Dorset.*
 SMART. (1) Considerable. *Wills.*
 (2) In good health. *Herf.*
 (3) To undergo; to injure. *Essex.*

- (4) Quick; hasty; swift. *Leic.*
 The prynce of Jerusalem and his brother,
 Everiche of hem ran to other,
Smertely in the feld;
 Though Antonyffyrghon yonger were,
 His brother Leobertus he can down bere;
 Sir Torent stode and beheld.

Torrent of Portugal, p. 104.

- (5) Well or nicely dressed. *Var. dial.*
 SMARTISH. Considerable. *Var. dial.*
 SMARTLE. To waste away. *North.* "To smartle away, *discepo*," Coles.
 SMARTWEED. The herb arsmart. *Norf.*
 SMASH. (1) To break in pieces; to crush; to shiver. Also, a blow or fall by which something is broken. *Var. dial.*
 (2) A bankruptcy. *South.*
 SMASHER. (1) A pitman. *North.*
 (2) Anything very large. *Var. dial.*
 (3) A small gooseberry pie. *Neve.*
 (4) A passer of counterfeit coin. *Var. dial.*
 SMASHING. Wild; gay. *Var. dial.*
 SMATCH. A taste, twang, or flavour.
 SMATTER. To intermeddle. *Coles.*
 SMAW. Small. *North.*
 SMAWM. To smear. *Dorset.*
 SMAY. To refuse. *Salop.*
 SMEAGRE. Thin; lean; meagre. *East.*
 SMEATH. (1) The smew, *Mergus albellus*, one of the birds of the fens.
 (2) A large open level. *East.*

- SMECEN. To taste; to smack. (*A.-S.*)
 SMECTYMNUUS. A club of five parliamentary holders-forth, mentioned in *Hudibras*. See also Wright's Political Ballads, p. 230. "About the beginning of the Loog Parliament, in the year 1641, five ministers wrote a book against episcopacy and the Common Prayer, in behalf of the Presbyterian government, to which they all subscribed their names, being Stephen Marshall, Edmuod Calamy, Tho. Young, Matth. Newcome, and Will. Spurstow; the first letters whereof make this word *Smectymnuus*, and from thence they and their followers were called *Smeetymonans*," Bloon, p. 597-8, ed. 1681.

- SMEDES. Flour. (*A.-S.*) The "smedes of barley" occur in a receipt in *MS. Lioc. Med. f. 305, xv. Cent.*

SMEDME. Meal. *Dunelm.*

SMEDUM. Dust. *West.*

- SMEECH. (1) A stench. *Devon.* *Smych* occurs in an early *MS.* quoted in Wright's *Essay on Purgatory*, p. 144. "Smeech, to make a stink with the snuff of a candle," *MS. Devoo Glossary* in my possession.

(2) Obscurity in the air, arising from smoke, fog, or dust. *South and West.*

- SMEEGY. Meat, perhaps other things, in a state between taint and sweetness. A poor sick woman said, "I sent for a bit o' meat, but 'twas so *smeegy* I couldn't eat it." *Moor's Suffolk MS. Glossary.*

SMEETER. A scimeter. "Put up your smeeter," Dekker, ap. *Hawkins, iii. 163.*

SMEETH. To smooth. *North.*

SMEKE. To flatter. (*Flem.*)

SMEKID. Smoky. (*A.-S.*)

Swarte smekyd smethes smateryd with smoke
Dryve me to deth wyth den of here dyntes;
Sweth noys on nyghtes ne herd men nevere,
What knavene cry and clateryng of knokes.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 240.

SMELLERS. Cat's whiskers. *West.*

SPELL-FEAST. A parasite. *Hosell.*

SMELLING-CHETE. An orchard, or garden.
Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-light, 1620,
sig. C. iii. In another place, however, he ex-
plains it a nose.

SMELL-SMOCK. "*Mulierarius*, one given to
love women, a smellsmocke," Nomenclator,
1585, p. 528. "*Brigaille*, a notable smel-
smocke, or muttonmugar, a cunning solicitor
of a wench," Cotgrave.

This theame of smocke is very large end wide,
And might (in verse) be further amplified:
But I thinke best a speedy end to make,
Lest for a smel-smocke some should me mistake.

Taylor's Works, 1630, ii. 167.

SMELT. (1) The sparring. *North.*

(2) Used metaphorically by our early writers for
a gull or simpleton.

SMEIJENE. Odoriferous. (*A.-S.*)

SMEKE. (1)

At the furmeste bruche that he fond,
He lep in, and over he wond.
Tho he wes inne, smere he lou,
And ther of he hadde gome i-noun.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 272.

(2) Grease. (*A.-S.*)

And strong clout lether hem to clout,
And smere to smere hem al about.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 80.

SMEREWORTH. The round birthwort, or the
herb mercury. *Phillips.*

SMERI. A woman's shift. *Beds.*

SMERM. Swarm. Hooper's Early Writings,
p. 568, but probably an error.

SMERTE. (1) To smart; to suffer pain.

(2) Quick; fast. Sometimes the adverb, as in
Syr Gowghter, 389.

The ewynhorde toke ow't a knyfe smert,
And smote the boor to the herte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 131.

Smertly then the callis a knave,

Ful he bopeith wher I sitte;

He cometh stalking behynde me with a st. fe,
Ful wel he troweth me to hitte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 110.

SMETE. A blow. (*A.-S.*)

Then Quore felie, as ye may wete,
That was of Befysse a gode smete.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 123.

SMETEN. S-note; struck. (*A.-S.*)

When Gye hym feyld smeten soore,
To sylde hyt hym he was yore.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 154.

SMETH. A medicine or physical ointment to
take away hair. Blount, p. 598.

SMETHIE. Smooth. (*A.-S.*)

The furthe day shal blowe a wynd so longe so hit dures,
Castles e-down falleth, bothe halles and bures;
The hullis maketh evrene smethe wyth the dales;
Hym y telle a loverd them thus can bete bales.

MS. Harl. 2253, f. 47.

SMETHYMENE. Smiths. (*A.-S.*)

Bot als the knyghte went thorow a lawe,
Smethymene thore herde he blawe. *Isambard*, 368.

SMEUSE. A hare's track. *Far. dial.*

SMICKER. Smirking; amorous. Applied to
men, finical, effeminate. "*Smickering*, oeat
gay, pleasant," Kennett, MS.

The smith seeing what a smicker wench the cob-
blers wife was, and what a jealous foole shee had to
her husband, sorrowed at the good fortune of the
cobler, that he had so faire a wife, and wished that
hee could finde meanes to have such a one his friend.

Cobler of Canterbury, 1603.

SMICKET. A smock. *Var. dial.*

SMIDDY. A blacksmith's smithy. *Smiddy-
gum*, the refuse from the smiddy. *North.*

SMID-MEAL. A coarse sort of meal. *Westm.*

SMIE. A kind of small fish. "In Essex is a
fyshe called a smie, whyche, if he be longe
kept, will turne to water," Eliot in *v. Aphy.*

SMILE. To ferment, as beer, &c. *North.*

SMILT. The spleen of an animal.

SMIRCH. To daub; to smear. Still in use in
Herefordshire.

SMIRK. (1) To smile with a self-satisfied air
Smirkle is sometimes heard.

(2) Neat; trim. *Oron.*

SMIT. (1) Infection. *North.* "He provocith
al to the smit of falling," Apology for the
Lollards, p. 70.

(2) To mark sheep. *Yorks.*

(3) Smiteth; cutteth. (*A.-S.*) Also a substan-
tive, a cut, as in this passage.

Trysmowre on the hedde he hytt,
He had gevyn hym on eyvile smyte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 81

(4) Marked; adorned. *Line.*

(5) To mar; to destroy. *Decon.*

(6) Pleasure; recreation.

SMITCH. Dirt, but generally applied to smoke
or dust. *West.*

SMITE. A small portion; a mite.

SMITER. (1) The assistant blacksmith who
smites the hot iron on the stithy or anvil once
with the *boul-hammer*, or heavy mall, to every
two blows of the smaller hand-hammer struck
by the smith. Hence applied generally to one
who does anything in an energetic manner.

(2) A scimitar. "It is my smiter, which I by
construction often studying to hee compen-
dious, call my *smiler*," Lilly's *Endimion*, ed.
1632, sig. B. viii.

His fatal smiter thrice aloft he shakes,
And frowns; the sea and ship and canvases quakes;
Then from the hatches he descends, and stept
Into his cabin, drank again, and slept.

Legend of Captain Jones, 1829.

SMITHIE. To forge, as a smith. (*A.-S.*)

SMITHIEN. To scatter meal on the board be-
fore baking oat-cakes. *North.*

SMITHER. (1) Light small rail. *East.*

(2) Light; active?

Gevan was smither and smerte,
Owie of his steropius he sterte.

Anturs of Arther, xlii. 10.

SMITHERS. Fragments; atoms. *Line.*

SMITHIUM. The smallest sort of lead ore beaten

into dust, finely sifted, and strewed upon earthen vessels to give them a gloss, is called *smilthum* in Staffordshire. Near Lawton Park they distinguish their lead ore into three kinds, round ore, small ore, and *smilthum*. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

SMITS. Particles of soot. *Craven*.

SMITTLE. Infectious. Also, to infect. The adjective *smittling* is also used.

SMITY. The snuff of a candle. *Beds*.

SMOCK. A woman's shift. Also the *stop* worn by men, with this farther difference, that it is in the latter case worn over all, instead of under all, as in the former.

SMOCK-FACED. Beardless. *Var. dial.*

SMOCK-FROCK. A coarse linen shirt worn over the coat by farm-labourers.

SMOCK-MILL. A corn-mill; a windmill standing solely on a wooden basis. *East*.

SMOCK-RACE. A race run by women for the prize of a fine smock. *North*.

SMOGE. To smudge, or smear.

*Kepe thyn hondes, faye and wel,
From fowle smogynge of thy towel;
Theroun thou schalt not thy nose anyte,
Ny at the mete thy tothe thou pyke.*

Constitutions of Manoury, 744.

SMOKE. (1) To find any one out; to discover anything meant to be kept secret.

The two free-booters, seeing themselves smok'd, told their third brother he seem'd to be a gentleman and a boone companion; they prayed him therefore to sit downe with silence, and sithence dinner was not yett ready, hee should heare all.

Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-Light, 1620, sig. F. iv.

(2) To abuse a person. *Devon*.

(3) Was formerly, and is still occasionally, applied to any steam or vapour.

(4) To beat severely. *North*.

SMOKER. (1) At Preston, before the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, every person who had a cottage with a chimney, and used the latter, had a vote, and was called a *smoker*.

(2) An old smoker, i. e. one who is well experienced in any matters. *Var. dial.*

SMOKING-STICK. A firebrand.

SMOLDER. To suffocate. *Palgrave*.

SMOLT. (1) The young of the salmon.

(2) Smooth and shining. *Sussex*.

(3) Mild. *Syr Gavayne*.

SMOOR. (1) To smooch; to pat. *West*.

(2) To smear, or daub. *Northumb.*

SMOOT. (1) A narrow passage. *Line*.

(2) To enter, or pass through with some degree of difficulty. *North*.

(3) Smooth. Tim Bohhin Gl.

SMOOTH. To iron linen. *Var. dial.*

SMOOTHERY. The same as *Smeth*, q. v.

SMOOTH-HOLE. A hole in a hedge made by a hare or similar animal. *North*.

SMOOTH-SHAN. The smooth blenny.

SMOPPLE. Brittle; crisp. *North*.

SMORE. (1) To abound; to swarm. Also a subst. a crowd or swarm. *East*.

(2) To smother. *North*.

Some brains out-bet; some in the guts were gor'd;
Some dyng vomit bloud, and some were smor'd.

Du Bartas, History of Judith, p. 377.

So bewrapped them and entangled them, keeping doudoe by force the featherbed and pillows hardc unto their mouths, that within a while they smored and styfled them.

Hall, Richard III. l. 3.

(3) To smear, or dirty.

SMORTE. To enjoy one's self.

SMOT. Rushed; hastened. (*A.-S.*)

SMOTCH. To stain; to blot. *Norw.*

SMOTHER. To daub, or smear. *Somerset.*

Hence the term in cookery, rabbits *smothered* with onions. Chaucer has *smoterlich*, smuttv, dirty, Cant. T. 3961.

SMOTLEY. Pleasantly. *Ritson*.

SMOTTER.

We wyll have cousynge Besse also,
And two or thre proper wencheis mo,
Ryght feyr and smatter of face.

Interlude of the ilij. Elements, n. d.

SMOUCH. (1) A loud kiss. *Var. dial.* "Come smack me, I long for a smouch," Promos and Cassandra, p. 47.

(2) A low-crowned hat. *Devon*.

SMOUCHER. A kiss. *North*.

SMOULT. Ilot; saltry. *Kent*.

SMOURTE. Smarted. *Hearne*.

SMOUS. A Jew. *Suffolk*.

SMOUSE. (1) To fondle. *Line*.

(2) The same as *Muse* (2).

SMOUT. To work hy-work, when out of constant employment.

SMOW. To smirk. *North*.

SMOYLE. To smile?

Thy journey mates began to smogle
When they thy sleights did smell.

Twelfth's Ovid, 1567, f. 26.

SMUCKLE. To smuggle goods.

SMUDGE. (1) To stifle. *North*.

(2) To smear; to soil. *Var. dial.*

(3) To laugh. *Nevse*.

SMUDGY. Ilot or close, e. g. the fire is so large that it makes the room feel quite hot and *smudgy*. The same perhaps as *smothery*. *Line*.

SMUG. (1) Neat; spruce. Also, to dress up with neatness, to trim. *North*.

Thou mayst succeed Ganymede in his place,
And unsuspected smug the Thunderer's face.

O happy she shall climb thy tender bed,

And make thee man first for a maiden-head!

Fletcher's Poems, p. 74.

(2) A neat handy fellow.

A smug of Vulcan's forging trade,
Besmook'd with sea-cole fire,
The rarest mao to helpe a horse,
That carmen could desire.

Rowland's Knave of Clubs, 1611.

SMUGGING. Games had their peculiar times or seasons, and when any game was out, as it was termed, it was lawful to steal the thing played with. This was called *smugging*, and it was expressed by the boys in a doggrel, viz.

Tops are in, spin 'em agin;

Tops are out, smugging about.

Hone's Every-Day Book, l. 253

SMULY. Demure-looking. *North*.

SMUR. Small misty rain. *East.*

SMUSIL. (1) To smoulder. *Northumb.*

(2) Fine; gay; smart. *Derb.*

SMUT. Among the signs of coal above ground they look for a *smut*, i. e. a friable black earth, which they look on as a certain indication of coal beneath. *Staff.* Kennett, MS.

SMUTCH. Stain; smut; dirt.

And when thou dost to supper come,

Thou shalt sit in a distant room,

That my mantle take no *smutch*

From thy courser garments touch.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 101.

SMUTCHIN. Snuff. *Hosell.*

SMUTTY. Obscene; indecent.

We may take notice that there are no *smutty* songs in their plays, in which the English are extremely scandalous.

Callier's Short View of the English Stage, 1696, p. 24.

SMUTTHE. Smooth. "Smuythe, *levis*,"

Diet. Angl. MS. circa A. D. 1500.

SNAAR. Greedy. *Cumb.*

SNABBLE. (1) To rifle; to plunder; to kill.

(2) To eat greedily. *Dorset.*

SNACE. Snuff of a candle. *Essex.*

SNACH. (1) To pierce. (*Dut.*)

(2) A gin, snare, or trap.

SNACK. (1) A share. To go *snacks*, i. e. to

divide anything between persons. *Var. dial.*

(2) Provisions. *South.* It is often used in the sense of a taste of provisions.

(3) To snatch. *North.* It occurs in the Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 99.

(4) A dried fungus. *Glouc.*

SNAPPLE. (1) To steal; to cheat. *Var. dial.*

(2) To speak through the nose. *Line.*

(3) To talk nonsensically. *East.*

(4) To saunter along. *Cumb.*

SNAPFLED. Beaten down by wind or hail, applied to ripe corn. *East.*

SNAG. (1) The common snail. *Sussex. (A.-S.)*

(2) To trim; to cut off the twigs and small branches from a tree or pole, &c. To *snag out*, is to trim the rods, &c. after the underwood is cut, and prepare them for being made into hurdles, &c. The tool is called a *snagger*, which is a simple bill-hook without the usual edge on the back.

(3) A handle to a pot. *Derby.*

(4) A tooth standing alone. *West.*

(5) A small kind of sloe, the fruit of the black-thorn. *South.* Florio has, "*Spino*, a sloe-tree, a black-thorne, a snag-tree." Tea is called *snag-water* in the West of England.

(6) A lump on a tree where a branch has been cut off. *North.* "Knurs, knobs, *snags*, or hunches in trees," Florio, p. 162. "A *snagg*, vel *snugg*, a hard wooden ball, commonly some gnurre, knobh, or knott of a tree, which they (boys) make use of at the play of bandy instead of a ball," MS. Devon Gl.

(7) To tease incessantly. *West.*

(8) A violent scold. *Somerset.*

SNAGGLE. To nibble. *Kent.*

SNAGGLE-TOOTH. A tooth growing out irregularly from the others. *West.*

SNAG-GRET. A sort of sand that often lies in deep rivers, and is full of little shells; one load of which, for the manuring of land, is counted as good as three loads of dung. *Diet. Rust.*

SNAGGY. Full of snags, or hunches, as lopped trees. Metaphorically, snappish, cross, ill-tempered. *Line.*

SNAICH. A thief in a candle. *Norf.*

SNAIL. (1) A slug. *Kent.*

(2) A military engine used in ancient warfare, thus described:

They halde also all manere gynnes and gettes that nedful is taking or seging of castel or of citee, as *snayles*, that was mougt elles but holw paryses and tagetis, undir the whiche, men, when thei fouyten, were heled from schot and castyng, as the *snayi* is in his hous; therefore they clepid hem *snayles*.

Vegecius, MS. Douce 291, f. 47.

SNAIL-COD. The same as *Snag-gret*, q. v.

SNAIL-HORN. A snail-shell. *North.*

SNAIL-HORNED. Having short down-hanging horns, with blunt points and somewhat bent in the usual form of the snail. Spoken of cattle. *Norf.*

SNAILS. A profane oath, corrupted from *His nails*, referring to the nails of our Saviour at the Crucifixion.

SNAIL'S-TROT. To walk a *snail's trot*, i. e. to walk slowly. Sometimes, *snail's-gallop*.

SNAKE. A poor wretch, a term of reproach.

It occurs in early writers.

SNAKE-BIRD. The wryneck.

SNAKE-BONE-BANDSTRINGS. Bandstrings ornamented at the ends with large tassels.

SNAKE-SPIT. Cuckoo spittle. *Staff.*

SNAKES-STANG. The dragon-fly. *Var. dial.*

SNAKE-STONES. Fossil shell-fish, resembling snakes coiled up, found at Whithy.

SNAP. (1) A lad, or servant, generally used in an ironical sense. *Yorksh.*

(2) The same as *Snack*, q. v.

(3) A small round piece of gingerbread, made very crisp. *North.*

(4) To do anything hastily. *East.* To snap the eye, i. e. to wink.

(5) A small piece of anything. "A *snap*, *frustulum*," Coles.

SNAP-APPLE. (1) A mirth-exciting frolic, in which catching, or rather not catching, an apple in your mouth, while twirling on a stick suspended on its centre, with a candle at the other end of it, is the jet of the sport. Bob-cherry is, I believe, nearly the same. *Moore.*

(2) The long fir cone. *Oxon.*

SNAP-DRAGON. A domestic amusement among young folks in winter. Raisins are put into a large dish with brandy, which is set fire to. The party stand round the table, and boldly snap out and eat the blazing plums. This must be done quickly and boldly, leaving it optional whether you burn your fingers or your mouth. A little salt flung into the weakened flame heightens the sport, giving a very cadaverous aspect to the countenance; and has farther the good effect of averting any risk of

the liquor being drunk. Nares, under *flap-dragon*, describes the sport similarly, and gives several quotations from Shakespeare and others, showing its great antiquity. *Moor*. The original meaning of snap-dragon was a *bug-bear*. "A disguised or nglie picture to make children afraid, as wee say, a *snap-dragon*, a turke, a bug-beare," Florio, p. 298, ed. 1611.

SNAPE. (1) To pine; to wither. Leaves by a sudden blight are snapped; anything exposed too suddenly to the fire is *snaped*. A step-mother *snapes* her step-children-in-law of their meat. *North*.

(2) To check; to chide. *Line*.

(3) A pert youth. *North*.

(4) To snub. *Line*.

(5) A spring in arable ground. *Devon*.

(6) A woodcock. *Somerset*.

SNAPPIANCE. A spring lock to a guo or pistol. It differed from the modern firelock in the hammer not forming the covering of the pan. The term was sometimes applied to the instrument itself, as in the *Archæologia*, xxviii. 139.

SNAPING-POLE. A strong fishing-rod, generally made of one piece of wood.

SNAPLE. To oip, as frost does. *West*.

SNAPPER. (1) A woodpecker.

(2) To stumble. *North*. "I snapper as a horse dothe that tryppeth, *je trippette*," Palsgrave.

SNAPPERS. Wasplish persons that answer crossly or peevishly, &c.; also playthings for children, made of bone, or bits of board, thin, hard wood, to put between their fingers, and to make a noise like a drum. *Dyche*.

SNAPPING-TONGS. A game at forfeits. There are seats in the room for all hnt one, and when the tongs are snapped all run to sit down, the ooe that fails paying a forfeit.

SNAP-SACK. A wallet, or knapsack.

And racks the entrails, makes the belly swell,

Like Satan's *snap-sack* plund'ed out of hell.

Cleober's Divine Glimpoes, 1650, p. 30.

SNAPSEN. Aspen. *I. Wight*.

SNAPY. Wet; marshy. *Dorset*.

SNAR. To snarl. "I snarre as a dogge doth under a doore whan he sheweth his tethe; take hede of your dogge, always as I come by he snarreth at me," Palsgrave.

SNARE. The gut or string stretched tightly across the lower head of a drum. *Somerset*.

SNARL. (1) A quarrel. *Somerset*.

(2) A snare. Also a verb, to ensnare, to entangle, to strangle. *North*. "To ruffle or snarle, as overtisted thread," Cotgrave. *Snarl-knot*, a very intricate ooe.

All other things being but *snarles* to intangle honestie, and to cast us headlong into much miserie,

The Princes of Nothing, 1585.

Lay in wait to *snarle* him in his sermons, calumniate his most godly doctrine. *Bacon's Works*, p. 53.

SNARREL. A hard knot. *Cumb.*

SNARSTED. Scorned; defied. *Suffolk*.

SNARTLY. Severely; sharply. *Garcoyne*.

SNASTE. The snuff of a candle. Also a verb, to snuff a candle. *East*.

SNASTY. Cross; snappish. *Suffolk*.

SNATCH. (1) The same as *Snack*, q. v.

(2) A brief meeting. A snatch and away, i. e. gone directly. *West*.

(3) A hasp, or clasp. *Somerset*.

SNATCH-APPLE. A game similar to bob-eberry, hut played with an apple.

SNATCH-HOOD. A boy's game, mentioned in a statute of Edward III.'s time.

SNATCH-PASTY. A greedy fellow.

SNATHE. To prune trees. *North*.

SNATTED. Snob-nosed.

SNATTLE. To linger; to delay. *Yorksh.*

SNATTOCKS. Scraps; fragments.

SNAGHT. Soothed up. (*A.-S.*)

Thence to England, wheare *snaght* water of the rose, Muske, civet, amber, also did inclose.

M.S. Bibl. Reg. 17 B. xv.

Wheare Danus, like a sodaine stooping kite,

Up *snaght* a Venice glasse in surging flight.

Lord's Triton's Trumpet.

SNAWK. To smell. *North*.

SNAZE. To prune trees. *Yorksh.*

SNEAD. The handle of a scythe. *West*.

SNEAK. To smell. *North*.

SNEAK-BILL. "A chichiface, micher, *sneake-bill*, wretched fellow, ooe out of whose oose hunger drops," Cotgrave.

SNEAKER. A small bowl. *Midx.*

SNEAKSBY. A mean-spirited fellow. "A meacoeke, milkesop, *sneaksie*, worthless fellow," Cotgrave.

SNEAP. To snuh; to browbeat; to check. Still in commoo use. Also to oip, as *snape*, q. v. See Ray and Nares.

SNEATIL. The same as *Snead*, q. v.

SNECK. (1) That part of the iron fasteooing of a door which is raised by moving the latch. To *sneek* a door, is to latch it. *North*. The *sneek-band* is a string fastened to the latch, passing through a hole in the door for the purpose of drawing it up from the outside. "*Pessulum*, a snek; *mastiga*, a snekband." Nominale MS. "Latche or snekke, *clistorium*, vel *pessulo*," Pr. Parv. p. 283. "*Pessulum*, dicitur sera lignea qua hostium petitur cum serratur, dicitur a *pello*, a lyteke, or latche, or a sneeke, or a barre of a dore." *Ortus Vocab.*

If I cud tell wheay's cutt our band fra'th *sneek*.

Next time they come lee mack thes jet the heck.

A Yorkshire Dialogue, 1667, p. 46.

(2) A piece of land jutting into ao adjoining field, or intersecting it. *North*.

SNECK-DRAWN. Mean; stingy. *North*.

SNECKET. "*Loquet d'une huis*, the latch or *snecket* of a doore," Cotgrave.

SNECK-SNARL. To eotangle. *North*.

SNED. (1) To prune; to lop. *North*.

(2) To catch. *Hartlepool*.

SNEDDER. Slender; thin. *Dunelm.*

SNEE. (1) To abound; to swarm. *North*.

(2) To sneeze. *Somerset*.

SNEERING-MATCH. A grinning match. The competition of two or more clowns eodea

vouring to surpass each other in making ogly faces for a prize or wager, of which matches we had many in the rural fites given at the close of the revolutionay war. *Forby.*

SNEEZE. Snuff. *Lanc.* Sneeze-horn, a sort of snuff-hox made of an animal's horn.

SNEEZER. A severe blow. *Suffolk.*

SNEG. To push with the horns. *North.*

SNEKE. A cold in the head, "Sneke, pose, rime," Palsgrave, 1530.

SNELE. A snail. *MS. Diet. c. 1500.*

SNELL. (1) Quickly. *Perceval, 2170.*

He pricked into the feld the full snelle,

Chron. Fildun, p. 9.

(2) Sharp; keen; piercing. *Cumb.* Also a verb, to pierce as air, &c.

Teche hem alle to be war and snel,

That they conoe sey the wordes wel.

MS. Cott. Cloud. A. li. f. 129.

(3) A short thick stick about four inches long called a *cat*, with which schoolboys r'p' at a game termed *cat and dog*.

SNER. To snort. Still in use.

SNERE. To sneak off. *Oxon.*

SNERPLE. To shrivel up. *North.*

SNERT. To soeer; to ridicule. *Lin.*

SNEUL. A poor soeaking fellow.

SNEULS. The internal lining of a sheep's nostrils. *North.*

SNEUZE. A noose. *North.*

SNEVER. Sleeder; smooth. *North.*

Pepee here and pepee there, aw the wide dale is but *snever* to them.

The Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 16.

SNEVIL. A snail. *North.*

SNEVING. Soeaking. *Devon.*

SNEW. Snowed. *Var. dial.*

SNEW-SKIN. A leathern apron used by a spinner to rub the wheel with. *North.* "Snew-skyne, *pellucida, nebrida*," *MS. Diet. c. 1500.*

SNIB. A snub, or reproach. *Snibber*, to reproach, occurs in old writers. *Snibbid*, rebuked; *snibbing*, blame, *MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.* *Snibbid* of my frendys such techchys for t'amenale, *Makc daffe* ere lyst oat to them attende.

Lodge's Minor Poems, p. 226.

SNIBBLE-NOSE. *Nasus mucosus.* *Devon.* A cutted snibble-nose, i. e. a miser.

SNICK. A notch; a cut. *North.*

SNICKER. (1) A glandered horse.

(2) To laugh inwardly. *Sussex.*

(3) The low noise made by a mare to call her foal to her side. *East.*

SNICKER-SNEE. A large clasp-knife. *Norf.*

SNICKET. "One that pincheth all to ought," Hunter's Hallamsh. Gloss. p. 123.

SNICKLE. To tie a noose or running knot, generally applied to snaring hares. *Var. dial.* Marlowe uses the term in a similar manner, applied to strangling a person.

SNICK-UP. An old phrase of contempt, equivalent to *go and be hanged!* *Forby* says it is still in use, and explains it, *begone, away with you!*

SNICKUPS. Slight ailments. *East.*

SNICKY. A small field. *Somerset.*

SNIDDLE. Long coarse grass. *West.* According to Pegge, stobble is also so called.

SNIDGE. To hang upon a person. *Lanc.*

SNIESTY. Scornful; impudent. *North.*

SNIFFLE. To souff up, as children do when the nose is full from a cold. *Var. dial.*

SNIFT. (1) A moment. *Lanc.*

(2) Sleet; slight snow. *North.*

(3) The same as *Snifle*, q. v. *Snifter* is also used in the same sense.

From spytynge and *sniftunge* kepe the also,

By privy avoydams let hyt go.

Constitutions of Masonry, 711.

SNIFTERING. Shuffling; sneaking. *Lanc.*

SNIG. (1) A small eel. *North.*

(2) To cut, or chop off. *South.*

(3) To drag heavy substances along the ground without a sledge. *North.*

(4) Close and private. *Devon.*

SNIGGER. To jeer; to sneer. *East.*

SNIGGLE. (1) At marbles, to shuffle the hand forwards unfairly. *Devon.*

(2) To catch eels by pushing a worm with a straight needle attached to a string into any hole where they are likely to be found.

SNILE. A snail. *Yorksh.*

Tak the rede *snyle* that crepis houseles, and sethe it in water, and gedit the fault that comes of thame.

MS. Lin. Med. f. 204.

SNIP. A small piece. *North.*

SNIPE. A low sort of a brisk unmeaning answer, implying a degree of impertinence in the question; though it mostly centres wholly in the reply. "What were you saying?" *Snipe.* The Scottish has *snipe*, a sarcasm; *snippy*, tart in speech. *Moor.*

SNIPE-KNAVE. A worthless fellow. "A snipe-knave, so called because two of them are worth but one snipe," Cotgrave.

SNIPPER-SNAPPER. Small, insignificant, generally applied to a young lad.

Having ended his discourse, this seeming gentle *snipper-snapper* vanished, so did the rout of the non-sensical deluding star-gazers, and I left alone.

Poor Robin's Flashes, 1677, p. 12.

SNIPPET. A very small bit. *West.* *Forby* has *snippock*, another form of the same word.

SNIPPY. Mean; stingy. *Var. dial.*

SNIPS. Shares. *South.*

SNIRL. To shrivel up. *North.*

SNIRP. To pine; to wither. *Cumb.* This is perhaps the same word as *snurpe*, which occurs in a poem of the fourteenth century printed in *Reliq. Antiq. li. 211*, "I *snurpe*, I *snobbe*, I *snipe* on sooute."

SNIRRELS. The nostrils. *Northumb.*

SNIRT. A wheeze; a suppressed laugh. *North.* "In the *snirt* of a cat," at once.

SNISETY. Saucy. *Craven.*

SNISIL. Snuff. *Glouc.*

SNITCH. (1) To twitch. *Somerset.*

(2) To confine by tying up; and hence, in allusion to the operation, to castrate. *Lin.*

SNITCHEL. The piece of wood by which the superfluous oats are swept off the measure.

SNITE. (1) To blow the oose. See MS. Sloane 1622, f. 104. "*Mouché*, anyted, wiped," Cotgrave. To snite, in falconry, to wipe the beak after feeding. It meant generally, to remove any dirty superfluity.

(2) The snipe. "*Ibis*, a soyte," Nominale MS. Still in use. "A snipe or snite, a hird lesse than a woodcocke," Baret, 1580.

Al oon to the a flaucion and a kyghte,

As goode an howle as a popingysa,

A downghilla doke as deynité as a anyghte.

Lodge's Minor Poems, p. 199.

SNITERAND. Driftiog.

For the *sniterand* snauie, that smappely horn snellus,

Antura of Arther, vii. 4.

SNITHE. (1) Sharp, cold, cutting, applied to the wind. *North*.

Letta spang our geates, it is varra *snithe*,

And lse flaid, wife, it will be frost betive.

A Yorkshire Dialogue, 1697, p. 37.

(2) To abound, or swarm. *Line*.

SNITING-IRON. A pair of snufflers.

SNIVEL. To cry, or whioe. *Var. dial.* Snivelard, ooe who speaks through his oose.

SNIVEL-NOSE. A niggardly fellow.

SNIVELY-SLAVERY. Florio has, "*Biocoloso*, snotty, snively-slavery," ed. 1611, p. 61.

SNIVY. Parsimoonious. *North*.

SNIZY. Cold. *Cumb.*

SNOACH. To soiffle. *Var. dial.*

SNOB. (1) To sob violently. *Snobbinges*, violent sobbiogs, Wielif, ed. Baher, gl.

(2) A journeyman shoemaker. *Suffolk*.

(3) A vulgar ignorant person. *Var. dial.*

(4) Mucus nasi. *Somerset*.

(5) The long membranous appendage to the beak of a cock turkey. *West*.

SNOCK. A hard blow. *West*.

SNOD. (1) Smooth. (2) Demure. *North*.

SNODDEN. To make smooth. *Yorksh.*

SNOFF. The eye of an apple. *West*.

SNOFFER. A sweetheart. *Somerset*.

SNOG. To shiver; to shake.

SNOGLY. Neatly; tidily. *North*.

SNOG-MALT. Malt smooth, with few combs or tails. Wheat ears are said to be *snod* when they have no beards or awns. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

SNOKE. To ferret out; to pry into. *North*. Snoke-horoe, Towocley Myst. p. 68, a soeaking fellow.

SNOOD. (1) A fillet, or riband. (2) A small hair lioe used by fishermen. *North*.

SNOOK. (1) To lie hidden. *North*.

(2) To smell; to search out. *Line*. It occurs in the first sense in Pr. Parv. "*Nieto*, to sooke as hoodoes dooth," Ortus Vocab.

(3) To lead the head forward in walking. *Var. dial.*

SNOOL. (1) A low, soeaking, dishooest fellow. *North*.

(2) To smear anything by rubbing the nose and mouth over it. *West*.

SNOOZE. A brief slumber. *Var. dial.*

SNOOZLING. Nestling. *Line*.

SNOP. To eat off, as cattle do the young shoots

of hedges, trees, &c.; a corruption perhaps of *snip* or *snap*, or of *knop*, the head of anything. Moor's Suffolk MS.

SNORSE. A small corner of land.

SNORT. To laugh loudly. *Yorksh.*

SNORTER. The wheatear. *Dorset*.

SNOT. (1) The snuff of a candle. *North*.

(2) An insignificant fellow. *Var. dial.*

(3) Neat; handsome. *North*.

SNOTCH. (1) A notch; a knot. *Suffolk*.

(2) To speak through the oose. *West*.

SNOTER-GOB. The same as *Snob* (5).

SNOTH. Mucus nasi. *Pr. Parv.*

SNOTTER. To cry; to snivel. *North*.

And throw abroad thy sporious snotties,
Upon that puffed-up lump of balmy froth.

Ben Jonson's Works, li. 518.

SNOTTER-CLOUT. A pocket-handkerchief. *North*.

SNOTTY. Meao; paltry. *Var. dial.*

SNOTTY-DOG. A blubbering lad. *Neve*.

SNOUL. A small quantity. *East and South*.

Forby says "a short thick cut from the crusty part of a loaf or a cheese."

SNOUP. A blow on the head. *Glouce*.

SNOUT. To snou. *Dorset*.

SNOUTBAND. A person who rudely interrupts the conversation of a party.

SNOUTBANDS. The iron round clog soles.

SNOUT-HOLE. The same as *Muse* (2).

SNOW-BALL. The Guelder rose. *Var. dial.*

SNOW-BONES. Remnants of snow left after a thaw. *North*.

SNOWL. The head. *Somerset*.

SNOW-STORM. A continued soow, so long as it lies on the ground. *North*.

SNOWT-FAIRE. Fair is feature? The term occurs in Hall's Satires, p. 77.

For ha supposing that hungrie soldiors would be contented to accept anie courtisale, he procured a young harlot, who was somewhat *snout-faire*, to go to the castell, pretending some injurie to have bene done to hir, and to humble hirselfe to the capteins devotion. *Holinshed, Chron. Ireland*, p. 176.

SNOWT-WEARS. Great dams or wears upoo a river. Kenoett, MS.

SNUB. To check; to rebuke; to treat with contempt. *Var. dial.*

SNUB-NOSED. Short-nosed. *Var. dial.*

SNUCH. The same as *Snudge*, q. v.

SNUCK. To smell. *Norf.*

SNUDDLE. To nestle. *North*.

SNUDE. A fillet, or hair-lace.

Yaw, jantlewoman, with the saffron *snude*, you shall know that I am Master Camillus.

The Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 18.

SNUDGE. (1) To move along, being snugly wrapped up. See Forby, p. 314. It means rather to move about pensively, to soeak silyly about. *Var. dial.*

(2) A mean or miserly persoo. Also a verb, to scrape together, to be miserly.

The drudges and *snudges* of this world may very fitly be compared to a kings sumpter-horse.

Dent's Pathology, p. 88.

Our mother Earth, possest with womans pride,
Perceiving Gerard to be beauties Judge,
And that his treasure is not unespide,
Of his faire flowing brasts she is no snudge.
Verses prefixed to Gerard's Herbal.

Scrapynge and smudgeynge without any cease,
Ever coveytynge, the mynde hath no pease.
Ilke Way is the Spytell House, n. d.

SNUDGE-SNOWT. A low dirty fellow.

SNUE. To sneer at any one. *North.*

SNUFF. (1) "To spite, to anger, to take a matter in snuffe," *Hollyhand's Dictionary, 1593.* We now have the phrase "up to snuff," implying great acuteness or penetration.

The broad-fac'd Jests that other men put on you,
You take for favours well bestow'd upon you.
In sport they give you many a pleasant cuffe,
Yet no mans lines but mine you take in snuffe.

Tupior's Laugh and be Fat, p. 60.

Took snuff and posted up to heaven again,
As to a high court of appeal, to see
Raveng'd on men for this indignitie.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 164.

And whereas if in snuff and distaste you may fling
away from such re infecta, a little patience and good
words may do your business, and send you away
with what you come for.

A Cop of Gray Haire for a Green Head, 1688, p. 112.

SNUFFERS. (1) Small open dishes for holding snuff, sometimes made of silver. They were also called snuff-dishes. The latter term was likewise applied to small receptacles for placing snuffers in.

(2) Snuffers for the nose, i. e. nostrils.

SNUFFKIN. A small muff used by ladies in cold weather. "One of their snuffkins or muffs, called so in times past when they used to play with it for feare of being out of countenance," *Cotgrave in v. Countenance.* See also in *v. Grace, Manchon.* "A snuffkin that women use, *bonne groce, manchon,*" *Howell.*

SNUFFLING. Low; mean; sneaking.

SNUFF-PEPPER. To take offence.

SNUFT. "A snuft or smoky paper, *papier bruslant, fumeux,*" *Howell.*

SNUFTER. To snort. See *Snuft.*

SNUG. Tight; handsome. *Lanc.*

SNUGGERY. A snug little place.

SNUGGLE. To nestle. *East.*

SNURLD. Swelled; applied to the udder of a cow when swelled with milk immediately after calving. *Beds.*

SNURLE. A cold in the head. *Suffolk.*

SNURLES. Nostrils. *North.*

SNURT. To snort. *Cotgrave* has, "*Estroüé, snurted or snufted.*" Also, to turn up the nose in contempt.

One snurts tobacco, as his nose were made
A perfum'd jakes for all scurrilities.

The Mints of Deformities, 1600.

SNUSKIN. A delicate morceau. *East.*

SNUZZLE. To cuddle. *For. dial.*

SNY. (1) A number, or quantity. *North.*

(2) To stow together. *North.*

(3) To scorn; to sneer at. *Lanc.*

(4) To cut. (*Flem.*)

Let falchion, poiax, launce, or halbert try,
With Flemings-knives either to steaks or *snipe*,
I'll meet thee naked to the very skin,
And stab with pen-knives *Cæsars* wounds therein.
Rowland's Kneave of Clubbe, 1611.

SNYT.

At the same instante time, their fell a small *snyt* or snow, which by violence of the wynd was driven into the faces of them which were of Kyng Henries parte, so that their sight was somewhat hiemeshed and minished. *Hall, Henry VI. c. 100.*

SO. (1) A large tub, holding from twenty to thirty gallons, and carried by two men on a stang or pole is called a so. *Lin.* The spelling by the municipal authorities is *soe*. "Soo a vessell, *soe,*" *Palsgrave.* "A soo, soe, sow, saw, a tub with two ears to carry on a stang or coul-staff. *Nor.* So in Bedfordshire, what we call a coul and a coul-stoff, they call a *sow* and a *sow-stang,*" *Kennett, MS.*

Hwan he havede eten isow,

He kam to the well, water up drow,

And slide the a michel so.

Haselek, 933.

(2) As; so. (*A.-S.*)

Alas! thi lovesum eghen to

Loketh so man doth on his fo.

Sir Orpheus, ed. Laing, 74.

(3) Pregnant. *Glouc.* She is *how come* you so, i. e. enquire.

(4) Thereabouts. *Var. dial.*

(5) Saw. *Robson, p. 77.*

SOA. Be still. *Yorksh.*

SOAK. (1) A land-spring. *West.*

(2) To sit lazily over the fire. *Devon.*

(3) To hake thoroughly. *East.* In some countries, to become dry.

SOAKING-DOE. A barren doe, that going over the year is fat, when other does have fawns. *North.*

SOAKY. Effeminate. *Decon.*

SOAL. (1) A dirty pond. *Kent.*

(2) In coal pits and mines, especially in Somersetshire, the bottom of the work is called the *soal*. *Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.*

SOAM. (1) A short rope used to pull the train in a coal mine. *North.*

(2) A horse-load. *West.*

(3) A trace used in ploughing, generally made of iron. *North.*

SOAMY. Moist and warm. *Yorksh.*

SOAP. A small taste or quantity of any liquid; a sup. *North.*

SOAP-TO. To exchange. *Craven.*

SOARE. A deer in its fourth year. See *Harrison's Descr. England, p. 226.*

SOB. (1) To frighten. *Lin.*

(2) To sop, or suck up. *Suffolk.* Perhaps *sob* in the old copies of the Comedy of Errors, iv. 3, means *sop*.

SOBBED. Soaked with wet. *Ware.*

SOBBLE. To beat severely. *North.*

SOBER. Was formerly applied to moderation in eating as well as drinking.

SOBERTE. Soberity; seriousness.

For al the day than wyl they be

Before here maysters yn soberte.

M.S. Harl. 1701, f. 48.

Also what es pacyence and clemas, rightwysnes,
chastyte, and soberte, and swykyte other.

M.S. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 227.

SOBRESAULT. A summerset. (*Fr.*) "*Soubresault*, a sobresault," Cotgrave.

SOCAGE. An ancient tenure by which the tenants were obliged to cultivate the lands of their lord. See Lamharde's *Perambulation*, 1596, p. 529.

SOCATED. Put into sockets.

Standing upon two whyte marble coloms or pillars,
soccated in two foote-steps of black marble, well
polished.

Archæologia, x. 404.

SOCCHETRE. A woodlouse.

For the stone, take *socchetres*, that is a worme
with many feete, that ben under stones on walles,
that wollen when they be touchid make hemself
rounde; and wassh hem cleue, &c.

M.S. Med. Rec. xv. Cent.

SOC. Friends; companions. A farmer would
address his workpeople in this way. *Somerset.*

SOCIATION. Companionship. (*Lat.*)

All naked is their conversation,
And arme in arme theyt sociation.

Loans Oule, 1595.

SOCK. (1) The drainage of a farmyard. Hence
sock-pit, the receptacle of such drainage.

(2) A heavy fall of rain. *East.*

(3) A ploughshare. "Socke of a plough, *soc
de la cherue*," Palsgrave, f. 65.

SOCKET-PIKLE. A kind of iron hook.

SOCKETS. Large pieces of plate armour,
sometimes put on the side of the saddle at
tournaments, through which the legs were
thrust, that they might protect the thighs.
Meyrick.

SOCKHEAD. A stupid fellow. *Sussex.*

SOCKIE. A sloven. *Northumb.*

SOCK-LAMB. A pet lamb. *Sussex.*

SOCKY. Moist, as ground is. *East.*

SOCOUR. Succour; help. *Socourabil*, help-
ing, assistant. (*A.-S.*)

Thane syr Percevelle the wight

Bare downe the blake knyght;

Thane was the lady so bryght

His best socour in teld. *Perceval*, 1920.

Frendly and al passyng of franchyse,

Reliever to the pore and socourabil

Ben ye, and werry foon to coveytise.

M.S. Fairfax, 16.

SODBANK. By this elegant expression the
fishermen of Skegness and the adjoining
villages on the coast, designate a species of
the mirage, which in fine calm weather is
seen by them in perfection. On these occa-
sions, the sea is like glass: and the horizon is
bounded, as it were, by a high dark wall, upon
which may be seen, highly magnified, every
object on the water. *Line.*

SODDEN. Boiled. Sometimes *rodde*.

Also they saye that all maner fleshe and fyshes
is better rosted than *soden*, and if they be *soden*, to
brayle on a grydeyron, or on the coles, and they
ben the more holisomer.

The Compoet of Pitholomus, n. d.

SODDEN-WHEAT. The same as *Fruently*, q. v.

SODDER. To boil slowly. *North.*

SODDY. Heavy; sad. *North.*

11.

SODEKYN. A subleacon. (*A.-N.*)

And also with Seynt Elmiston when he dede dwelle,
Ordour of sodekyn forsothe he hade.

Chron. Filodun, p. 6.

SODENE. A subdean. (*A.-N.*)

Executours and soenes,

Somonours and hir lemmannes,

Piers Ploughman, p. 303.

SODENLY. Suddenly. (*A.-S.*)

How *sodenly* that tym he was compellid to perie

To the felde of Barnet with his emmys to fyghte;

God lett never prynces be so hevy in his herie

As Kyng Edward was all that hole nygite!

And astur that shone a ster over his hede full brytte,

The syght of the wiche made his emmys woo!

Yt was a tokyn of victory, Goddis will was soo!

M.S. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.

For he that casteth hym to do a dede,

More penance he mote have nede,

Then he that doth byt *sodenlyke*,

And afterward hym reweth myeche.

M.S. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 146.

SODGER. (1) A soldier. *Var. dial.* "A soger
of the armé," *Chronicon Mirab.* p. 109.

(2) The shell fish whelk. *East.*

SODS. (1) A canvas or coarse packsaddle
stuffed with straw. *North.*

(2) Small nails. *Somerset.*

SOFFERE. To suffer; to permit.

Suffere hem to make no bere,

But ay to be in here prayere.

M.S. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 130.

SOFT. (1) Silly; foolish. *Var. dial.* Its ancient
meaning was *effeminate*.

(2) Moist, mild, said of the weather. *North.*
In the following passage it means warm.
The weather is said to be *soft* when likely to
rain, and rain-water is called *soft-water*, whilst
spring-water is distinguished as *hard*.

In a somer seson,

Whan *softe* was the somne.

Piers Ploughman, p. 1.

(3) Gently; easily. The word is common in
old plays, introduced as an ejaculation in cases
of small surprise, a sudden change in the
conversation, &c. "Soft, soft, the ehylde is
aslepe, *tout bellement, l'enfant est endormy*,"
Palsgrave, verb. f. 142.

Why, how now! how, what wight is this

On home we now have hit?

Softe, let me se: this same is he,

Ye, truly, this is Witt!

Marriage of Witt and Wisdom, 1579.

SOFTEN. To thaw. *North.*

SOFT-LAES. Bays formed by the waves in the
softer parts of the cliffs. *Hartlepool.*

SOFTNET. A foolish fellow. *North.*

SOG. (1) A blow. *West.*

(2) A quagmire. *Devon.* Land saturated with
water is said to be *sogged*.

SO-GATES. In such a manner. (*A.-S.*)

SOGER. A sea-insect that takes possession of
the shell of another fish. *I. of Wight.*

SOGET. A subject. (*A.-N.*)

Kes me, leman, and lovez me,

And I thil *soget* will I-be. *Sergey Soget*, 458

SOGGIE. Full of flesh. *Northumb.*

SOGGY. Wet; moist; swampy. *West. Jon-*

49

son mentions "this green and soggy multi-tude," ll. 120.

SOGH. A slumber. *Devon.*

SOGHTE. Paid homage to. *Mason.*

SO-HOW. A cry in hunting, when the hare was found. "Sohowe, the hare ys founde, boema, lepus est inventus," Pr. Parv. The phrase was also used in hawking. "A so-hoe to make a hawk stoop to the lure," Howell.

When they loken toward me,

I luke sayde, I hurke fulla lowe;

Tha furst man that me may see,

Anon he cryes, so hware, so hware!

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 100.

SOHUTE. Sought.

The thurst him deda mora wo,

Then beveda rather his hunger do.

Over al he eads and sohute;

On aventure his wilt him trohute

To one putte wes water lene,

That wes l-maked mid grette ginne.

Rail. Ant. ii. 273.

SOIGNE. Care. (*A.-N.*)

SOIL. (1) To assail. *Palegrave.*

(2) A rafter for a house. *North.*

(3) The fry of the coal-fish. *Cumb.*

(4) To strain liquor. *Yorksh.*

(5) To feed cattle with mown grass, or other green food. *Var. dial.* Forby says, "to fatten completely."

In the spring time give your younger horses bullmum for many daies together, for tait will not onely make them fat, but also purge theu bellies; for this purgation is most necessary for horses, which is called *ayling*, and ought to continue ten daies together, without any other meat, giving them the eleventh day a little barley, and so forward to the fourteenth; after which day, continue them to that diet ten daies longer, and then bring them forth to exercise a little, and when as they sweat, anoint them with oyle, and if the weather bee colde, keepe a fire in the stable; and you must remember when the horse beginneth to purge, that he be kept from barley and drioke, and give him greene meat, or bullmum, wherof that is best that groweth ocare the sea-side.

Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 339.

(6) To take soil, a term in ancient hunting for taking water.

When Remond left her, Remond then uokinda,

Fida went downe the dale to seeke the hinde,

And found her taking *soyle* withio a flood.

Brown's Britannia's Pastoralia, p. 84.

(7) To explain or resolve a doubt.

SOILET. Be quiet; go off quickly. *Yorksh.*

SOILING. "A soiling, a great opening or gaping of the earth, as it were a deepenesse without bottom," Baret, 1580.

SOILS. Window sills. *Moran.*

SOILURE. Defilement. *Shak.*

SOILYNES. Filthiness. *Palegrave.*

SO-INS. In such a manner. *East.*

SOITY. Dirty; dark with dirt.

His beime appone his heved was sett,

And bothe fulke *soity* were.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 104.

SOJOUR. Stay; abide. (*A.-N.*)

SOJURNAUNT. An entertainer; the host.

SOKE. A privilege, lordship, franchise; land

held by socage. *Phillips.* Holloway explains *sok*, an exclusive privilege claimed by millers of grinding all corn which is used within the manor or township wherein their mills stand. *North.* Originally from *A.-S. soc*, whence is derived the Law-Latin word *soca*, a liberty or franchise of holding a court, and exercising other jurisdiction over the socmen or socage tenants within the extent of such an honor or manor. See Kennett, p. 134.

SOKELING. A suckling, as a suckling plant, a young animal, &c. *Palegrave.*

SOKEN. (1) A toll. (*A.-S.*)

Gret *soken* had this mailer, out of doute,

With whete and malt, of al the lond aboute.

Wright's Anecdota Literaria, p. 26.

(2) A district held by tenure of socage. (*A.-S.*)

In the country hard was we

That in our *soken* shrews should be.

Blount's Law Dict. in v. Rime.

SOKER. Help; assistance. Also, to help, to succour. "Farreo, to sokery," *MS. Vocabulary, xv. Cent.*

Meche folke of that contré

Come hether for *sok* of ma.

Torrey's Portugal, p. 39.

SOKEREL. A child not weaned.

SOKET. The pointed end of a lance?

Gaberlet mett the douke Samel

With a lance, the *soket* of stal.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 266.

With a *soket* of keua stel,

Octister in the scheld he gret.

King Alisaunder, 4415.

SOKIL-BLOME. This is translated by *locusta* in my copy of the *Nominalia MS.*

SOKINGLY. Suckingly; gently.

SOL. The term given by the ancient alchemists to gold. Silver was called *luna*.

SOLACE. (1) In the language of printers, a penalty or fine. *Holme.*

(2) Consolation; recreation. (*A.-N.*) *Solaciosa*, affording recreation.

Then dwellyd they bothe in fere,

Wyth alle maner deyoties that were dere,

Wyth *solace* on every syde.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 36, f. 82.

Gil hileft in court atte mete

Him to play *solace* lauci.

Cy of Warwick, p. 131.

Hit was a game of gret *solace*,

Hit comfort alle that ever ther was,

Therof that were night sode.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 50.

All that wyll of *solace* here,

Herkyns now, and go schall here.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 50.

Eke Jono Meundeyle, knyght of Yngland, after his labour made a booke ful *solace* onto his nacynn.

MS. Bodl. 423, f. 335.

SOLDADO. A soldier. (*Span.*)

SOLDIER. (1) To hully; to hector. *East.*

(2) The sea-tortoise. *Topsell, 1608.*

SOLDIER'S-THIGH. An empty pocket.

SOLD-UP. When a man has become bankrupt or insolvent, he is said to be *sold up*. *Var. dial.*

SOLE. (1) A pound. *Kent.*

(2) The floor of an oven. *Line.* In building,

the lowest part of anything. See Davies' *Rites*, ed. 1672, p. 44.

(3) A collar of wood, put round the neck of cattle to confine them to the stetch. "A bowe about a beestes necke," Palsgrave.

(4) To handle rudely; to haul or pull; to pull one's ears. *Devon*.

(5) A stake such as is driven into ground to fasten up hurdles to. *West*.

(6) "To sole a bowl, *probe et rite emittere globum*," Coles' *Lat. Diet.*

(7) The seat or bottom of a mine, applied to horizontal veins or lodes.

SOLEIN. (1) One; single. (2) Sullen.

(3) A meal for one person.

SOLEMPNE. Solemn. (*A.-N.*)

Hym that braketh *solempne* vow,

Or chawinge byt wola, sende hym forth now.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 148.

SOLENT-SEA. The old name of the narrow strait between Hampshire and Isle of Wight.

SOLER. An upper room, a loft or garret.

"*Solarium*, an upper room, chamber, or garret, which in some parts of England is still called a *sollar*," Kennett, p. 134. Till within the last few years the term was common in leases. "Body, wher aren thy *solers*, thi castles, ant thy toures," W. Mapes, p. 347.

In a *soler* was in that town

A childis cast another down.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 76.

Hastily than went that all,

And sought him in the maydens hall,

In chambers high, es noight at hide,

And in *solers* on ilka side.

Yvain and Gawain, 1007.

In the side byneth thou shalt make *solers*, and place of thre chaubris in the schip.

Wickliffe's Bible, MS. Bodl. 277.

Hey, no oten, no water clare,

Boute be a kord of a *solere*.

Rives of Hamtown, p. 61.

SOLES. Sills of a window.

SOLE-TREE. A piece of wood belonging to stowces, to draw ore up from the mine. *Derb.*

SOLEYNE. One left alone. (*A.-N.*)

To muse in his philosophy,

Soleyne withoute companye.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 29.

SOLFE. To call over the notes of a tune by their proper names.

Ya, hi God; thu reddis, and so it is wel werre.

I *solfe* and singe after, and is na nevere the merr; i

I horte at the notes, and hera hem al of herra.

Reliq. Antiq. 1. 292.

SOLICIT. To be solicitous.

SOLID. Grave; serious. *Var. dial.*

SOLINGERE. Conjectured by Mr. Wright to be an error for *losingere*, and I have scarcely any doubt of it, hnt in the possibility of its being genuine in the same sense I give it insertion. (*A.-N.*)

But yet my wittie is in a were

Whether ya shall fynde that *solingere*.

Chester Plays, 1. 100.

SOLLE. A soul. "Anima, Anglice a *solle*," *MS. Vocabulary, xv. Cent.*

SOLLERETS. Pieces of steel which formed part of the armour for the feet.

SOLLOP. To lollop about. *East.*

SOLMAS-LOAF. Bread given away to the poor on All Souls' Day. *North.* Mr. Hunter has *somas-cake*, a sweet cake made on the second of November, and always in a triangular form.

SOLNE. To sing hy note. (*A.-N.*)

I have be preest and parson

Paasyng iherlity wynter,

And yet can I neyther *solne* na syng,

Na seintes lyves rede.

Piers Ploughman, p. 109

SOLOMONS-SEAL. A plant.

In the woods about the Devises grows *Solomonseale*, also goates-run, as also that admirable plant scilicet lily com' ally.

Aubrey's Wills, MS. Royal Soc. p. 121.

SOLOTACION. Solitude.

Nowe seith I am soe solempo,

And sett in my *solotacion*. *Chester Plays, 1. 9.*

SOLOWED. Sniled. *Prompt. Parv.*

Heere ne nayles nevere growe,

Na adowed clothes na turned hewe.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 61.

SOLSEKILLE. The plant *solsequium*. It is mentioned in *MS. Line. Med. f. 283.*

SOLTCH. A heavy fall. *Lanc.*

SOLUBLE. "Soluble, as one that is eostyfe, *soluble*," Palsgrave, adj. f. 96.

SOLVEGE. A term of reproach. *Devon.*

SOLWY. Sullied; defiled. (*A.-N.*)

SOLY. Solely. *Parv.*

SOMDEL. Somewhat; in some measure. (*A.-S.*)

SOME. (1) Thus used as a termination, two-some, threesome, &c. *North.*

(2) Applied to figures it means *about*. Some ten, i. e. about ten. *West.*

SOMEAT. Something. *West.*

SOMEN. Samen; together.

SOMER. A sumpter horse. (*Fr.*)

Cartes and *somers* ows beth binome,

And alle our folk is overcome.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 181.

Men charged charys and *somers*,

Knyghts to hors and squyers.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 107.

The monke hath fifty two men,

And seven *somers* full stronge,

There rydeth no byshop in this londa

So ryally, I understond. *Robin Hood, 1. 39.*

SOMER-CASTELLE. A temporary wooden tower on wheels used in ancient sieges, on board vessels of war, &c. "Sommer-castell of a shyppe," Palsgrave, subst. f. 65.

With *somer-castelle* and some appoye were halles.

Martin Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 85.

SOMERLAND. Ground that lies fallow all the summer. *Kent.* The term occurs in the *Prompt. Parv.* translated by *norale*.

SOMERS. The rails of a cart. "Somers or rails of a wayne or carte," Palsgrave.

SOMERSAULT. A summerset. "A lepe of a tumbler, *sobersault*," Palsgrave.

First that could make love faces, or could do

The valters *somersaults*, or us'd to wooe

With hoiling gambols, his own bones to break

Dona's Poems, p. 310

SOMETOUR. A sumpter-man.

SOME-WHEN. At some time. *South.*

SOMME. Sum; amount. (*A.-N.*)

Sexty myle on a daye, the *somme* es bott lyttillie,
Thow moste speede at the spurs, and spare noghts
thi foie. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 55.*

SOMMERED. Tart, as ale, &c. *West.*

SOMNOUR. A summoner, apparitor.

The thryda *somnour* to this knyngye is deeth,
and the condiclon of deth is this, &c.

Wimbelton's Sermon, 1300, MS. Hatton 57, p. 23.

SOMONE. To summon. (*A.-N.*)

SOMPNOLENCE. Drowsiness.

So that I hope in surhe a wise

To lve for to ben excused

That I no *sompnoience* have usid.

Gower, MS. Ser. Antiq. 134, f. 121.

The *flemmatik* is *asompoient* and slowe,

Withe humourous groos replitt ay habundaund.

MS. Cantab. Ff. l. 6, f. 140.

SOMURBOYDE. A kind of insect? "*Polemicfa*, a *somurboyde*," *Nominales MS.*

SONANCE. Sound. *Heywood.*

SONAYLIE. Sonndiog; lood.

And of thy love telle me playne,

If that thy glorye hath be *sonaylie*.

Gower, MS. Ser. Antiq. 134, f. 56.

SONCIE. Fortunate. It is translated by *felix* in *Synonomorum Sylva*, 1627, p. 248. It is still in use, and also used in the sense of pleasant, agreeable, plump, fat, and cunning.

SONDAY. Sunday.

Hast thou eten any *Sunday*

Withoute haly bred? Sey ye or nay.

MS. Cott. Cloud. A. II. f. 144.

SONDE. (1) Saod. (*A.-S.*)

A gode sciynpp ther they foode,

And sayled over bothe wawe and *sonde*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 30, f. 152.

(2) A message; a sending. (*A.-S.*) "Thruw Godes *sonde*," *MS. Harl. 2398, f. 8.* I am thy forefaler, Wylliam of Normandye,
To see thy welefare here through Goddis *sonde*.

MS. Lambeth 306, f. 132.

So befelle, thorow Goddis *sonde*,

The bis-hop that was of that londre

Prechid in that cite.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 45.

Swythe sende he hys *sonde*

To alle men of hys londre.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 30, f. 156.

SONDRELY. Peculiarly. (*A.-S.*)

SONDRINESS. Diversity. *Palgrave.*

SONE. (1) Soon. (2) A son. (*A.-S.*)

And whenne the gospel ys I-dooe,

Teche hem aft in knele downe *sona*.

MS. Cott. Cloud. A. II. f. 130.

SONGEWARIE. The interpreting of dreams.

SONGLE. "A handful of leaved corn after it has been tied up." Still used in Herefordshire. See a paper by Sir Edmund W. Head, Bart. in the *Classical Museum*, No. 4, p. 55, and Wilbraham, in v. *Songore*. "*Conspicuo*, to glene or els to gadyre songles," *Medulla*. "Songal or songle, so the poor people in Herefordshire call a handfull of corn gleaned or leaved; and probably may come from the Fr. *sengle*, a girth, because, when their hand is full, they bidd or gird it about with some of the ends of

the straw, and then begin to gather a new one," Blount, p. 600.

SONIZANCE. Sounding. *Peele*, iii. 148.

SONKE. Suog.

And therein of so good mesure
He *sonke*, that he the bestes wilde
Made of his note tame and mylde.

Gower, MS. Ser. Antiq. 134, f. 37.

SONKEN. Snk. (*A.-S.*)

SONN. To think deeply. *Cumb.*

SONNE. The sun. (*A.-S.*)

SONNISH. Like the sun. (*A.-S.*)

SONTROSS. A term of reproach. *Devon.*

SOO. The same as *So*, q. v.

SOODLE. To go unwillingly. *North.*

SOOK. A call for pigs, used when they are called to their food. *Devon.*

SOOL. Anything eaten with bread. *North.* Anything used to flavour bread, such as butter, cheese, &c. is called *sool* in *Pemroke-shire*. "Tytter want ye *sowlle* thee sorow," *Towroley Myst. p. 87.* Hence comes *soul*, q. v. "*Edulium*, Anglice *sowylle*," *Nominales MS. xv. Ceot.*

Kam he nevere hom hand bare,

That ha ne broucte bred and *swoel*.

Havelok, 767.

SOOM. (1) To swim. *North.*

(2) To drink a loog draught, with a suckiog noise of the mouth. *Leic.*

SOON. (1) The evening. *West.*

(2) An amulet. *Cornw.*

SOOND. To swoon; to faint. *Cumb.*

SOONER. A spirit; a ghost. *Dorset.*

SOOP. A sweep. *North.*

SOOPERLOIT. Play time; any time set apart for pleasure or recreation. *South.*

SOOPLE. The heavy end of a flail, the part which strikes the corn. *North.*

SOOR. Mud; dirt; filth.

SOORD. The sword or skin of bacon.

SOORT. To punish. *Somerset.*

SOOTE. Sweet.

And bathed hem and freischid hem in the fresh river,
And drunken waters that were soote and clere.

MS. Digby 230.

The grete fairnesse nought appaie may

On vinalites and on herbes soote.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 29.

SOOTERING. Courting. *Devon.*

SOOTERKIN. It was fabled in ridicule of the Dutch women, that, making so great use of stoves, and often putting them under their petticoats, they engendered a kind of animal which was called a *sooterkin*.

For knaves and fools b'ing near of kin,

As Dutch boors are t'a *sooterkin*.

Hudibras, III. II. 146.

SOOTH. Truth. (*A.-S.*)

SOOTHFAST. Entirely true.

SOOTHLE. To walk lamely. *Midl. C.*

SOO-TRE. A stang, or cowl-staff.

SOOTY. Foul with soot. (*A.-S.*)

SOP. (1) *A sop in the pan*, a piece of bread soaked in the dripping under the meat. *Var. dial.*

(2) A hard blow. *Devon.*

(3) *Soppus of demayn*, strengthening draughts or viands. *Robson*.

SOPE. (1) A jot, or small quantity. *North*.
"Never a sope," *Palgrave*. A sup, or hasty repast. "A sope, a sup or supping, as a sope of milk, drink, &c." *Kennett MS*.

Tase a sope in the toure, and taryes no langere,
Bot tournes lytte to the kyng, and hym wyth tungs
telles. *Morte Arthurs, MS. Lincoln, f. 73*.

(2) A silly fellow. *Line*.

SOPERE. Supper. *Nominale MS*.

In the way he sye come there

A pylgryma sekeynge hys asopere.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 36, f. 156.

SOPHEME. A sophism. (*A.-N.*)

In poleis in aspheme reson hydes.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 23.

SOPOSARE. One who guesses. *Pr. Parr.*

SOPPE. A company, or body?

Sodanly in a soppe they sett in att ones,

Faynes faste att the fore breste with sawmande swerdes.

Morte Arthurs, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.

SOPPER. A state of confusion. *North*.

SOPPY. As when mown grass lies in lumps upon the field. *Yorksh.*

SOPS. (1) Small detached clouds hanging about the sides of a mountain. *North*.

(2) Lumps of black-lead. *Cumb.*

(3) Tufts of green grass in the hay, not properly dried. *North*.

SOPS-AND-ALE. A curious custom prevalent at Eastbourne, Sussex, described in *Hone's Every-day Book*, ii. 693.

SOPS-IN-WINE. Pinks.

The pinkie, the primrose, cowslip, and daffodilly,

The hare-bell blue, the crimson cullumbine,

Sage, letia, parsley, and the milke-white lilly,

The rose and speckled flower, cold sops-in-wine,

Fine pretie king-cups, and the yellow booties,

That growes by rivers and by shallow brookes.

The Affectionate Shepherd, 1594.

SOR. (1) A wooden tub, used by brewers, or by housewives to wash their best glasses in. *Line*.

(2) Sorrow. (*A.-S.*)

Ther was sobbing, siking, and sor,

Handes wringing, and drawing bi hor.

Harleik, 234.

SORANCE. Soreness.

The moist malady is that which we call the glanders: the dry malady is an incurable consumption, which some perhaps would call the mourning of the cheine, but not rightly, as shall well appear unto you hereafter. The malady of the joynts comprahendeth all griefes and sorances that be in the joynts.

Topseil's Four-Footed Beasts, 1687, p. 341.

SORB. "Sorbe a kynde of frute, *sorbe*," *Palgrave*, 1530.

SORCATE. A surcoat.

Tu on-arme hym the knyghte gys,

In cortlys, *surcote*, and schorte clothys.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 70.

SORDIOUS. Filthy. (*Lat.*)

The ashes of earth-wormes duely prepared, cleaseth *sordious*, stinking and rotten ulcers, consuming and wasting away thair hard lippes, or callous edges, if it be tempered with tarre and Simblan honey, as Pilay affirmeth. *Dioscorides* saith, that

the honey of Sicilia was taken for that of Simblia in his time. *Topseil's History of Serpents*, p. 311.

SORDS. Filth; fluid refuse. *East*.

SORE. (1) A flock of mallards.

(2) A hawk in her first year was said to be "in her sore age." *Spenser* mentions a *sore faulcon*. The term was occasionally applied to the young of other animals.

(3) To soar. *Chaucer*.

(4) Very; exceedingly. *Var. dial.*

(5) Vile; worthless; sad. *Var. dial.*

(6) Grieved. *Syr Gawayne*.

SOREGIIES. Sorrows. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in *MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii*.

SORELL. A young huck. *Palgrave*. It is properly one in its third year.

SORE-STILL. Implacable.

SORFE. A kind of wood, mentioned in *Harri-son's Descr. of England*, p. 212.

SORFET. Surfeit.

Telle me, sone, anon ryght here,

Hast thou do sorfe of mete and drynke?

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 143.

SORGARSHOT. Sacar shot. *Meyrick*, iii. 45.

SORGER. More sorrowful. *Line*.

SORHET. Soreness. *Arch.* xxx. 413.

SOROWE. Sorry; evil.

He wyll not come yet, sayd the justyce,

I dare well undertake.

But in sorowse tyme for them all

The knyght coma to the gate.

Robin Hood, l. 19.

SOROWLES. Without sorrow. *Pr. Parr.*

SORPORRED. Cloyed; surfeited.

SORREL. Chestnut-coloured, as applied to a horse, though not well described by either word. The Suffolk breed of cart-horse is uniformly *sorrel*, and some two score years ago was as uniformly so described—now chestnut is sometimes used. "The sorrel horse" is not an uncommon sign for an ale-house. In *Aubrey's Lives*, written about 1680, the word is used in a description of the person of Butler, author of *Hudibras*—"a head of sorrel halre." *Moor*, p. 376.

SORROPE. Syrup. "Soutteries in *sorropes*," *Reliq. Antiq.* l. 85, xv. Cent.

SORROW. Sorrel. *South*.

SORRY. A kind of pottage. *Holme*.

And blobsterdis in white *soré*

Was of a nebule curry. *Balld of the Feet*.

SORT. (1) Set, or company. Very common in old books, but now obsolete, except in a few counties. *Forby* explains it "a great number."

(2) Chance; lot; destiny. (*A.-N.*)

(3) To approach; to tend towards.

Doubt not Castanis, I my selfe dare absolutely promise thee, that thy love shall sort to such happy success, as thou thy selfe dost seeke for.

Greene's Gynodimus, 4to. Lond. 1593.

(4) Rank or degree in life. *Sortance*, suitable degree or rank.

They liv'd together in goddly *sorte*,

Fortie five years with good reporte.

Epitaph at St. Alban's, A.D. 1613.

(5) A thing of a sort, a corresponding thing. *Words of a sort*, a quarrel.

(6) To suit; to fit; to select. *Shak.*

SORTELEGYE. Fortune-telling. (*Fr.*)

Of gilled was this brode,
And yered battall al' for wode,
For Merlins prophesie,
And oft for *sortelegye*.

Appendix to Walter Mapes, p. 352.

SORT'EM-BILLYORT'EM. A Lancashire game, very similar to that known as *Hot peas and bacon*.

SORTIE. "It's *sortie* time," i. e. time for breaking up. This phrase is used by the children at High Hovland, near Barnsley.

SORTING-CLOTHS. A kind of short cloths, with a blue selvage on both sides of the lists, made in the Eastern counties.

SORTS. A person who is not very well is said to be *out of sorts*.

SORUGHFUL. Sorrowful. (*A.-S.*)

Synful man, loke up and see
How reuful I hyng in rode,
And of my penance haue plie
With *sorughful* herte and dremy mode.

MS. Arundel 507, f. 16.

SORWATORIE. A place of sorrow. *Sorwe*, sorrow, is very common. (*A.-S.*)

SORY. (1) Sorrowful. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Bad; very poor or moderate.

That me say, as they done use,
Sory Laten in here wyse. *MS. Cott. Cloud. A, ii. f. 134.*

SORYPPE. Syrup. *Palsgrave.*

SORZLE. Any strange mixture. *East.*

SORJE. Sorrow. (*A.-S.*)

SO-SAY. The sake of saying a thing. *South.*
"He said it just for the *so-say*."

SOSS. (1) A heavy fall. *North.*

(2) A mixed mess of food, a collection of scraps. *Var. dial.*

(3) To press very hard. *Yorksh.*

(4) To lap, as a dog. *North.*

(5) To fall violently. *Line.*

(6) Anything dirty, or muddy. *North.* Also, to go about in the dirt. "Sossing and possing in the dirt," Gammer Gurton's Needle. "Of any one that mixes several sops, or makes any place wet and dirty, we say in Kent, he makes a *sose*." Kennett *MS.*

(7) To pour out. *Somerset.*

(8) Direct; plump down. *Line.*

(9) A heavy awkward fellow. "A great, unweildie, long, mishapen, ill-favoured, or ill-fashioned, man or woman; a lusk, a slouch; a *soase*," Cotgrave.

(10) "Soase or a rewarde for houndes when they have taken their game, *huuse*," Palsgrave.

SOSS-BRANGLE. A slatternly wench. *South.*

SOSSSED. Saturated. *Lane.*

SOSSLE. To make a slop. *Sussex.*

SOST. Rendered dirty. From *Soss* (6).

SOSTREN. Sisters. (*A.-S.*)

SOT. A fool. (*A.-N.*) "Folys and sottys," Skelton, i. 183, wrongly explained.

Of Tristrem and of his lief sot,
How he for hire biacom a *sot*;
Of Odan and of Amadaa,
How Dydan diled for Ennyas.

MS. Ashmole 60, xv. Cent.

SOTE. (1) Sweet. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Soot. *Chaucer.*

(3) Salt. *North.*

SOTED. Fooled; besotted. (*A.-N.*)

SOTIL. True. (*A.-S.*)

Then seid Adam, thou seist *sot*,
Yet I haue a morel for thy toth,
And eilis I were to blame.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 50.

SOTHE. Truth. (*A.-S.*)

Gye answered at that case
Not as the *sotke* was.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 36, f. 148

SOTHEN. Sodden; boiled.

And all the salt sawseis that ben *sotthen* in Northe-
folke spon Seyturdaye, be with hus now at owre
begynnynge, and helpe hus in owre endynge.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 82.

SOTHER. Truer. (*A.-S.*)

And the werkman *sotther* than hee wende
Haue of this werke *sotde* and prophesied.

Lodge, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 17.

For with the Lord is forgiveness.

I haue suffryd, Lord, for thin lawe;

Unrygt schal thin lawe redresse,

Was nevere seyd non *sotther* sawe;

Therefore shan thou schalt bodyes blisse,

And dede men out here dedyns drawe;

Jhesu that sauerist al swetnesse

Lete nevere the fend owre goisles gnawe.

Hampole's Paraphrase of the Psalms, MS.

SOTHERNE. Southern. (*A.-S.*)

SOTHERY. Sweet; savoury.

SOTHFASTNESS. Truth. (*A.-S.*)

For that they loyde in *sotthfastnesse*,

In grete travell, and many wyche

Of gode menys lyvys men schuldre here.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 30, f. 147.

SOTILNESS. Truth; reality. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in *MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.*

SOTIL-SAW. Veracity; true saying.

SOTIE. Folly. (*A.-N.*)

Bygan, as it was aftir sene,

Of his *sotie*, and made him wene

Hit were a woman that he syde.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 53.

Then haddest thou the gates stoke

Fro such *sotie*, as cometh to wyne

Thyne hertis wil, which is withinne.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 41.

SOTILE. To apply one's cunning or penetration skilfully. (*A.-N.*)

SOTILTEES. Devices made of sugar and paste, formerly much used at feasts. They generally closed every course. See an ancient bill of fare in the *Reliq. Antiq. i. 88.*

SOTRE. An auditor's office.

SOTTE. A stont. *Somerset.*

SOTTEFER. A drunkard. *Dreom.*

SOTTEL. Subtle; ingenious.

O glorius God, how thou laste assigned

Hertes *disceverd* to be stablischyd ayene!

In love of matrimonye thou haste them joynd;

Kyng Edward and the Duke of Clarence grete honour
to attayne.

They were *disceverd* be a *sottell* meene,

Sature (!) hath compellid hem agayne together goo,

Thus in every thyng, Lorde, thy wile be don.

MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.

SOTTER. To boil gently. *Var. dial.*

SOTULARE. A kind of shoe. (*Lat.*)

SOT-WEED. Tohacco. *Var. dial.*

SOUCE. The head, feet, and ears of swine boiled, and pickled for eating. "I souce meate, I laye it in some tarte thyng, as they do hrawne or suche lyke," Palsgrave. It was often sold at tripe-shops, and Forhy says the term is applied to the paunch of an animal, usually sold for dogs' meat. "An hog'shead of hrawne readie souced," Harrison, p. 222.

Ah, were we seated in a souce-tubs shade,
Over our heads of tripe a canopie.

A quat of Enquire, 1598.

A quarter of fat lambe, and three score eggs, have bene but an easie colation; and three well larded pudding-pyes he hath at one time put to foyle, eightene yards of blacke-puddings (London measure) have suddenly bene imprisoned in his souce-tub.

Taylor's Great Enter of Kent, p. 145.

SOUCH. To sow. *Somerset.*

SOUCHE. To suspect. (*A.-N.*)

Fulla often thyneke while heem as toucheth,
But only that here herte souceth
In hildrynge of another wyte.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 40.

And yf so be myn herte souceth,
That ouste unto my lady toucheth.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 74.

SOUDAN. A sultan. *Soudanese*, a sultaness, the wife of a sultan.

SOUEDE. Consolidated, fastened. (*A.-N.*)

SOUEDES. Wages; pay. (*A.-N.*) In sowd, i. e. in hire, Maundevile's Travels, p. 155.

SOUDLETS. Small bars of iron used for holding or securing glass in windows.

SOUFRECAN. A suffragan. *Palsgrave.*

SOUGH. (1) A huzzing; a hollow murmur or roaring. A Staffordshire labourer said he heard a great *sough* in his ears or head, meaning a sound of a peculiar kind, accompanied with a rushing, buzzing, or singing-like noise. Ben Jonson uses the term, and the form *sough* is common in early English.

(2) The blade of a plough. *Chesh.*

(3) Pronounced *Suff*. An underground drain. *Warw.* The term is used in local acts of parliament; perhaps in public ones. *Soughing tiles*, draining tiles. Drayton has *sough*, a channel of water. Kennett, p. 22, explains it a wet ditch.

(4) A brewing tub. *Line.*

SOUGHT-TO. Solicited.

SOUKE. To suck. (*A.-N.*) Still in use in the North of England.

Jet a droppe of blod by any cas
Falle upon the corporas,
Souke hyt up anonnyl,
And be as cory as thou myst.

MS. Cotton. Claud. A. II f. 150.

SOUKINGE-FERE. A foster-brother. (*A.-S.*)

SOUL. (1) To satisfy with food, no doubt derived from *souel*, or *moel*, q. v.

(2) The black spongy part adhering to the back of a fowl. "Soule of a capon or gosse, *ame*," Palsgrave, subst. f. 65.

(3) To soil, or dirty; to stain.

SOULAGE. See *Soutage*.

SOUL-CASE. The body. *North.*

SOUL-CNUL. The passing bell. *Yorksh.* Sawlknill, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 356.

As ich am therof glad and blithe,
That thou art nomen in clene live.
Thi soul-cnul ich wille do ringe,
And masse for thine soule singe.

Reliq. Antip. II. 277.

SOULDIE. Pay, or wages. (*A.-N.*)

SOULED. Endued with a soul.

SOULE-HELE. Health of the soul.

And for soule-hele y wylle yow teche.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 46.

SOULES-TURNOIS. Silver coins, "whercof ten make a shilling," Harrison, p. 219.

SOULING. To go a-souling, is to go about as boys do, repeating certain rigmale verses, and begging cakes, or money in commotation for them, the eve of All Souls' Day. These cakes are called Soul-cakes. *W'ilbraham.* When the cakes were given, the person who received them said to the benefactor,
God have your saul,
Bones and all.

Brown's Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 619.

SOULMAS-DAY. All Souls' Day. *Le jour des mors*, Palsgrave, 1530.

SOUL-SILVER. The whole or a part of the wages of a retainer or servant, originally paid in food, but afterwards commuted into a money payment.

SOUN. Sound; noise. (*A.-N.*)

SOUND. (1) A swoon. This word is very common in early English, and is found even as late as the last century in the Vicar of Wakefield, ch. xi.

(2) *As sound as bells*, quite sound.

Blinde Fortune did so happily contrive,
That we, as sound as bells, did safe arrive
At Duver, where a man did ready stand
To give us entertainment by the hand.

Taylor's Works, 1630, II. 29

(3) "Sounde of a fyashe, cannon," Palsgrave. Still in use.

(4) "I sownde I appartayne or belong, *je tens*. Thys thyng sowndeth to a good purpose, *ceste chose tent a bonne fin*," Palsgrave.

SOUNDE. To make sound; to heal.

SOUNDER. A herd of wild swine. Twelve make a sounder of wild swine, fifteen a middle sounder, and twenty a great sounder.

That men calleth a trip of a tame swyn is called of wyde swyn a *soundre*; that is to say, yf ther be payrad v. or vj. togedres.

MS. Bodl. 545.

SOUNDFUL. To prosper. (*A.-S.*)

And let of him to-drewe nocht sal,
What swa he des sal soundful al.

MS. Egerton 614, f. 1.

SOUNDLESS. Bottomless, that cannot be

fathomed or sounded.

SOUNDLY. Strongly; severely.

SOUNE. Sound; noise. (*A.-S.*)

Joly and lyght is your complaxion,

That steryn ay and kunne nat stonde still;

And eke your tonge hath not forete his *source*,

Quyke, sharp, and swyft is hyt, and lowyd and shill.

MS. Fairfax 16.

SOUNSAIS.

As ther was nou so wise of sight
That him ther knows might,
Sounsaie he was and leme.

Gy of Warwike, p. 406.

SOUP. To saturate; to soak. *North.*

SOUPÉ. To sup. (*A.-N.*)

And whanne they hadde souped alle,
The token leve and forth they goo.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 52.

SOUPINGS. Spoonmeat. *East.*

SOUPLE. Snuple; pliant. (*A.-N.*) Still in use in the North of England.

SOUPLEJACK. A cane. *North.*

SOUPY. Wet and swampy. *North.*

SOUR. (1) Coarse, said of grass. *Linc.*

(2) Dirt; filth. *Prompt. Parv.*

SOUR-ALE. To mend like sour ale in summer, i. e. to get worse instead of getting better. *Var. dial.*

SOUR-AS-SOUR. Very sour. *North.*

SOURD. Deaf. *North.* "A sound, or deaf emerald, which hath a deadish lustre," Howell, sect. xxvi.

SOURDE. To rise. (*A.-N.*)

SOUR-DOCK. Sorrel. *Lanc.*

SOUR-DOU. Leaven. (*A.-S.*)

SOURCE. Wrongly printed and explained in Havelok, 321, "that standeth on the sei source," instead of, "on the sei oore," i. e. on the sea shore, *A.-S. ofer*. It is correctly written in the manuscript.

SOURING. (1) Vinegar. *West.*

(2) Dough left in the tub after the oat-cakes are baked. *North.*

(3) A kind of sour apple.

SOUR-MILK. Buttermilk. *North.*

SOUR-MOLD. The same as Summer-roy, q. v.

SOURMONCIE. Predominancy. (*A.-N.*)

SOURS. (1) Onions. *Derb.*

(2) A rise, a rapid ascent; the source of a stream of water.

SOURSADÉL. *Soursadel-reredos* occurs in the records of the expenses of building the royal chapel of St. Stephen's, now the House of Commons. The meaning is unknown.

SOUR-SOP. An ill-natured person. *South.*

SOURST. Soused; drenched.

This little bark of ours being *sourst* in cumbersome waves, which never tried the foming maine before,

Optick Glasses of Humors, 1630, p. 161.

SOUSE. (1) A thump, or blow. *North.*

Yf he sawe any men or women devoutlye knele
For to serve God with theyr prayer, or stonde,
Priveyly behynde them woulde he steale,
And geve them a souce with hys hande.

Roberts the Derryll, p. 11.

(2) A dip in the water. *Var. dial.*

(3) Down flat; straight down violently. "He fell right down souce." *Var. dial.* See the seventh meaning. "And souce into the foamy main," Webster, iv. 97.

(4) The ear. Still in use.

With souce erect, or pendent, winks, or haws?
Solv'ing? or the extension of the jaws?

Fletcher's Poems, p. 263.

(5) A corbel, in architecture.

(6) To be diligent. *Somerset.*

(7) "Dead, as a fowl at souce," i. e. at the stroke of another bird descending violently on it. So explained by Mr. Dyce, Beaumont and Fletcher, vii. 278. "To leape or seaze greedily upon, to souce doune as a hauke," Florio, p. 48, ed. 1611.

SOUSE-CROWN. A silly fellow. *South.*

SOUSED-GURNET. That is, pickled gurnet; an old phrase of contempt.

SOUT. Sought. (*A.-S.*)

Dame, so have ich Wilekio sout,

For nou have ich him l-broust. *MS. Digby 86.*

SOUTAGE. Bagging for hops or coarse cloth. More's MS. Additions to Ray's North Country Words. See Tnasser, p. 193.

SOUTER. A coher. (*A.-S.*)

In a stage playe, the people knowe ryght well that he that playeth lo sowdayne is percase a *souter*, yet if one of acquaintance perchance of litle nurture should call him by his oame whyle he standeth in his majestie, one of his tormentours might fortune breake hys head for marrying the playe.

Hall, Edward V. f. 24.

A revette boot trynkele, seyd the *souter*, when he boot of is wyfe thombe harde be the elbow, quod Jack Strawe. *Reliq. Antiq. i. 84.*

SOUTER-CROWN. A stupid person. *Linc.*

SOUTHENE. A subdean. (*A.-N.*)

SOUTHE. Sought. (*A.-S.*)

SOUTIL. Suhtle. "Protologia, soutil of speche," Medulla, xv. Cent.

SOVE. Seven. *Somerset.*

SOVENANCE. Remembrance. (*Fr.*)

SOVER. To suffer.

Ylt seer hem say and trust ryght wel this,

A wycked tonge wol alway deme amys.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 126.

SOVERAINE. Excellent; in a high degree; noble. *Soverainly*, above all. (*A.-N.*)

SOVEREIGN. A gold coin formerly worth ten shillings. See Ben Jonson, ii. 205.

SOVEREYNE. (1) A husband.

The prentis they gone home agen,

And seche goth to hire *sovereyne*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 44.

(2) A provost, or mayor. (*A.-N.*)

And whanne it drowe to the day of the dede doynges,
That *sovereynes* were semblid, and the schire knyghtis.

Deposition of Richard II. p. 29.

SOVYSTER. "Sophista, a sovystre," *Nomina dignitatum clericorum*.

SOW. A head. *Lanc.*

SOWDEARS. Soldiers. Properly, hirelings, those who received pay. (*A.-N.*)

He seyde, y have goldis y-nogh plentyd,
And *sowdears* wyll come to me.

La Bona Florence of Rome, 402.

SOWDING. Soldering. Arch. xxx. 413.

Than thay sayen at the laste,

How the piler stode in bras,

And with *sowdyp* sowdyt faste.

Wright's Scyns Scyns, p. 69.

SOWDLE. To creep. *Deron.*

SOW-DRUNK. Beastly drunk. *Linc.*

SOWDWORT. Columbine. *Gerard.*

SOWE. (1) A blow. Jamieson, in *v. Sough*.
Syr Egylamowre hys swerde owt drowe,
And to the yent he gaf a sowe.

M.S. Cantab. Ff. II. 30, f. 64.

(2) To sow. (*A.-S.*) (3) To sew. (*Lat.*)

(4) A woodlouse. Still in use.

Also geve hym of these *sowes* that crepe with
many fete, and falle oute of howce roys. Also
geve hym whyte wormes that breede betwene the
barke and the tre. *M.S. Lambeth 346, f. 177.*

(5) A term of reproach for a woman.

(6) An ancient warlike engine, used for hattering
down the walls of towns, &c.

And he ordeyned other foure hundreth mene for
to bett doune the walles with *sowes* of werre, engynes
and gonnes, and other manner of instruments of
warre. *M.S. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 11.*

SOWEL. Same as *Sool*, *q. v.*

SOWENS. A Northumberland dish. The
coarse seeds sifted out of oatmeal are put into
a tub, and covered with water, which is allowed
to stand till it turns sour. A portion of it is
then taken out and boiled, and sapped with
milk. It forms a jelly-like substance. Hence
the proverb to express an impossibility is, "to
sap *sowens* with an elsin."

SOWERS. Bucks in their fourth year.

SOWIDE. Strengthened. *Beber.*

SOWIN. A thick paste with which weavers
stiffen their warps. *Lanc.*

SOW-KILNS. In the county of Durham the
farmers burn *sow-kilns* upon the fields in
which the lime is meant to be laid. They are
conical or oblong heaps of broken lime, stone,
and coal, with flues constructed through the
heap, and closely thatched over with sods.
A sow of hay is an oblong stack of hay in
Scotland, and Sir Walter Scott supposes it is
derived from the military engine called the
sow, above mentioned.

SOWL. (1) To pull about; to pull the ears; to
seize by the ears. "To sowle one by the ears,"
Ray, ed. 1674, p. 44. The word occurs in
Shakespeare, and is still in use.

(2) To wash; to duck. *Craven.*

(3) A snail, or plough. *Somerset.*

SOWLE-GROVE. February. *Wills.* Aubrey
gives this phrase, but it does not seem to have
continued in use.

SOWLERS. Wild oats.

SOWLOWS. Souls. A broad dialectic pl.

The hydous bestis in that lake
Drew nerre the brygge her pray to take;
Off *sowlours* that fell of that brygge don,
To swolow hem thei wer ay bon.

Fancies of Tundale, p. 19.

SOWLY. Hot; sultry. *Oxon.*

SOWMES. (1) Traces used in ploughing, gene-
rally made of iron. *North.*

(2) Sums?

The smytour of Sutare, wyth *sowmes* fulle huge,
Whas assygnded to that courtie be sent of his peres.

Morte Arthure, M.S. Lincoln, f. 70.

SOW-MET. A young female pig. *North.*

SOW-METAL. The worst kind of iron.

SOWNYNGE. Sound. (*A.-S.*)

This lond of Caldee is fulle gret; and the langlege

of that contree is more gret in *sownyng* than it is
in other parties beyonde the see.

Maunderle's Travels, 1830, p. 152.

SOWRE.

To the *sowre* of the reke he soughte at the gayneste,
Sayned hym sackerly with certayne wordes.

Morte Arthure, M.S. Lincoln, f. 64.

SOWRED. Sourness. Arch. xxx. 413.

SOWSTER. A sempstress. *North.*

SOWT. The rot in sheep. *Westm.*

SOWTHIER. To solder. *North.*

SOWTHSELERER. A subcellarer. "Succel-
larius, a sowthselerer," Nominale MS.

SOWZE. Lumps of unworked metal.

It is the manner (right worshipfull) of such as
seeke profit by minerali, first to set men on worke
to digge and gather the owre; then by fire to trie
out the metall, and to cast it into certeine rude
lumpes, which they call *sowze*.

Lambard's Perambulation, ed. 1596. Pref.

SOWJE. Saw?

Of that meynd laste he noon,

At the laste that he *sowje* uchon.

Curior Mundi, M.S. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 36.

SOYLE. To go away. *Yaraka.*

SOYNEDE. Excused. (*A.-N.*)

Thare myghtis no sydis be *soynede*

That faghis in those feildis.

M.S. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 131.

SOYORNE. To sojourn; to remain.

Some on the morne, when hyt was day,

The kyng wolde forthen on hys way

To the londe there God was boght;

Than begane the quene to morne,

For he wolde no longer *soyorne*,

Prevy sche was in thought.

M.S. Cantab. Ff. II. 30, f. 71.

SOYT. Sooth; truth.

Be mey trowet, thou *soys* *soyt*, seyde Roben.

Robin Hood, l. 85.

SOYTE. Company; suite.

And certane on owre syde, sevenscore knyghtes,
In *soyte* with thaire soverayns unsownde are belevede.

Morte Arthure, M.S. Lincoln, f. 64.

SOJT. Went; departed. *Gawayne.*

SPACE. To measure by paces. *East.*

SPACEFUL. Extensive; wide.

SPACE-LEASER. A respite; a delay.

SPACK. To speak. *North.*

SPACT. Docile; ingenious. *Chenā.*

SPADE. (1) "To call a spade a spade," a
phrase applied to giving a person his real char-
acter or qualities. Still in use.

I am plaine, I must needs call a *spade* a *spade*, a
pope a pope.

Mar. Prelate's Epitome, p. 2.

I thinke it good plaine English without fraud,

To call a *spade* a *spade*, a bawd a bawd.

Taylor's Works, 1630, li. 92.

(2) A hart in its third year.

(3) The congealed gum of the eye.

(4) To breast-plough. *Devon.*

SPADE-BIT. The quantity of soil raised by
one effort of the spade. *North.*

SPADE-BONE. A blade-bone. *Far. dial.* It

is called in some places the plate-bone.

SPADE-GRAFT. The depth to which a spade

will dig, about a foot. *Lanc.*

SPADIARDS. The labourers or mine-workers

in the stannaries of Cornwall are so called from their *spade*. Kennett, MS. Gloss.

SPADO. A sword. (*Span*.)

SPAGIRICAL. Chemical.

SPAIRE. A red deer in its third year. According to Harrison, "the young male is called in the first yeere a calfe, in the second a broket, the third a *spaire*, the fourth a stagon or stag, the fift a great stag, the sixth an hart, and so fourth unto his death."

SPAINING. Summer pasturage for cattle.

SPAINOLDE. A Spaniard. MS. Harl. 2270, f. 190.

SPAIRE. According to Jamieson, an opening in a gown. "Sparre of a gowne, *fente de la robe*," Palsgrave. "Speyr of a garment, *chumiculum, manubium*," Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 161.

Thane the comlyche kyng cates in fewtyte,

With a crewelle launce cowpes fulle evene
Abowne the *spayre* a spanne, emange the senourte
rybbys. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 75.*

He put hit eft in his *spayres*,

And out he inke hit hool and fere.

Cureur Mundt, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 37.

His mytansheng be his *spayre*,
And elway bodik like a frere.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54.

SPAITS. Torrents of rain. *North.*

SPAK. The spoke of a wheel. Nominale MS.

SPAKE. Tame.

Seynt Benet wende he myst hyt ha take,

Fur hyt sate by hym so *spake*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 50.

SPAKELY. Quickly; speedily.

The blode spreute owte, and sprede as the hnrre
sprynge,

And he sproules fulle *spakely*, bot spekes he no more.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 73.

SPAKENET. A net for catching crabs.

SPAKKY.

See *wouw spakky* he me spent,

Ueh toth from other is trent,
acerid is nf rose. *Reliq. Antiq. ii. 313.*

SPAKLE. *Scutula*. Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221.

SPALDE. (1) The shoulder.

Bot thenne said Percyvelle one bost,

Ly stille thetin now and roste,

I kepe nothyng of thi coste

Ne noghte of thi *spalde*. *Percensl. 796.*

(2) To splinter, or chip.

Be thane speris whare sproungene, *spaldtyd* chippys.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 92.

SPALDING-KNIFE. A knife used for the purpose of splitting fish. *North.*

SP'ALE. A splinter. *North.* "Splinta, shivers, *spals*, rivings," Florio, p. 98. "Spalls or broken peeces of stones that come off in hewing and graving." Nomenclator, p. 411.

SPALLIARD. A sparrow. *Devon.*

SPALLIER. A labourer in tin-works.

SPALLING. In mining, breaking up into small pieces for the sake of easily separating the ore from the rock, after which it undergoes the process of cohbing.

SPALLS. See *Spale*. "To drow vore spalls, to throw one's errors and little flaws in one's teeth, quasi spalls or chips, which fly off from

the carpenter's axe or woodman's bill," Exmoor Glossary, p. 48.

SPALT. (1) Brittle; tender; liable to break or split. A carpenter in working a board with a plane, if a bit splits away or breaks off, will say that it *spalts* off. Harrison says, "of all oke growing in England, the parke oke is the softest, and far more *spalt* and briclike than the hedge oke."

(2) Heedless; careless; clumsy; pert; saucy; giddy and frail. *East.*

SPALTYRE. A psalter. "Here hygynys Sayne Jerome *Spaltyre*," MS. Lincoln, f. 258.

SPAN. (1) To stretch asunder. *West.*

(2) To gush out?

With a roke he brac his heved than,

That the blod biforn nut *span*.

Cy of Warwike, p. 293.

(3) To gripe or pinch. *Craeen.*

(4) The prong of a pitchfork. *West.*

(5) To fetter a horse. *Kent.*

(6) To span a cart, to put something to stop it. *Kennett.*

SPAN-BEAM. The great beam that goes from side-wall to side-wall in a barn.

SPANCEL. "A rope to tie a cows hinder legs," Ray, ed. 1674, p. 44. This may be the same word as *spangle* in Pr. Parv. translated by *lorale*. "A spaniel, we have in these parts no other name but cow-tye," Hallamsh. Glossary, p. 123.

SPAN-COUNTER. A game thus played. One throws a counter on the ground, and another tries to hit it with his counter, or to get it near enough for him to span the space between them and touch both the counters. In either case, he wins; if not, his counter remains where it lay, and becomes a mark for the first player, and so alternately till the game be won. Strutt, p. 384. "*Jouer au tapper*, to play at spanne-counter," Cotgrave. "*Meglio al muro*, a play among boyes in Italie like our span-counter," Florio, p. 306. He knows who hath sold his land, and now doth beg A lieense, nld iron, boots, shoes, and ege-

Shels to transport; shortly boyes shall nut play

At *span counter*, or blow-point, but shall pay

Toll in some courtier. *Donne's Poems, p. 131.*

SPANDE. Span; small measure. *Hearne.*

SPANDREL. The triangular spaces included between the arch of a doorway, &c. and a rectangle formed by the outer mouldings over it. The term is also applied to other similar spaces included between arches, &c. and straight-sided figures surrounding them. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.*

SPANE. (1) To wean. *North.*

(2) To germinate, as corn. *Yorksh.*

SPANES. "The prongs of a peck, a hay-fork, or dung-fork, quasi *spinae* from their sharpness, or from their shape representing a short span, the thumb and little finger somewhat extended, or a pair of compasses opened and a little extended," MS. Devon Gloss.

SPAN-FIRE-NEW. Quite new.

SPANG. (1) To fasten. "To *spang* horses, or

fasten them to the chariot," *Hollyband's Dictionary*, 1593.

(2) To throw with violence; to set forcibly in motion. *Line*.

(3) A spangle. *Spenser*.

(4) A spring; a jump. *North*. To spang ones geates, i. e. to make haste.

(5) A span in measure. *Line*. Brockett has *spang-and-purley-q* a mode resorted to by boys of measuring distances, particularly at the game of marbles.

SPANGED. Variegated. *North*.

SPANGEL. A spaniel; a dog.

I hadde a spangel good of plyght,

I have hit myside at thys seven-nyght.

Wright's Seven Sages, p. 50.

SPANGER. A Spaniard. *Cornuc*.

SPANGING. Rails laid across hrons to prevent cattle going from one pasture to another. *Devon*.

SPAN-GUTTER. A narrow brick drain in a coal mine. *Salop*.

SPANG-WHEW. To kill a toad by placing it on one end of a lever, and then driving it rapidly into the air by a sharp stroke on the other end. *North*.

SPANIEL. The same as *Spancel*, q. v.

SPANK. (1) A hard slap. *Var. dial*.

(2) To move energetically. *East*.

SPANKER. A man or animal very large, or excessively active. *Var. dial*.

SPANKER-EEL. The lamprey. *North*.

SPANKERS. Gold coins. *Devon*.

SPANKING. Large; lusty; sprightly; active; conspicuous; spruce, or neat.

SPANKY. Showy; smart. *Var. dial*.

SPANNER. An instrument by which the wheels of wheel-lock guns and pistols were wound up. They were at first simple levers with square holes in them. Next a turn-screw was added, and lastly, they were united to the powder-flasks for small priming. *Meyrick*. The term is still in use, applied to a wrencher, a nut screw-driver.

SPAN-NEW. Quite new. *Var. dial*. This common phrase occurs in Chaucer, and Tyr-whitt, who gives an explanation with hesitation, does not seem to be aware it is still in general use.

SPANNIMS. A game at marbles played in the eastern parts of England.

SPANNISHING. The full blow of a flower. *Romaunt of the Rose*, 3633.

SPANJELLE. A spaniel, or dog.

SPAR. (1) To practise boxing. Metaphorically, to disagree. *Var. dial*. "A sparring blow," a decisive hit in boxing.

(2) To shut; to close; to fasten. The older form of the word is *sperre*. The hilt of a door is called the *spar*.

All the jeteis of Notyngham

He made to be sparred everychone.

M.S. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 177.

(3) A-spar, in a state of opposition. To set the legs a-spar, to place them in the form of the rafters of a roof.

(4) The pointed stick used for fixing the thatch of a roof. *West*.

(5) *Spar*, rafters. *North*.

(6) "The coat or covering of oar or metal. 'In the vein of metal in silver mines there is a white floor about the vein which they call *spar*, and a black which they call *blinde*,'" Kennett, *MS. Lansd.* 1033, f. 388.

SPARABLES. Shoemakers' nails. *Var. dial*. Dekker spells the term *sparrowbile*, as also Wilbraham, p. 111; whence it would seem that it is derived from the nails being somewhat in the form of sparrows' bills.

SPARANDE. Sparing; niggardly. (*A.-S.*)

SPARCH. Brittle. *East*.

SPARCLE. A spark. Still in use.

Thei shul se fendes many one

By the *sparcles* outs of fire that gone.

M.S. Addit. 11305, f. 98.

Also the lantern in the wynd that soun is aqueynt,

As *sparkle* in the se that some is adreynt,

As vom in the strem that soun is to-thwith,

As smoke in the lift that passet our sith.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 228.

SPAR-DUST. The dust in wood which is produced by insects. *East*.

SPARE. (1) To refrain. (*A.-S.*)

Than spake that byrde so bryght,

Thare was bot he and his knyght,

I spake with thame this nyghte,

Why sold I *spare*?

M.S. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 16f.

(2) Slow; kept in reserve. *Devon*.

(3) Several; divers. *Gawayne*.

SPARE-BED. A bed not constantly used, kept in reserve for visitors. *Var. dial*.

SPAR-GADS. Gads or sticks to be split up into spars for thatch. *West*.

SPAR-HAWK. A sparrowhawk. (*A.-S.*)

SPAR-HOOK. A small hook used for making or cutting spars. *West*.

SPARING. The commencement of a cock-fight, by rising and striking with the heels.

SPARK. (1) A diamond. The word occurs several times in this sense in old plays.

(2) To splash with dirt. *North*.

(3) A gay dashing fellow.

When Venus is ill placed, she inclines men to be effeminate, timorous, lustful, followers of whorches, very sluggish, and addicted to idleness, an adulterer, incestuous, a fantastick *spark*, spending his moneys in ale-houses and taverns among loose lascivious people, a meer lazy companion, not caring for wife or children if married, coveting unlawful beds, given much to adultery, not regarding his reputation or credit; if a woman, very impudent in all her ways; colour milky sky.

Bishop's Marrow of Astrology, p. 55.

SPARKE. To glitter. (*A.-S.*)

It *sparkede* and ful brith shon,

So doth the gode charburle-ton,

That men mouthe so by the lith

A peni chesen, so was it brith.

Havelok, 2144.

SPARKED. Variegated. *Var. dial*.

SPARKLE. To scatter; to disperse. Still in use in the North of England. "I sparkill abroode, I sprede thynges asonder; I sonder

- or I part, when the souldiers of a capitayne be sparklyld abroad, what can he do in tyme of nede," Palsgrave, 1530, verb. f. 367.
- SPARKLING.** Claying between the spars to cover the thatch of cottages. *Norw.*
- SPARKLING-HEAT.** "There he several degrees of heat in a smith's forge, according to the purpose of their work, 1. A bloud red heat. 2. A white flame heat. 3. A sparkling or welding heat, used to weld barra or pieces of iron, i. e. to work them into one another," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 388.
- SPARKY.** The same as *Sparked*, q. v.
- SPARKYLDE.** Sprinkled.
The chylys clothy, tyeche and gode,
He had sparkylde with thet blode.
MS. Cantab. Ft. li. 38, f. 97.
- SPARLIE.** Peevish. *Northumb.*
- SPARLING.** The smelt. In Wales, the samlet is called by this name.
- SPARLIRE.** The calf of the leg. See *Beves of Hamtonn*, p. 90.
The knyght smoot with good wyll
Strokes of thre,
And the epe hym boot full ylle
Though the sparlyre. *Octavian, 3.80.*
- SPARPIL.** To disperse. See *Gerse*.
His mygt has made in his pouere
Proud men to sparpil from his face.
MS. Douce 302, f. 24.
- SPARROWBLES.** Same as *Sparables*, q. v.
- SPARROWFART.** Break of day. *Craven.*
- SPARROW-TONGUE.** Knot-grass. *Gerard.*
- SPARSE.** To disperse; to scatter.
- SPART.** The dwarf rush. *North.* Ground covered with sparts is said to be *sparly*. (*A.-S.*)
- SPARTHE.** An axe, or halberd. (*A.-S.*)
And an ax lu his other, e hoge and umete,
A spetos spartho to expoun in spelle quo so mygt.
Nor Gawayn and the Grene Knygt, 209.
- SPARTICLES.** Spectacles. *West.*
- SPARTO.** A kind of fish.
Certes, such is the force of rope made of the skin of this fish, that they will hold et a plunge no lesse than the Spanish *sparto*.
Holinshed, Description of Scotland, p. 18.
- SPARVER.** The canopy or wooden frame at the top of a bed. The term was sometimes applied to the bed itself. "*Liet de pavement*, a bed of state, or a great *sparver bed*, that serves onely for shew, or to set out a room," Cotgrave in v. *Parement*. "A canapie or sparvier for a bed," Florio, p. 349. *Sparvill tester*, the canopy of a bed, Unton Invent.
The thrid chamber being my bedd-chamber, was apparelled with riche clothe of tussue, raised, end a grete sparver end counterpointe to the same.
State Papers, l. 230.
- SPARWISTUNGGE.** The herb sparrow's-tongue. See *Archæologia*, xxx. 413.
- SPAT.** (1) A blow. *Kent.*
- (2) The cartilaginous substance by which an oyster adheres to its shell. *East.*
- SPATCH-COCK.** A hen jst killed and quickly broiled for any sudden occasion.
- SPATE.** A small pond. *Dunelm.*
- SPATHE.** The sheath of an ear of corn.

SPATS. Gaiters. *Cumb.*

SPATTLE. (1) To spit; to slaver. "Spatyll, flame, *crachal*," Palsgrave, 1530.

1 spitte, 1 *spatie* in spech, 1 sporne,
1 werne, 1 lutie, ther-for 1 murne.

Reliq. Antiq. li. 211.

Would to God therfore that we were come to such e detestation and loathing of lying, that we would even *spattle* at it, and cry die upon it, end all that use it.
Dent's Pathway, p. 160.

(2) "Spatyll an instrument," Palsgrave. A board used in turning oat cakes is so termed, hnt the identity is doubtful. Palsgrave perhaps meant the slice used by apothecaries for spreading their plasters or salves.

SPAUD. (1) The shoulder. *North.* "*Armus*, a spawde," Nominal MS. xv. Cent.

(2) A pen is said to have too much *spaud*, when the two members of its nih or point expand too widely when pressed upon the paper. *Yorksh.*

(3) To cut up the ground. *North.*

(4) To founder, as a ship.

SPAUL. Spittle; saliva.

Another while the well drench'd smoky Jew,
Thet stands in his own *spaul* above the shoe.

Half's Poems, p. 13.

SPAUNDRE. In architecture, a spandrel.

SPAUT. A youth. *North.*

SPAUT-BONE. The shoulder-bone. *East.*
Pronounced in the North spaw-bone.

SPAVE. To castrate an animal. *North.*

SPAW. The slit of a pen. *North.*

SPAWL. (1) A splinter, as of wood, &c. *South.*
(2) To scale away, like the surface of a stone. *Somerset.*

SPAWLS. The branches of a tree; the divisions of anything. *North.*

SPAWN. A term of abuse.

SPAY. To castrate. *Var. dial.*

SPEAK. To speak at the mouth; that is, to speak freely and unconstrained. *North.*

SPEAK-HOUSE. The room in a convent in which the inmates were allowed to speak with their friends. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch. p. 273.*

SPEAKS. Same as *Skelms*, q. v.

SPEALL. A spawl or splinter. "A lath, a little boord, a splint or *speall* of wood or stone," Florio, p. 44. "*Spillo*, a pinne, a pricke, a sting, a pricking-thorne, a *spill*," *ibid.* p. 523, ed. 1611.

SPEANED. Newly delivered. *Northumb.*

SPEANS. Teats. *Kent.*

His necke is short, like e tygers and e lyons, spt to bend downward to his meat; his bellie is verie large, being uniforme, and next to it the lustrals as lu e wolfe: it hath also foure *speanes* to her paps.
Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 38.

SPEAR. (1) Goods sold under the spear, that is, by public auction.

(2) A soldier who carried a spear. The *spears* were heavy armed cavalry.

(3) To inquire. See *Spere*.

Yet saw they no men there et whom
They might the matter *spear*.

Robin Hood, l. 103.

- (4) To germinate, as barley. *South*.
 (5) The sting of a bee. *Var. dial.*
 (6) A blade of grass; a reed. *Kent*.
SPEARK. A spire, or steeple.

The *spear* or steeple of which churches were fired by lightning, and consumed even to the steeplework thereof. *Lambard's Perambulation*, 1596, p. 287.

- SPEAR-GRASS.** Couch grass. *Suffolk*. Harrison applies the term *spearie* to coarse grass in his Description of Britaine, p. 109.
SPEAR-STAFF. *Fust de lance*, Palsgrave.
SPEAR-STICKS. Pointed sticks, doubled and twisted, used for thatching. *Devon*.

- SPECES.** Sorts, or kinds. (*A.-N.*)
SPECIAL. Good; excellent. *Var. dial.*
SPECIOUSLY. Especially. *North*.
SPECK. (1) The sole of a shoe. Also, the fish so called. *East*.

- (2) Adieu, good cheese and onions; stuff thy guts With *speck* and barley-pudding for digestion. *Heywood's English Traveller*.

- (3) The spoke of a wheel. *North*.
SPECKINGS. Large long nails. *East*.
SPECKS. Plates of iron nailed upon a plough to keep it from wearing out. *Yorksh.*

- SPECS.** Spectacles. *Var. dial.*
SPECULAR-STONE. A kind of transparent stone, mentioned in Harrison's Description of England, p. 187.

- SPED.** (1) To speed. *North*.
 (2) Went; proceeded. *Gawayne*.
 (3) Versed in. *Dyce*.
SPEDE. To dispatch. (*A.-N.*)
SPEDEFUL. (1) Effectual. (2) Ready.
SPEDELYER. More quickly.

And ofte *spedelyer* speke ere I jour speche here. *MS. Cott. Calig. A. II. f. 117.*

- SPEECHLESS.** Using few words; concise. The term constantly occurs in this sense in early writers, distinct from the modern synonyme *dumb*. See Palsgrave.
SPEED. (1) A disease amongst young cattle common in the autumn. *North*.
 (2) To destroy; to kill. *Marlowe*. Speeding-place, the place where a wound is fatal.
 (3) Luck; fortune. "Spede, lucke, *encontre*," Palsgrave. "The queen's speed," Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

- SPEEKE.** "A speeke, or sheathing nayle, used in shipping," Cotgrave in v. *Estoupe*.
SPEEL. (1) The same as *Speall*, q. v. "A spele, a small wand, or switch in Westmorl." Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 388.

- (2) To climb; to clamber. *North*.
SPEER. (1) The chimney-post. *Chesh.*
 (2) A screen across the lower end of a hall. *Pr. Parv.* "Speere in a hall, *buffet*," Palsgrave, 1530. "Speer, a shelter in a house, made between the door and fire to keep off the wind," Holloway, p. 159.

- (3) The males to this kind doe onely beare hornes, and such as do not grow out of the crowns of their head, but as it were out of the middell on either side, a litle above the eies, and so bend to the sides.

They are sharp and full of bunches like harts, no where smooth but in the tops of the *speera*, and where the valves rue to carry nutriment to their whole length, which is covered with a halre skin: they are not so rough at the beginning or at the first processes specially to the fore-part as they are in the second, for that onely is full of wrinkles; from the bolton to the middie they growe straight, but from thence they are a litle recurved.

Topsell's Four-Footed Beeste, 1607, p. 267.

- SPEIGHT.** A kind of large woodpecker. "*Epiche*, a speight," Cotgrave.
SPEIN. A shoot.

Pride therefore may verie fitly be compared to the crab-stock *speins*, which growe out of the roote of the very best apple-tree. *Dent's Pathway*, p. 36.

- SPEKABILL.** Special; peculiar.
SPEKE. The spoke of a wheel. *North*.
SPEKEN. A small spike. *Suffolk*.
SPEKTAKEL. A spying-glass. (*Lat.*)
SPEL. (1) The same as *Speall*, q. v.
 (2) A tale, or history. (*A.-S.*)
 And thou wilt that conoe wel,
 Take gode hede on this *spel*.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 129.

- (3) Liberty. *Craven*.
SPELCH. To bruise, as in a mortar; to split, as *speched* peas, &c. *Pegge*.
SPELDER. (1) To spell. *Yorksh.* It is an old form. "To speldyr, *syllabicare*," MS. Dict. written about the year 1500.
 (2) A splinter, or chip. "Spelder of woode, *esclat*," Palsgrave, 1530.

The grete schafte that was longe,
 Alle to *spilders* hit spronge.

Arceynge of King Arther, xlii. 6.

- SPELK.** A splinter or narrow slip of wood. Hence, a very lean person. *North*. "To spelk in Yorkshire, to set a broken bone; whence the splints or splinters of wood used in binding up of broken bones are call'd *spelks*. In Northumberland, a spelck is any swath, or roller, or band," Kennett MS.

- SPELL.** (1) The trap employed at the game of nurspell, made like that used at trap-ball. *Line*.
 (2) A piece of paper rolled up to serve for the purpose of lighting a fire, a pipe, &c. Also the transverse pieces of wood at the bottom of a chair, which strengthen and keep together the legs, are called *spells*. *Line*.

- (2) Pleasure; relaxation. *Somerset*.
 (3) A turn; a job. *Var. dial.*
SPELL-BONE. The small bone of the leg.
SPELLE. To talk; to teach.

To lewed men Englishe I *spelle*,
 That undirtondest what I can telle.

Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 2
 Of an erle y wyll yow telle,
 Of a better may oo man *spelle*;
 And of hys stewards, bryght of hewe,
 That was bothe gode and trewe.

MS. Cantab. F. II. 38, f. 147.

- SPELLERE.** A speaker. (*A.-S.*)
 Speke we of the *spellers* bolde,
 Sith we have of this lady tolde.
Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 127.
SPELLERS. "*Expos* d'un *cerf*, the top of a

red deeres head; of a fallow, the *spellers*," Colgrave.

SPELLECOAT. A ghost. *North.*

SPELLYNG. A relation; a tale. (*A.-S.*)

As we tellen yn owre *spelling*,

Felsteus come never to gode ending.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 125.

SPELONKE. A cavern. (*A.-N.*)

Moukes and mendineunts,

Men by hemselfe,

In spekes and in *spelonkes*,

Seide spoken togidetes.

Piers Ploughman, p. 311.

Than kyng Alexander and Candecobis went furthe
elle that daye, eod come tille a grete *spelune*, and
there thay herberde thame.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 43.

SPELT. A splinter. "Chippes or spels of wood," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 143.

SPELT-CORN. Vetches. *Devon.*

SPENCE. (1) "Spens a buttrye, *despencier*," Palgrave. "Cellarium, a spens," Nominale MS. The term is still in use in the provinces, applied to a safe, a cupboard, a convenient place in a bonse for keeping provisions; a pantry; an eating-room in a farmhouse. "Dispensarium, a spenysse," Nominale MS.

Yet I hed lever she and I

Where both togidther secretly

In some corner in the *spence*.

Interlude of the Wif. Elements, n. d.

(2) Expense. *Palgrave.*

SPEND. (1) To consume; to destroy. *East.*

Then rode they two togedur a-ryght,

Wyth scharp sperry and swordys bryght,

Thay smote togedur sore!

Ther sperry they *spendyd* and brake schyldys,

The peys flew into the feildys.

Grete dyntys dnd they dele thore.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 79.

(2) To span with the fingers. *East.*

(3) Fastened. *Gawayne.*

(4) The skin of a hog. Metaphorically, any surface, as sward. *Devon.*

(5) To break ground. *Cornue.*

SPEND-ALL. A spendthrift. "*Allérga la máno*, a spend all, a wast-good," Florio.

SPENDING-CHEESE. A kind of cheese used by farmers for home consumption. *East.*

SPENDINGE. Money. (*A.-S.*)

And gyf them some *spendinge*,

That them owi of thy londe may bryng.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 72.

SPENDLOW. In felling wood for hurdles, the dead wood is tied in faggots and sold for firing. These faggots are termed *spendlows*.

SPENE. (1) Block up; stop up. *Hearne.*

(2) To spend; to consume time.

And *spene* that dey in holynes,

And leve alle other bysynes.

MS. Cett. Claud. A. II. f. 138.

For ful of bitternece hit is;

Ful sore thou mygt ben agast,

For after that thou *spenest* her emils,

Leiste thou be into helle l-cast.

MS. Digby 86.

SPENGED. Pied, as cattle. *North.*

SPENISE. See *Spence* (1).

SPENSERE. A dispenser of provisions.

The *spensere* and the bottillere bothe,

The kyng with hem was ful wrothe.

Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 28.

After he was kyng he wedded hure sone,

His owne *spensere* doughter he was.

Chron. Filodun. p. 6.

SPENT. Exhausted. "1626, 14 Dec. Bryan Fletham, fisherman, beinge *spent*, in a cobbler," Sharp's Chron. Mirab. p. 28.

SPER. (1) To prop up; to support. Still in use, according to the Craven Gloss. II. 158.

(2) Frail; brittle; fragile.

SPERAGE. Asparagus. Ray's Dict. Tril. p. 8.

Eating of *Carduus benedictus*, of rue, onions, anise seed, gerlike, rotten cheese, stalks of *asperage*, fenell.

Fletcher's Differences, 1623, p. 94.

SPERE. (1) To ask; to inquire; to seek. Still in use in the North of England. "To speer or goe a speering, to enquire and search for. *Dunelm.* And on the borders of Scotland, he that can help to cattle taken away by moss-troopers is called a *speerer*," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

For nothing that they cowde *spere*,

They cowde never of hir here.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 75.

Then was the kyng bothe blythe and gladd,

And seyde, For *Morades* y am not adrad,

To batryle when he schelle wende

Ofte y made men after yow to *spere*,

But myght y not of yow here,

My ryght schalle thou defende.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 80.

And had them *spere* after a man

That late was comyn thedur then.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 145.

Syr, he seyde, gramercy, nay,

Efte togedur speke we may,

Y aske yow but a stede!

To other londys wylle y *spere*,

More of ewnturs for to here,

And who dothe besta yn dade.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 79.

(2) A sphere. (*A.-S.*)

(3) A point. (*A.-S.*)

And till the sunne was et mydday *spere*,

On golde end sylke and on wolles softe,

With hit hondes she wolde worche ofte.

Lydgate, MS. Ashm. 20, f. 8.

(4) Spirit. Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 120.

(5) To fasten; to shnt. *Palgrave.*

(6) A spy; one who spies.

(7) Spire; shoot. Hence a stripling.

SPEREL. A clasp, or fastening.

SPERINGE. A fastening. "*I fukra ys a jate* or a jate with too *sperynges*," MS. Glouc. Cath. 19.

SPERKET. A wooden, hooked, large peg, not much curved, to bang saddles, harness, &c. on. "*Spurget*," according to Ray, "a tagge, or piece of wood to bang any thing upon;" but we always pronounce the *k*. It is like perk, but the latter is supported at both ends, for fowls to perch on. Moor, p. 382.

SPERKLE. The collar-bone.

SPERME. Seed. (*A.-N.*)

SPERN. A buttress, or spur.

SPERR. To publish banns. *Derb.* This derived from *spere*, to ask.

SPERSE. To disperse. See *Sparse*.

Sweete roses colour in that visage faire
With yowre is *spersed* and mingelid.

British Bibliography, l. 32.

SPERT. A sudden fit or thought. *East*.

SPERTE. Spirit.

Into thy hands, Lord, I committ

My *sperte*, which is thy dewe. *MS. Ashmole 509*.

SPERVITER. A keeper of sparrow-hawks and musket-hawks. *Berners*.

SPETCH. To patch. *Yorksh.*

SPETCHEL-DIKE. A dike made of stones laid in horizontal rows with a bed of thin turf between each of them.

SPETOUS. Angry; spiteful. (*A.-N.*)

Florent thanne askede his fadir Clement
Whate alle that *spetous* noyes thonne ment?

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 108.

Thorow my oyes, a *spetous* wounde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 30, f. 42.

SPETTACLE. A spectacle. *East*.

SPEWRING. A boarded partition. *Ermoor*.

SPEXT. Speakest.

Moo that thuncheth he ded ys,
Newe hous and comfort shal buen his.

Jef thou with dede mon *spert*,

Muche joie the is next.

Whose thunchest himself adreiot,

Of desurbaunce he bith atelnt.

Reliq. Antiq. l. 263.

SPIAL. A spy. *Shak.*

SPICCOTY. Speckled. *Somerset*.

SPICE. (1) Sweetmeats; gingerbread; cake; any kind of dried fruit. *North*.

(2) Species; kind. (*A.-N.*) "Spyce, a kynde, *espere*," Palsgrave, 1530.

All that toucheth dedly synne

In any *spice* that we falle ynne.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 1.

Chydyng comys of hert hy,

And grett pride and velamy,

And other *spice* that mekyll deres.

R. de Brunne, MS. Boues, p. 31.

Here afterwerde, as undirstonde,

Thou schalt the *spice* as they stonde.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 61.

(3) A slight attack of any disorder. *South*.

"Spyce of the axes," Palsgrave, 1530.

(4) A small stick. *North*.

SPICED. Scrupulous. "Spiced conscience," Chancer.

"Under pretence of *spiced* holiness," tract dated 1594, ap. Todd's Illustrations of Gower, p. 380.

SPICE-KYEL. Broth with raisins. *North*.

SPICE-PLATE. It was formerly the custom to take spice with wine, and the plate on which the spice was laid was termed the spice-plate.

SPICER. A grocer. See *Manners and Household Expenses of England*, p. 153.

SPICERY. Spices.

He wrot and fett conynges thre

Alle bakun weile in a pusty,

With wel gode *spicerie*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

SPICING. In a holly rod used for the handle of a cart-whip, the great thick end is called the *stump*, and the small taper end to which the lash is tied is called the *spicing*.

SPICK. (1) A spike. Florio, p. 98.

(2) "A spycke of a bacon flycke," Skelton, l. 106. From *A.-S. spic, bacon, lardum*. "Spyk of flesshe, *papa*," Pr. Parv. ed. 1499.

SPICK-AND-SPAN-NEW. Quite new.

Fortunes th' audacious doth jureve,

But lets the timulous miscarry.

Then while the honour thou hast got

Is *spick and span* new, piping hot,

Strike her up bravely, thou hadst best,

And trust thy fortune with the rest.

Hudibras, l. III. 398.

SPICY-FIZZER. A currant cake. *Newce*.

SPIDDOCK. A spigot. *Spiddock-pot*, an

earthen jar perforated to admit a spiddock.

Spiddock-pot legs, large awkward legs.

For whilst one drop of ale was to be had,

They quest and druck it round about like mad;

When all was off, then out they pul'd the tepps,

And stuck the *spiddocks* steele in their hats.

The Poems of Yorkshire Ales, 1697, p. 15.

SPIDER-CATCHER. A monkey.

SPIDER-SHANKS. A lanky fellow. *North*.

SPIER. A spy; a scout. It is the translation of *explorator* in *Nominalia MS.*

SPIFFLICATION. To dismay; to confound; to beat severely. *Far. dial.*

SPIGGOT-SUCKER. "Pinteur, a tippler, pot-companion, spiggot-sucker," Cotgrave.

SPIGHT. To spite. *Tusser*.

SPIKE. Lavender. *Far. dial.* "Pynte of spike water," Cunningham's Rev. Acc. p. 35. *Spik*, Barnes' Dorset Gl.

There grows the gilliflowre, the mynt, the dayzie

Both red and white, the blue-veynd violet;

The purple hyacynth, the *spike* to please thee,

The scarlet dyde carnation bleeding yet.

The Affectionate Shepherd, 1804.

SPIKE-AND-DAB. A wall of hurdle-work; plastered over with mortar. *West*.

SPIKE-BIT. A spike-passer. *Heref.*

SPIKE-NAILS. Large long nails.

SPIKE-POLE. A kind of rafter. *West*.

SPIKING. A large nail. *North*. The term occurs in Palsgrave, 1530.

SPIIL. The same as *Speall*, q. v.

SPIILCOCK. A child's whirligig.

SPILE. (1) A peg at the end of a cask of liquor.

Spile-hole, the receptacle for the same. On

the top it is, as elsewhere, the vent-peg. *Spile*

is also a pile, driven in wet foundations, or in embankments. *Moor*.

(2) To make a foundation in soft earth by driving in spiles or piles. *East*.

(3) To carve or cut up birds.

SPIILL. (1) A trial; an attempt. *West*.

(2) The stalk of a plant. *Devon*.

(3) The spindle of a spinning-wheel.

(4) Quantity; lot. *North*.

(5) A small reward or gift. *East*.

(6) The spill of a tongue, i. e. a neat's tongue without the root. *Devon*.

SPIILLE. To destroy; to mar; to perish; to waste, or throw away. (*A.-S.*)

To a wode they wente lo hye,

There the queene schalpe passe by,

And there stode they alle stylye.
There had he thought redly
To have do the queene a velanye,
Fayne he wolde hur *spylle*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 73.

And yet hyre herte therto grylle,
Rather thanne the shyldre scholde *spylle*,
Teche hyre thanne to calle a mon
That in that nedde helpe hyre con.

MS. Cotton. Cloud. A. li. t. 128.

Home er nygi come he nojt,
New mete with hym he brojt,
For defaute wolde he not *spille*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 81.

SPILLINGE. Failure.

SPILLS. Thin slips of wood or paper, used for lighting candles, &c. *Var. dial.*

SPILQUERENE. "*Giraculum, quidam ludus puerorum, a spilquerene,*" Reliq. Antiq. i. 9.

SPILT. Spoiled. *Var. dial.*

SPILTE. Destroyed; undone. (*A.-S.*)

Then rose sche up and come agayne
To syr Roger, and fonde hym slayne,
Then had sche sorow y-nogh!
Alas! sche seyde, now am y *spylte*,
Thys false thefte, withoutyn gylte,
Why dyd he the to slon?

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 73.

When the dewke harde hym so sey,
Alas, he seyde, and welc a way!
For my men that be *spylte*,
Alle hyt ys myn owne gylte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 154.

SPILTERS. "The spilters of a deer's head, in *cornu capre apice stantes fusi, dactyli, sacculi,*" Coles.

SPILTIL. That which is spilt.

SPILWOOD. Refuse of wood, or wood *spilt* by the sawyers. *South.*

SPINCOPPE. A spider.

SPINDE. A pantry, or larder. (*Dut.*)

SPINDLE. (1) The piece of iron which supports the rest in a plough. *Kent.*

(2) The third swarm of bees from the same hive is so called in Warwickshire.

(3) Growing corn is said to *spindle* when it first shoots up its pointed sheath, previously to the development of the ear. *East.*

(4) "A woman that makes or spins crooked spindles, that is, maketh her husband cuckold," Florio, p. 177, ed. 1611.

(5) The same as *Newel*, q. v.

SPINDLE-RODS. Railings. *North.*

SPINE. (1) A thorn.

Thou that roses at Midsummer ben full of soote,
Ytte undernethe is hid a full sharp *spyne*.

Lydgate's Bochas, MS. Hutton 2.

And oute of hem even y-like procede,
As doth a flour oute of the roug *spyne*.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 17.

(2) The green sward. *H'est.*

(3) The hide of an animal; the fat on the surface of a joint of meat. *Devon.*

SPINEDY. Stout; muscular. *I. Wight.*

SPINET. A small wood. (*Lat.*)

Dark-shady launes agreed best with her humour,
where in some private *spinet*, conversing with her

own thoughts, she used to discourse of the effects of her love in this manner.

The Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 79.

SPINETTED. Slit or opeed. *Nares.*

SPINGARD. A kind of small canoe.

SPINGEL. Peonel. *Somerset.*

SPINK. (1) A chaffinch. *Var. dial.*

(2) A spark of fire. *North.*

(3) A chink. *Hants.*

SPINKED. Spotted. *Yorks.*

SPINNAGE. At Norwich, children who are sickly are taken to a woman living in St. Lawrence to be cut for a supposed disease called the *spinnage*. The woman performs the operation on a Monday morning only, and charges threepence. On the first visit the woman cuts the lobe of the right ear with a pair of scissors, and with the blood makes the sign of the cross upon the child's forehead. On the second Monday she does the same with the left ear; and in some instances it is deemed necessary to subject the little sufferers to nine operations of this ridiculous ceremony.

SPINNEL. A spiddle. *North.*

SPINNER. A spider. *Paisgrave.* "Eraoye or spynnare," Prompt. Parv. p. 140.

SPINNEY. A thicket. A small plantation is sometimes so called. It occurs in this sense in Domesday Book. See Carliale's Account of Charities, p. 306. In Buckinghamshire the term is applied to a brook.

At the last bi a littel ditch be lepez over a *spenne*,
Steles out ful stilly bi a strothe raude.

Syr Gawayn and the Grene Knygt, 1700.

SPINNICK. A dwarf. *Somerset.*

SPINNING-DRONE. The cockchafer. *Cornw.*

SPINNING-MONEY. Sixpences. *Norf.*

SPINNING-TURN. A spioing-wheel. *West.*

SPINNY. Thin; small; slender. The term occurs several times in Middleton.

SPINNY-WHY. A child's game at Newcastle, nearly the same as Hide-and-seek.

SPION. A spy. *Hegwood.*

SPIRACLE. "A spiracle, a loftie sentence or a quiekning conceipt." List of old words prefixed to Batman upon Bartholome, 1582.

SPIRE. (1) "*Spyre of corne, barbe du ble,*" *Paisgrave.* "I spyer as corne dothe when it begynneth to waxe ripe, *je espie,*" *ibid.*

(2) To ask; to inquire. (*A.-S.*)

When Adam delfe and Even spene,
Go *spire*, if thou may spede;
Where was thanne the pride of mane,
That now merres his mede.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 213.

In thi youthe thou salte make thyne endynge, bot
spire me nother the tyme ne the houre whenne it
shal be, for I wille on na wyse telle it to the.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 4.

My wille, my herte, and alle my wit
Ben fully sette to harken and *spire*
What any man wol speke of hire.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 74.

(3) A young tree. *North.*

(4) A stake. *Chaucer.*

SPIRES. Is chiefly applied to the tall species of sedge which forms elastic mounds (in some

counties cut out and dried for church hassocks) in boggy places; it is likewise used of the tall leaves of the common yellow iris, often found in wet meadows. *Isle of Wight*.

SPIRIT. The electric fluid. *East*.

SPIRIT-PLATE. In melting of iron ore the bottom of the furnace has four stones to make a perpendicular square to receive the metal, of which four stones or walls, that next the bellows is called the tuarn or tuiron wall, that against it the wind-wall or *spirit-plate*. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 388.

SPIRITY. Spirited. *North*.

SPIRT. Metaphorically, an interval, a brief space of time. *North*.

SPIRTLE. To sprinkle. *Drayton*.

SPIRT-NET. A kind of fishing-net, described in Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 200.

SPISER-WIFE. A woman who sold spices, and generally grocery. Nominal MS.

SPISS. Firm; thick. (*Lat.*) "*Condensio, condensio, thicke, spisse*," Florio, p. 115.

SPIT. (1) The depth a spade goes in digging, about a foot. *Var. dial.* A spade is sometimes so called.

(2) To lay eggs, said of insects. *West*.

(3) Very slight rain. *Var. dial.*

(4) *Spit and a stride*, a phrase meaning a very short distance. *North*.

(5) A sword. A cant term.

(6) Injury. *Gawayne*.

SPIRAL. See *Spittle* (4).

SPIR-BENDER. A farmer's wife having a roasting pig to sell, will, to enhance its virtues, call it by this name, implying that it is so fat, plump, and heavy, that your spit shall scarcely preserve its straightness under the pressure of its weight. *Suffolk*.

SPIR-BOOTS. Heavy leather gaiters, covering the shoe and leg, and fastened by iron clasps and screws. *Cumb.*

SPIR-DEEP. The depth of a spade.

SPIRE. "Spyte of his tethe, *maulgre qu'il en ayt*," Palsgrave, 1530.

SPIREFUL. Keen; severe. *North*.

SPIROUS. The same as *Spetous*, q. v.

SPIRTARD. A two-year hart. "*Subulo*, an hart having horns without tynes, called (as I suppose) a spittard," Elyot, 1559.

Also it is not to be forgotten, that they have divers other names to distinguish their yeares and countries, as for example: when they begin to have horns, which appears in the second yeare of their age like bodkins without braunches, which are in Latine called *subulus*, they are also called *subulones* for the similitude, and the Germans call such an one *splidits*, which in English is called a *spittard*, and the Italians *corbiati*, but the French have no proper name for this beast that I can learn until he be a three yearling.

Topself's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 122.

SPIITER. (1) Slight rain. *Var. dial.*

(2) A small tool with a long handle, used for cutting up weeds, &c. *West*.

SPIITTLE. (1) A spade. *Var. dial.* "*Spytyll*"

forks," apparently meaning pronged spades, are mentioned in Tundale's *Visions*, p. 24.

(2) A nasty dirty fellow. *East*.

(3) Very spiteful. *Somerset*.

(4) A hospital. The term was originally applied to a lazar-house, or receptacle for persons affected with leprosy, but afterwards to a hospital of any kind. According to Gifford, a hospital or *spital* was an almshouse, and *spittle* a lazar-house; but this distinction seems to be an error. "A spittle, or hospitall for poore folkes diseased: a spittle, hospitall, or lazarhouse for lepres," Baret's *Alvearie*, 1580.

Spittle where, a very common whore,

So shall you thrive by little and little,

Scap Tyborne, countess, and the *spittle*.

Songs of the London Prentices, p. 53.

SPIITTLE - SERMONS. Sermons preached formerly at the spittle, in a pulpit erected for the purpose, and afterwards at Christchurch, City, on Easter Monday and Tuesday. Ben Jonson alludes to them in his *Underwoods*, ap. Gifford, viii. 414.

SPIITTLE-STAFF. A staff of wood four or five feet long, shod at the lower end with a wedge like a piece of iron, to *stuf* thistles with. The use of this implement is much affected in small towns by the occupiers of two or three acres of pasture land. *Line*.

SPIIT-TURNER. A boy or dog employed to turn the spit for roasting.

SPLACK-NUCK. A miser. *Norw.*

SPLAIDE. Unfolded; displayed.

He splaide his banners full grete plent,

And herawda unto that cete then sente he.

Archæologia, xxi. 49.

SPLAIRGE. To splatter. *Northumb.*

SPLAITING. Splaiting in the shoulder of a horse is thus described by Topself:

This cometh by some dangerous silding or slipping, whereby the shoulder parteth from the breast, and so leaves an open rift, not in the skin, but in the flesh and flime next under the skin, and so he halteth and is not able to goe; you shal perceive it by trailing his legges after him in his going. The cure according to Martin is thus: First put a paire of strait pasternes on his fore-feet, keeping him still in the stable without disquieting him. Then take of dialthen one pound, of sallet-oyle one pinte, of oyle de bayes halfe a pound, of fresh butter halfe a pound; melt al these things together in a pipkin, and annoint the grieved place therewith, and also round about the inside of the shoulder, and within two or three daies after, both that place and all the shoulder besides will swel. Then either prick him with a lancet or fleame in al the swelling places, or else with some other sharp hot iron, the head wherof would be an inch long, to the intent that the corruption may run out, and use to annoint it still with the same ointment. But if you see that it will not go away, but swel still, and gather to a head, then lance it where the swelling doth gather most, and is soft under the finger, and then taint it with flax dipt in this ointment; take of turpentine and of hogs grease of each two ounces, and melt them together, renewing the taint twice a day until it be whole.

History of Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 306.

SPLASH. (1) The same as *Plash*, q. v.

(2) Smart and gaily dressed. *East*.

SPLAT. (1) A row of pins as they are sold in the paper. *Somerset.*

All prices, norra blank,
Norra blank, all prices I
A walter—knife—or scissis sheer—
A splat o' pins—put in, my dear I—
Whitechapel mills all sizes.

Ballad of Tom Gool.

(2) To split, or cut up.

To splatt the bore they wente fulla tyia,
Ther was no knyfe that wolde hym byte,
So harde of hyde was hee.

Sir Regimour of Artois, 400.

(3) A large spot. *Devon.*

SPLAT-FOOTED. Splay-footed. *Devon.*

SPLAUDER. To stretch out, said generally of the arms or feet. *Yorksh.*

SPLAUTCH. To let a soft substance fall heavily, applied to its impingement with the floor. *Northumb.*

SPLAVIN. An eruptive blotch. *Heref.*

SPLAWED. Spread out. *Norf.*

SPLAYE. To spread abroad; to unfold. (*A.-N.*) Hence the term splay-foot, splay-hand, splay-mouth, &c.

Wonder hygh ther sate a krowe,
His whynges splayynge to and fro.

MS. Oct. Tiber. A. vii. f. 42.

SPLAYED-BITCH. A castrated bitch. It is a superstition still existing in retired parts of the county, that certain persons had the power of transforming themselves into the shape of different animals, particularly hares, and that nothing could have any chance of running against them but a *splayed bitch*. *Linc.*

SPLAYING. Slanging. *Oxon.*

SPLEEN. Violent haste. *Shak.*

SPLEENY. Full of spleen, or anger.

SPLEET. "*Piscem exdormare*, to spleet out, or part along the ridge-bone just in the midst," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 62.

SPLENDIDIOUS. Splendid. *Drayton.*

SPLENT. (1) A lath. "Splent for an house, laite," Palsgrave. The term is still in use in Suffolk. Splents are parts of sticks or poles, either whole or split, placed upright in forming walls, and supported by rizzers (qv) for receiving the clay daubing. The term seems to have been applied to any small thin piece of wood.

Or wilt thou in a yellow boxen bole,
Taste with a wooden splent the sweet lythe honey ?
The Affectionate Shepherd, 1594.

(2) In the following passage *splent* seems to mean a splinter, or chip, or perhaps one of the *splents*, q. v.

On the schoulder fells the stroke,
A grete splente owte hyt smote.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 213.

(3) A kind of inferior coal.

SPLENTIDE.

The spokes was splentide alle with splents of silver
The space of a spere lenghe springside fulla faire.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

SPLENTS. In ancient armour, several little plates that run over each other, and protected

the inside of the arm. "Splent, harness for the arme, *garde de bras*," Palsgrave.

My coat of black velvet furred with martens,
With six pair of Alman rivets complete, with *splents*,
sallets, and all things thereunto belonging.

Test. Vacant. p. 638

SPLETTE. To spread out flat.

SPLINTED. Supported. *Chapman.*

SPLIRT. To spurt out. *North.*

SPLIT. (1) To make all split, an old phrase implying great violence of action.

(2) To betray confidence. *Var. dial.*

SPLITTER-SPLATTER. Splashy dirt. *North.*

SPOB. To split off pieces of wood.

SLOTCH. A splash of dirt. *East.*

SPLUTTER. To talk quickly and indistinctly, as if the month were full. *Var. dial.*

SPOAK. The bar of a ladder.

SPOAT. Spittle. *Lane.*

SPOCKEN. Spoken. *North.*

SPOCLE. The same as *Spole* (2).

SPOFFLE. To make one's self very busy over a matter of little consequence. *East.*

SPOIL. (1) To cut up a beu. A term in carving, given in the Booke of Hunting, 1586.

(2) To rob. This sense is still in use applied to robbing birds' nests. *East.*

SPOKE. To put a spoke in one's wheel, i. e. to say something of him which is calculated to injure or impede his success.

SPOKEN-CHAIN. An appendage of a waggon, consisting of a long strong chain, to be fixed to the spoke of the wheel, when the team is stalled, or set fast in a slough.

SPOKE-SHAVE. (1) A basket for bread.

(2) A narrow plane used for smoothing the inner parts of a wheel. "Spokeshave or a plane," Palsgrave, 1530.

SPOLE. (1) The shoulder. (*Fr.*)

Sir Andrew he did swarve the tree,
With right good will he swarved then;
Upon his breast did Horsley hit,
But the arrow bounded back agen,
Then Horsley spyed a pryve place
With a perfect eye in a secretie part;
Under the spole of his right arme
He smote Sir Andrew to the heart.

Ballad of Sir Andrew Barton.

(2) A small wheel near the distaff in the common spinning-wheel. "Spole, a wevers instrument," Palsgrave, subst. f. 66.

SPOLETT.

Spendis unsapely that spareds was lange,
Spendis theme to spolett with speris I-neve.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 115.

SPOLLS. Waste wood cut off in making hurdles, &c. *East Anglia.*

SPON. A shaving of wood.

SPONDLES. The joints of the spine.

We have, saith her, an example of a woman, which was grievously vexed with an itch in the *spondils* or joints of the back-bone and reins, which she rubbing very vehemently, and raving the skione, small mam-mocks of stons fel from her to the umber of eighteo, of the bigors of dice and colour of plaister.

Optick Glasse of Humors, 1630, p. 120.

SPONE. A spoon. (*A.-S.*)

SPONENE. Span; woven.

Bot he has a kyrtille one kepide for hymeseivene,
That was *sponene* to Spayne with speryalle hyrdez,
And sythyns gemescht to Greece fulle graythly togedirs.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 64.

SPONG. (1) An irregular, narrow, projecting part of a field, whether planted or in grass. If planted, or running to underwood, it would be called a *squeech* or *queech*. Spinoy is another indefinite word applied, like *dangle*, *reed*, *shaw*, &c. to irregular hushy plots or pieces of laod. *Moor.*

(2) To work carelessly. *Surrey.*

(3) *Hot spong*, a sudden power of heat from the sun emerging from a cloud. *East.*

(4) A boggy wet place. *Norf.*

SPONGE. One who imposes by taking more food, clothing, &c. than he is entitled to.

Or from the wanton affection, or too profuse expense of light mistresses, who make choice of rich servants to make *sponges* of them.

The Two Lancashire Levers, 1640, p. 34.

SPONG-WATER. A small narrow stream. *East.*

SPONSIBLE. Applied to character, respectable; sometimes for responsible. *York.*

SPOOLING-WHEEL. The spole, q. v. "*Spola*, a weavers spooling-wheele or quill-turne," Florio, p. 525, ed. 1611.

SPOOM. To "go right before the wind without any sail." It was also spelt *spoon*.

To *spoom*, or *spooning*, is putting a ship right before the wind and the sea, without any sail, which is call'd *spooning* afore, which is commonly done when in a great storm a ship is so weak, with age or labouring, that they dare not lay her under the sea. Sometimes, to make a ship go the steadier, they set the foresail, which is call'd *spooning* with the foresail. They must be sure of sea-room enough when they do this. *A Sea-Dictionary, 12mo. Lond. 1708.*

SPOON. The navel. *Yorksh.*

SPOON-MEAT. Broth; soup. *Var. dial.*

SPOON-PUDDINGS. Same as *Drop-dumplings*, q. v.

SPOORNE. The name of a fiend? See R. Seot's Discoverie of Witchcraft, quoted in Ritsoo's Essay on Fairies, p. 45.

SPORE. (1) Spur; prick. (*A.-S.*)

He smote the steeds with the *spors*,
And spared nother dyks nor forowe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 36, f. 150.

Nou thou him knowest and his bounté,

Love him wel for charité

Evermore to thi lyves ende,

To joye and blisse then schalt ou wende,

That he hath ordeyved for urn solace,

Lord, bring us thider for thin grace!

Thus endeth the *spore* of love,

God grant us the blisse of hevne above.

The Prick of Love, Vernon MS.

(2) A support to a post. *East.*

(3) Spared. *Cambridgesh.*

SPORGE. (1) To have a lask.

(2) To clean, or cleanse. (*A.-N.*)

SPORNE. (1) To strike the foot against any thing. *Chaucer.*

(2) Shut; fastened. *Yorksh.*

SPORT. To show; to exhibit. *Var. dial.*

SPORYAR. A spurrier, or spur-maker.

SPOSAILS. Espousals; marriage.

Hemoes forward he seyde me,
Schuld this *sposails* couthe be,
Then schul ye scordl,
And togidre saughten wele an hi.

Gy of Warwick, p. 201.

SPOT. To drop; to sprinkle. *West.*

SPOTIL. Spittle.

When thou wolt do away the lettre, wete a penel
with *spotil* or with wetur, and moist therwith the
lettres that thou wolt do away, and then cast the
powder therupon, and with thi oell thou maist done
away the lettres. *Reliq. Antiq. i. 109.*

SPOTTLE. (1) A schedule. *Cumb.*

(2) To splash, or dirty. *West.*

SPOTTY. Run *spotty*, applied to hops when the

crops are unequal. *Kent.*

SPOUCH. Sappy, as wood. *Suffolk.*

SPOUNCE. To splash. *Somerset.*

SPOUSE. To marry, or espouse. *Spoursyng,*

marriage, espousals. (*A.-N.*)

Yis, dama, he salde, precious,
Gif thou ma helpe, ich wille the *sponsor*.

The Stryn Sages, 1666.

The nyghte was gon, the day was come
That the *sponsyng* was done.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 36, f. 117.

SPOUSEBRECHE. Adultery.

And the furst day of his crownyng.

Ieto *sponsebreche* he felle anoo.

Chron. Filodun. p. 21.

In this hest ys forbode alle *sponsebreche* and alle
fesheliche dedys towchyng lecherie bytwene man
and woman out of spoushode.

MS. Burney 356, p. 86.

For of the lest I will ow speke,

For soule-hela I wil you tech;

Thynk on man, God wille hym wreke

Of hym that is cause of *sponse-breke*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 46, f. 60.

SPOUSE-WEDE. State of marriage. See the first example quoted under *Roghts*.

SPOUT. (1) When a man is in high spirits, they say he is in *great spout*. *Berks.*

(2) To put anything up the spout, i. e. to place it in pawn. *Var. dial.*

SPRACK. Quick; lively; active. *West.*

SPRACKLE. To climb. *North.*

SPRADDENE. Spread out.

Bot jilt he sprange and sprete, and *spraddene* his
armes,

And one the spere lenghs spakes, he spekes thire
wordes. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 88.*

SPRAG. (1) The same as *Sprack*, q. v.

(2) To prop up. *Salop.*

(3) A young salmoo. *North.*

SPRAGED. Spotted. *Devon.*

SPRAL. Sprigs; boughs; straw. *Hearne.*

SPRAID. (1) To sprinkle. *East.*

(2) Chopped with cold. *Devon.*

SPRAINTING. Duing of the otter.

And of heres and of conynges he shal seye thei
crotyeth, that of the fox wagge, of the grey the
wardarebe, and of othere stynkyng beastyes he shal
clepe it dryt, and that of the otyr he shal clepe it
sprynting. *MS. Bodl. 546.*

SPRALE. To sprawl about. *Devon.*

SPRALL. A carp. Holme, 1688.

SPRANGENE. Made to spring?

So they spede at the spouses, they *sprangene* their horses,

Hymen theme hakeneyes hastily thereafter.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 58.

SPRANK. (1) A sprinkling. *West.*

(2) Original; clever. *I. of Wight.*

(3) A crack in wood. *Suffolk.*

SPRANKER. A watering-pot. *West.*

SPRAT-BARLEY. The species of barley with very long beards or awns, or awns. The *Hordeum vulgare* of Linn. *Moor.*

SPRAT-LOON. The small gull. *Kent.*

SPRATS. Small wood. *Kennett.*

SPRAT-WEATHER. The dark roky days of November and December are called *sprat weather*, from that being the most favorable season for catching sprats.

SPRAULEDEN. Sprawled. (*A.-S.*)

Hwan the children biþ wawe

Leyeo and *sprauleden* to the blod.

Havelok, 475.

SPRAWING. A sweetheart. *Wills.*

SPRAWL. (1) Motion; movement. *Somerset.*

(2) To speak in a slow drawing tone; to pant for want of breath.

SPRAWLS. Small branches; twigs. *East.*

SPRAWT. To sprawl and kick. *North.*

SPRAY. (1) A twig, or sprig. (*A.-S.*) Binding sticks for thatching are called *sprays*.

(2)

The Bretans blode shalle undur falle,

The Broutus blode shalle wyn the *spray*;

Vij. thousand Englishe men, gret and smelle,

Ther shalle be slayne that oght and day!

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 121.

SPRAY-BRICKS—or **SPLAY-BRICKS**, are made with a bevil for reducing the thickness of a wall. They are otherwise called *set-off* bricks. I believe our names are from *display*, though that may not be deemed the most appropriate term. *Moor.*

SPREADER. A stick to keep out the traces from the horses' legs. *West.*

SPREATIL. Active; nimble. *Wills.*

SPREATHED. Chopped with cold. *West.*

SPRECKLED. Speckled. *Var. dial.*

SPREDD.

The maynere set hur oo hys bedd,

Sche hadd sooone after a byttur *spredd*.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 236.

SPREE. (1) Spruce; gay. *Devon.*

(2) A merry frolic. *Var. dial.*

SPREINT. Sprinkled. (*A.-S.*)

The wych was, as I understod,

Spreynt with dropys off red blood.

MS. Cott. Faust. C. xiii. f. 97.

SPREMED. Striped. *Pegge.*

SPRENT. (1) Leap. Perceval, 1709.

To the chambyr dore he *sprente*,

And claspid it with barres twoo.

MS. Harl. 2250, f. 109.

The lady yoto the schyp wente;

xxx. fote the lynas after *sprente*.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 35, f. 85.

Whenne Florent sawe that swete wyghte,

He *sprent* als any fowle of flyghte,

Nolenger thenoe wolde he byde.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 107.

(2) The steel spring on the back of a clasp knife. *Northumb.*

(3) Sprinkled. (*A.-S.*)

(4) A spot, or stain. *Yorksh.*

(5) Sprained. Arch. xxx. 413.

(6) Shivered; split. *Gawayne.*

SPRENTLENDE. Fluttering.

Sprentlende with hire wyngis twce,

As sche whiche schulde thao dawe.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 103.

SPRET. (1) A boatman's pole. "Sprette for watermen, *piegz*," Palsgrave.

Some hente so oore and some a *spreyt*

The lyenas for to meete.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 30, f. 85.

A lang *sprete* he bare to hende,

To strenghe hym to the water to stende.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 125.

(2) A soul, or spirit. "Spiritus, a spret," Nominal MS. xv. Cent.

And wicked *spretus* so oryble and blake,

That besy bene to wayte me day end nyghte,

Let thi name dryve hem owte of syghte.

MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 124.

SPRETCHED. Cracked; applied only, as far as I know, to eggs, which having been set upon are said to become *spretched* a day or two before the liberation of the chicken is effected. *Linc.*

SPREY. The same as *Spree*, q. v.

SPRIG. (1) A lean lanky fellow. *North.*

(2) To turn off short. *Dorset.*

(3) A nail. *Var. dial.* Men who work in wall or mud-work, have to run barrows full of earth on planks, perhaps upwards. To prevent slips a triangular piece of iron is screwed to their shoe-heels, having three points half an inch long projecting downwards. These are called *sprigs*.

SPRIGHT. A small wooden arrow used to be discharged from a musket. "Sprights, a sort of short arrows (formerly used for sea-fight) without any other heads save wood sharpened, which were discharged out of musquets, and would pierce through the sides of ships where a bullet would not," Blount, p. 606.

SPRING. (1) Quick; a young wood; a young tree. Still in use in Suffolk. The term was also applied to a single rod or sprig.

(2) To dawn. Also, the dawn of day.

Be that the cok began to crow,

The day began to *spring*;

The scheref fond the jaylier ded,

The comyn belle made he rying.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 131.

(3) A tune.

(4) The lower part of the fore-quarter of pork, divided from the neck.

(5) To become active or sharp. *North.*

(6) To give tokens of calving. *Yorksh.*

(7) A soare for hares, birds, &c.

SPRINGAL. (1) An ancient military engine for casting stones and arrows. (*A.-N.*)

And sum thai wente to the wel

With bowes end with *springal*.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 159

Trybget, *sprangne*, and also *engyne*,
They wrought owre men full mekyl payne.
Archæologia, xxi. 61.

(2) A youth; a young lad.

SPRINGE. To sprinkle. (*A.-S.*) Still in use.
To spring clothes is to moisten them a little
previously to ironing.

SPRINGER. A lad. *East.*

SPRINGLE. (1) A rod about four feet in length,
used in thatching. *Salop.*

(2) A snare for birds. *West.*

SPRINGOW. Nimble; active. *Chesh.*

SPRING-TOOTH-COMB. A small toothed
comb, one that has very fine teeth, and usually
made of ivory.

SPRINGY. Elastic. *Var. dial.*

SPRINKE. (1) A crack, or flaw. *East.*

(2) To sprinkle; to splash. *Linc.* It occurs in
the Ord. and Reg. p. 469.

SPRINKLE. (1) A briah used by Roman Catholics
for sprinkling the holy water. "*Ysopus*, a *spre-
nylle*; *aspersorium*, idem est," *Nomina* MS.

(2) A number, or quantity. *Var. dial.*

SPRINT. A snare for birds. *North.*

SPRIT. (1) To sprout; to grow. *Chesh.*

(2) To split. *Devon* and *Cornu.*

SPRITE. The woodpecker. *East.*

SPRITTEL. A sprout, or twig.

SPROIL. Liveliness. *Devon.*

SPRONG. (1) The stump of a tree or tooth.
Sussex. It is sometimes pronounced *spronk*.

(2) A prong of a fork, &c. *West.*

SPRONGE. Spread abroad. (*A.-S.*)

Kyng Ardas toke his leve and wente,
And leld with hym his lady gentre,
Home rychele comne they ryde;
Alle his londs was fulle fayne
That the quene was come ageyn,
The wordes *spronge* fulle wyde.

MS. Cantab. Ft. II. 38, f. 82.

SPRONGENE. Shivered in pieces.

Whene his spere was *sprongene*, he spedde hymz fulle
jorne,

Swappede owtte with a swerde that awykede hym
never.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 72.

SPROT. "Sprotte, a fysshie, *explec*," *Palsgrave*.
A sprat, or smelt.

SPROTES. (1) Fragments. Small wood or
sticks for firing is still called *sprote-wood*.

And thei breken here speres so rudely, that the
trowhoues fleu in *sprotes* and peen alle aboute the
halle.
Mandeville's Travels, 1630, p. 238.

(2) Pimples; eruptive spots.

SPROTTLE. To struggle. *North.*

SPROUT. To sprout potatoes is to break the
young sprouts off. *North.*

SPROUZE. This strange verb is equivalent to
stir or rouse up, or *uprouse* the fire. This
may, probably, be its origin, with an acci-
dental sibilant prefixed. *Moor's Suff. MS.*

SPRUCE. (1) Prussian, as *Spruce-beer*, &c.

(2) To make the crust of bread brown by heating
the oven too much. *Beds.*

SPRUG-UP. To dress neatly. *Sussex.*

SPRUN. The fore part of a horse's hoof. Also,
a sharp piece of iron to the sprun, to prevent
the horse slipping on the ice.

SPRUNGE. To kick out; to spurn. *Lanc.*

SPRUNK. To crack, or split. *Essex.*

SPRUNKS.

With fryars and monks, with their fine *sprunks*,
I make my chiefest prey. *Robin Hood, li. 164.*

SPRUNNY. (1) A sweetheart. *Var. dial.*

Where if good Satan lays her on like thee,
Whipp'd to some purpose will thy *sprunny* be.
Collins's Miscellanies, 1703, p. 111.

(2) Neat; spruce. *Norff.*

SPRUNT. (1) A convulsive struggle. *Warw.*

(2) A steep road. *North.*

(3) Poisoned, said of cattle. *Surrey.*

SPRUNTLY. Sprucely. Ben Jonson, v. 105.

SPRUT. To jerk violently, as with a spasm.
A violent jerk or sudden movement is called
a sprut. *Sussex.*

SPRUTTED. Sprinkled over. *Leic.*

SPRUZ. To keep fire at the mouth of an oven
in order to preserve the heat.

SPRY. (1) Chapped with cold. *West.*

(2) Nimble; active. *Somerset.*

SPRYNGGOLYNG. Sparkling?

Toward the lady they come fast rennyng,
And sette this whele upon her bedde,
As eny hote yren yt was *sprynggolyng* redde.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 78.

SPRYNGYNG. In the *spryngyng* of the mone,
i. e. at the time of the new moon.

A sybte maryage thys daye have we made
In the *spryngyng* of the mone.

MS. Cantab. Ft. II. 38, f. 70.

SPRY-WOOD. Small wood, spray of the sea
the foam or froth of it blown at a distance.

SPUD. (1) A spittle-staff, q. v. *Var. dial.*

(2) A baby's hand. *Somerset.*

(3) A short dwarfish person. *Essex.*

(4) A good legacy. *West.*

SPUDDLE. To move about; to do any trifling
matter with an air of business. *West.*

SPUDGEL. A small kind of trowel or knife;
also, an instrument to bale out water. *South.*

SPUDLEE. To stir or spread abroad the
embers with a poker. *Exmoor.*

SPUNDGING.

On goes she with her holiday partlet, and *spondyng*
herself up, went with her husband to church,
and came just to the service.

Tarleton's Newses out of Purgatorie, 1590.

SPUNK. (1) "*Spunk* in Herefordshire," says
Urry, in his MS. notes to Ray, "is the ex-
cessency of some tree, of which they make a
sort of timber to light their pipes with."

(2) Spirit. *Var. dial.*

In that snug room where any man of *spunk*
Would find it a hard matter to get drunk.

Peter Pindar, l. 245.

(3) A spark; a match. *North.*

SPUNKY. Very spirited. *Var. dial.*

SPUNT. Spurred. *Suffolk.*

SPUR. (1) The root of a tree. *North.*

(2) To spread manure. *West.*

(3) To prop; to support. *South.* The spur of
a post, a short buttress to support it.

(4) Time; leisure. *West.*

SPUR-BLIND. Purlind. *Latimer.*

SPUR-GALLY. Wretched; poor. *Dorset.*

SPURGE. (1) To cell with a thin coat of mortar between the rafters, without laths. *East.*

(2) "I spurge, I clense as wyne or ale dothe in the vessell," Palsgrave. "I spurge, as a man dothe at the foundationd after he is deed," Palsgrave, *verh.* f. 370.

A mouse on a tyme felle into a barrell of newe ale, that *spourge* andemight not come out.

Gesta Romanorum, p. 403.

With his eyen and mouth fayre closed, withoute any staring, gapyng, or frowning, also without any drevyng or *spurgng* in any place of his body.

Hall, Henry VIII. f. 50.

I have bene gathering wolves halles,

The madd dogges foames, and adders cures;

The *spurgng* of a deadmans eyes;

And all since the evening starre did rise.

Percy's Reliques, p. 245.

SPUR-HUNT. Or *spur-hound*, a finder, or dog that finds and puts up game.

SPURK. To rise up quickly. *East.*

SPURLING. A cart-rut. *Northumb.*

SPURN. (1) A piece of wood inserted at one end in the ground, and at the other nailed at an angle to a gatepost, for the purpose of strengthening or supporting it. *Line.*

(2) To kick. Also, a kick.

(3) An evil spirit. *Dorset.*

SPUR-NAG.

And like true *spur-nags*, strain hardest against the bill; or, like thunder, tear it there most, where we meet with the sturdiest and most rugged oak.

A Cup of Grey Hairs, 1688, p. 62.

SPURN-POINT. An old game mentioned in a curious play called *Apollo Shroving*, 12mo. Lond. 1627, p. 49.

SPURRE. The same as *Spere*, q. v.

SPURRIER. A maker of spurs.

SPURRING. A smelt. *North.*

SPURRINGS. The hanns of marriage.

SPURROW. To ask; to inquire. *Westm.*

SPUR-ROYAL. A gold coin, worth about fifteen shillings. See *Snelling's Coins*, p. 24.

SPURS. (1) The short small twigs projecting a few inches from the trunk. *East.*

(2) When a young warrior distinguished himself by any martial act he was said to *win his spurs*, spurs being part of the regular insignia of knighthood.

SPURSHERS. Straight young fir trees.

SPURTLE. A small stick. *North.*

SPUR-WAY. A bridle-road. *East.*

SPUTE. Dispute. *Gaucayne.*

SPUTHER. Squabble.

When we know all the pretty *sputher*,

Between the one house and the other.

Bonne's Songs, 1661, p. 171.

SPY. The pilot of a vessel.

SQUAB. (1) An unfledged bird; the young of an animal before the hair appears. *South.*

(2) A long seat; a sofa. *North.* "A squab to sit on, *pulvinus mollicellus*," *Coles*.

(3) To squeeze; to knock; to heat. *Devon.*

SQUAB-PIE. A pie made of fat mutton well peppered and salted, with layers of apple, and an onion or two. *West.*

SQUACKETT. To make any disagreeable noise

with the mouth. "How Pincher *squackett* about!" *Sussex.*

SQUAD. (1) Sloppy dirt. *Line.*

(2) A group, or company. *Somerset.*

(3) An *awkward squad*, an awkward boy. Perhaps from *squad*, a small body of recruits learning their military exercises.

SQUAGED. Smeared?

For to make clene thy boke yf yt be defouled or

squaged.—Take a scheyr of old brown bred of the crummys, and rub thy boke therwith sore up and downe, and yt shal clense yt. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 163.

SQUAGHTE. Shook.

The medwe *squaghte* of her dentes,

The fur flegth out so spark a flintes,

Recess of Hamtown, p. 60.

SQUAIGE. To whip, or beat. *East.*

SQUAIL. To throw sticks at cocks. *Squailer*, the stick thrown. *West.* Mr. Akerman says *squailing* is used for *throwing*, but something more is required than merely throwing; the thing thrown must be some material not easily managed. Jennings properly says, to fling with a stick; and he might have added, with a stick sometimes made unequally heavy by being loaded with lead at one end. *Squailing* therefore is often very awkwardly performed, because the thing thrown cannot be well directed; hence the word *squailing* is often used in ridicule, not only of what is done awkwardly, but what is untowardly or irregularly shaped. "She went up the street *squailing* her arms about, you never saw the like;" an ill shaped loaf is a *squailing* loaf; Brentford is a long *squailing* town; and, in Wiltshire, Smithfield Market would be called a *squailing* sort of a place.

SQUAILS. Ninepins. *Somerset.*

SQUAIMOUS. Squeamish. Perhaps as *esquaymons*, which I fear is explained wrongly.

SQUAINE. A herdsman, or servant.

Hit is alle the kynnyngs wren,

Ther is nouthir knygt ne *squayme*

That dar do skch a dede. *MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 49.*

SQUAL. "Obesean, a young minx or little proud squall," *Cotgrave*. "Tu es un cainar, thou art a squall," *Hollyband's Dictionarie*, 1593. The term was one of endearment as well as of reproach.

SQUALLEY. According to Blount, "a note of faultiness in the making of cloth."

SQUALLY. A crop of turnips, or of corn, which is broken by vacant unproductive patches, is said to be *squally*. *Norf.*

SQUAMES. Scales. (*Lat.*)

SQUANDERED. Dispersed; e. g. "His family are all grown up, and *squandered* about the country;" i. e. settled in different places. *Harv.* "And other ventures he hath *squandered* abroad," *Merch. Ven.* i. 3.

SQUAP. (1) To sit down idly. *Somerset.*

(2) A blow. Also, to strike.

SQUARD. A rent in a garment. Also, to tear. *Cornw.*

SQUARE. (1) To quarrel; to chide. *Shak.*

(2) To stand aside. *Yorksh.*

(3) To put one's self in an attitude fit for boxing.
Var. dial.

(4) To strut; to swagger about. *Devon.*

(5) Honest; equitable. "*Square dealing.*"

SQUARE-DICE. Dice honestly made.

SQUARELY. Roundly; excessively.

SQUARES. (1) There is a common phrase, *all squares*, meaning all settled, all right. An instance of it occurs in the *Pickwick Papers*, p. 434. To *break squares*, means to depart from the accustomed order. See an instance of this latter phrase in *Lamharde's Perambulation*, 1596, p. 466. To *break no squares*, to give no offence, to make no difference. *How gang squares*, how do ye do? *How go the squares*, how goes on the game, as chess, the board being full of squares.

(2) Broad hoops of iron holding coals in the haakets while they are being drawn up from the pits. *North.*

SQUARKIN. (1) "I squarkyn, I hurne the utter part of a thyng agaynst the fyre, or roste mete unkyndly, *je arr.* This mete is nat rostydy, it is squarkynnyd," *Palsgrave*, verh. f. 371.

(2) To suffocate. *Ibid.*

SQUARY. Short and fat. *North.*

SQUASH. (1) To splash. *East.*

(2) An unripe pod of a pea.

(3) To squeeze or crush to pieces. *West.*

SQUASHY. Soft; pulpy; watery. *Warw.*

SQUAT. (1) To hruise; to lay flat; to slap. *South.* "In our Western language *squat* is a hruise," *Auhrey's Wilts*, Royal Soc. MS. p. 127. "To squatte, or throwe amie thing against the ground," *Baret*, T. 213.

And you take me so near the net again,
I'll give you leaze to squat me.

Middleton's Works, v. 36.

(2) To make quiet. *Var. dial.*

(3) To splash. *North.*

(4) A short stout person. *Lin.*

(5) To compress. *Devon.*

(6) A small separate vein of ore.

(7) Flat. (8) To make flat. *Kent.*

SQUAT-BAT. A piece of wood with a handle used to block the wheel while stopping on a hill. *Sussex.*

SQUATCH. A narrow cleft. *Somerset.*

SQUATMORE. The name of a plant.

Neer or at the salt-works there grows a plant they call *squatmore*, and hath wonderfull vertue for a squatt; it hath a roote like a little ennat; I doe not heare it is taken notice of by any herbalist.

Auhrey's M.N. Wilts, p. 137.

SQUATTING-PILLS. Oplate pills; pills calculated to squat or quiet any one. *East.*

SQUAWK. To squeak. *Var. dial.*

SQUAWKING-THRUSH. The missel-thrush. *I. Wight.*

SQUAWP. A dirty or peevish child.

SQUEAK. To creak, as a door, &c.

SQUEAKED. Spoke. *Devon.*

SQUEAL. Infirm; weak. *Devon.*

That he was weak, and ould, and squeal,
And seldom made a hearty meal.

Peter Pindar, ed. 1794, l. 586.

SQUEAN. To fret, as the hog.

SQUEECH. The same as *Queach*, q. v.

SQUEEZE. To squeeze. "Don't squeeze me to the wall," don't drive the bargain too close. A Gloucestershire phrase.

SQUELCH. (1) A fall. (2) To fall.

And yet was not the squelch so ginger,
But that I sprain'd my little finger.

Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 243.

(2) To give a blow in the stomach. *North.* See *Middleton*, iv. 410. "To squah, squelch, collido," *Coles*. Also, a blow.

He was the cream of Brecknock,
And flower of all the Walsh;
But George he did the dragoo fell,
And gave him a plaguy squelch.

St. George for England, 2d Part.

SQUELCH-BUB. An unfledged bird; used also for an ignorant youth. *Derby.*

SQUELCH-GUTTED. Very fat. *South.*

SQUELE. To squall; to shriek. *East.*

Bounded with his swathing boode,
There thooyte him hit lay squeleode.

Curser Mundt, MS. *Coil. Trin. Cantab.* f. 2.

SQUELSTRING. Sultry. *Devon.*

SQUELSTRING. Sweitering.

The slaughter'd Trojans, *squestring* in their blood,
Infect the air with their carcases,
And are a prey for every ravenous bird.

Tragedy of Locrine, p. 26

SQUEMOUS. Saucy. *Lin.*

SQUENCH. To quench. *Var. dial.* "Fetch pitch and flaxe, and *squench* it," First Part of the *Contention*, p. 59.

SQUIB. "*Connocchia*, a kinde of bnshy squib," *Florio*, ed. 1611, p. 117.

SQUIB-CRACK. Cracking like a squib?

So your rare wit, that's ever at the full,
Lyes in the cave of your rotundous skull,
Untill your wisdomes pleasure send it forth,
From East to West, from South unto the North,
With *squib-crack* lightning, empty hogshedd thoudring.

To mase *L's* world with terror and with wondring.

Taylor's Laugh and be Fat, 1630, p. 70.

SQUICHT.

But thioke you *Basilisco squicht* for that,
Ev' so as a cow for tickling in the horn!

Tragedy of Soliman and Perseda, p. 202.

SQUIDDLED. Cheated; wheedled. *West.*

SQUIDGE. To squeeze. *I. Wight.*

SQUIDLETS. Small pieces as of meat or cloth. "What use be sich little squidlets as that?" *Dorset.*

SQUIERIE. A company of squires.

SQUIF. A skiff, or small boat.

SQUIGGLE. To shake about. *Essex.*

SQUILLARY. A scullery. *Palgrave.* "The pourveyours of the buttlarye and pourveyours of the squylerie," *Ord. and Reg.* p. 77. *Sergeant-squyfloure*, *ibid.* p. 81. "All such other as shall long unto the squyllare," *Rutland Papers*, p. 100. The squiller's business was to wash dishes, &c.

How the squiler of the kechyn,
Pers, that hath woned herryng,

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 39.

SQUILT. A mark caused by disease. *Satop.*

SQUIMBLE-SQUAMBLE. "*Griffe graffe*, by hooke or by crooke, *squimble squamble*, scamblingly, catch that catch may," Cotgrave.

SQUINANCY. A quinsy.

Good Lord, how many Athenian orators have we that counterfeit *squinancy* for a little coyn.

Don Simonides, 2d Part, 1584.

If Jupiter be signifier of the death, it denoteth that hee shall die of a plurisie, of a *squinnance*, or of some hot apostumations of the liver, or of the lungs, or of other sicknesses comming of wind or of blood; and that if he be fortunate.

The Art of Astrologie, 1648.

SQUINANCY-BERRIES. Black currants.

SQUINCH. (1) A quince. *Devon*.

(2) A crack in a floor. *West*.

(3) A small piece of projecting stonework at the top of the angle of a tower.

SQUINCY. A quinsy.

Shall not we be suspected for the murder,
And choke with a hempen *squincy*?

Randolph's Jealous Lovers, 1646, p. 56.

SQUINDER. To smoulder. *East*.

SQUIN-EIES. Squinting eyes.

Gold can make limping Vulcan walke upright,
Make *squin-ee* looke straight.

How to Choose a Good Wife, 1634.

SQUINK. To wink. *Suffolk*.

SQUINNY. (1) To squint. *Var. dial.* Shakespear has the term, King Lear, iv. 6.

(2) Lean; slender. *East*.

(3) To fret, as a child. *Hants*.

SQUIPPAND. Sweeping. *Robson*.

SQUIR. (1) To cast away with a jerk. Boys *squir* pieces of tile or flat stones across ponds or brooks to make what are denominated *Ducks and drakes*. The term is used in the Spectator, No. 77, "I saw him *squir* away his watch a considerable way into the Thames."

(2) To whirl round. *Sussex*. Bailey gives *squirms* as a South country word, meaning "to move very nimbly about, spoken of an eel."

SQUIRE. (1) To wait or attend upon.

(2) *A squire of the body*, originally the attendant on a knight, but the term was afterwards applied to a pimp. *Squire of dames*, a person devoted to the fair sex; also, a pander. A pimp or procurer was also termed simply a *squire*. To *squire*, to pimp, as in the City Match, 1639, p. 35, "and spoile your *squiring* in the dark."

(3) "Squier for a carpenter, *esquierre*," Palsgrave. "Squier a rule, *riglet*." *Ibid*.

(4) The neck. For *Surire*.

SQUIRILITY. Scurrility. Webster, iii. 28.

SQUIRM. To wriggle about. *South*.

SQUIRREL. A prostitute.

SQUIRREL-HUNTING. A curious Derbyshire custom. The *wakes* at Duffield are held on the first Sunday after the first of November, and on the wakes Monday the young men and boys of the village collect together, to the number of two or three hundred, and with pots and kettles, frying-pans, cows' horns, and all the discordant instruments they can pro-

cure, proceed to Kedleston, about three miles distant, in search of a squirrel. They gather themselves round the fine oaks and elms in the park, and with the noise of their instruments and their loud halloos soon succeed in starting one amongst the boughs. This they chase from tree to tree, until stunned with the noise, and wearied with exertion, it falls to the ground, and is captured; it is carried hack in triumph to Duffield, and not unfrequently undergoes the torment of a second hunt in a wood near the village. Whether this is the remains of a privilege of hunting in the forest of Duffield, possessed by the inhabitants or not, I know not, but many unsuccessful attempts have been made to stop it, the inhabitants always asserting their right to hunt. At the same village the old custom of wren hunting is still observed. See *Hunting-the-Wren*.

SQUIRT. "Squyrte a laxe, foire, Palsgrave, subst. f. 66.

SQUIRTEL. "Squyrtyl or swyrtyl, *sifons, sibilo*." Prompt. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 162.

SQUISE. To squeeze. Baret, 1580.

SQUISH-SQUASH. The noise made by the feet in walking over a swampy piece of ground. *South*.

SQUISHY. Sloppy and dirty. *East*.

SQUIT. Small. A word confined in its use. "A little *squit* of a thing" is said disparagingly of a somewhat diminutive and not pleasing young woman.

SQUITTER. (1) To squirt. *Somerset*.

(2) Corrupt matter. Batman, 1582.

(3) A lask, or looseness. *Var. dial*.

SQUIZZEN. To crush; to rumple. *East*. Also the part. pa. of *to squeeze*.

SQULSH. The same as *Gulch*, q. v.

SQUOACE. To truck, or exchange. *Somerset*.

SQUOAVERAN-CALLAN. A jesting youth.

SQOB. (1) With a crash. "He throwed him down *squob*." *Sussex*.

(2) *To squob a bird's nest*, to throw sticks or stones at it and break the eggs. *Oron*.

(3) Fat and lusty; plump.

SQUOBBLE. A term among printers; when the letters fall out of a form they say it is *squobbed*. Holme, 1688.

SQUOLK. A draught of liquor. *Essex*.

SQUOLSH. The sound which is produced by the fall of soft heavy bodies. *Essex*.

SQOT. To spot with dirt. *Derb*.

SQUOURGE. To scourge. *Palsgrave*.

SQUOZZON. Squeezed. *North*.

SQUY-BOBBLIES. This singular word was familiarly used by mine hostess at Felixstow. "He'd a bawt the home, but for the lawyer's *squi-bobbles*," referring to difficulties or delay about title. I know not how far the use of the word may extend. It seemed expressive and easily understood. *Moor's Suff. MS.*

SQUYWINNIKEN. Awry; askew. *East*.

SQWERYLLE. A squirrel. This form occurs in the Noniinal MS. xv. Cent.

SRUD. Clothed. (*A.-S.*)

And com into then hallo,

Ther hoe was *srud* with palle. *MS. Digby 86.*

STA. State. *Hearne.*

STAB. A hole in the ground in which the female rabbit secures her litter while they are very young. *Sussex.*

STABBING. *Stabbing the dice*, a system of cheating by using a box so contrived that the dice would not turn in it.

STABBLE. To soil anything by walking on it with dirty shoes. *Hants.*

STABLER. "*Stabularius*, a stahyler," Nominale *MS. xv. Cent.*

STABLE. To make firm or stable.

Rygt so the gyfte of pité festes,
And *stables* the hert thare it restes.

MS. Harl. 2260, f. 4.

STABLED. When a rider sinks with his horse into a deep hole or bog, he is said to be stabled. *Oxon.*

STABLISS. To establiish. (*A.-N.*)

Til God of his goodnesse
Gan *establiere* and stynte,
And garte the herve to stekle
And stonden in quiete.

Piers Ploughman, p. 22.

STABLYE. Station of huntsmen. *Gaucayne.*

STABULL. Stable; firm.

Gye calde forth the constabull,
A nobull man, and of counsell *stabull*.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 167.

STACE. Statius, the Roman poet.

STACIA. A term of comparison used in Norfolk, e. g. that will do like stacia, as drunk as stacia, &c.

STACK. (1) A chimney-piece. *West.*

(2) A flight of stone steps outside a building. *Glouc. and Heref.*

STACKBARS. Large hurdles with which haystacks in the field are generally fenced. *Yorksh.*

STACKE. Stuck. (*A.-S.*)

STACKER. To reel; to stagger. *North.*

STACK-TOMB. A table monument. *East.*

STADD. Put; placed.

Y wylle dyn for love of thee,
Thou hast byn strongly *stadd*.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 62.

STADDLE. (1) The stain left on metal after the rust is removed. *West.* According to Grose, "a mark or impression made on anything by something lying upon it."

(2) A support for a stack of corn, &c. *Staddling*, stuff to make a staddle.

(3) To cover. *West.*

STADDLE-ROW. A large row of dried grass ready for quilling or carrying. *Derby.*

STADDOW. An instrument used by comb-makers, mentioned by Holme, iii. 383.

STADE. (1) A shore or station for ships. This word is constantly used at Hastings. "Stade and stath, a sea-bank or shore, Sax. *stathe*, *fittus*, *statio navium*, whence at Hith in Kent the landing-place or sea-side to which the boats come up is now called the *stade*, and at Hovden in Yorkshire the like landing-places are termed *Hooden stathes*," Kennett *MS.*

(2) Placed?

When they were *stade* on a strenghe, thou sulde
hafa withstondene,

Bot gif thoue wolde alle my steryns stroye fore the
nonys. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln. f. 73.*

STADELL. The step of a ladder. *Kent.*

STADIE. A stadium.

And with o wynde he wolde renna a *stadie*.

MS. Digby 230.

STADLE. To cut woods in such a manner as to leave, at certain distances, young plants to replenish them. *Stadles*, young growing trees left after cutting underwood.

It is commonlie seene that those young *stadles*, which we leave standing at one and twenty yeeres fall, are usuallie at the next sale cut downe without any danger of the statute, and serve for fire bote, if it please the owner to burne them.

Harrison's England, p. 214.

STAD. A bank. *Oxon.*

STAFF. (1) Part of a knight's armour, alluded to in Warner's *Albion's England*, xii. 291.

(2) A measure of nine feet. *Devon.*

(3) To scoff at; to ridicule. *Devon.*

(4) A pair of fighting-cocks. *South.*

(5) *To put down his staff in a place*, to take up his residence. *To keep the staff in his hand*, to retain possession of his property; *to part with the staff*, to part with his property. *Staff hedge*, a hedge made of stakes and underwood.

(6) A stave, or stanza.

STAFF-HIRD. To have sheep under the care of a shepherd. *North.*

STAFF-HOOK. A sharp hook fastened to a long handle to cut peas and beans, and trim hedges. *I. of Wight.*

STAFFIER. A lacquey. (*Fr.*)

Before the dame, and round about,
March'd whiffles and *staffiers* on foot.

Hudibras, II. II. 650.

STAFFLE. To walk about irregularly. *North.*

STAFFORD-COURT. He has had a trial in Stafford Court, i. e. he has been beaten or ill-treated. "*Il a esté au feutin de Martin baston*, he hath had a trial in Stafford Court, or hath received Jacke Drums intertainment," Cotgrave. "*Braccio scia licenza*, as we say Stafford's law," Florio, p. 66.

STAFF-RUSH. The round-headed rush.

STAFF-SLING. A kind of sling formed with a staff. "*Potraris, fistibulum, staffslyng*," Nominale *MS.* "Staffe slyng made of a clyfte stycke, ruant," Palsgrave.

With tarbarelle and with wilde fyre,
With *staffslynges* and other stycke.

MS. Addit. 10036, f. 24.

Foremoste he sette hys a webblasteres,

And after that hys good archeres,

And after hys *staff-slyngeres*,

And other with scheelds and with speeres.

Richard Coeur de Lion, 4453

STAF-FUL. Quite full.

Now as thay stoken of sturne werk *staf-ful* her hond,

Syr Gawayn and the Grene Knygt, 404.

STAFF. Lost or wasted?

Then take out the suet that it be not *staff*,

For that, my frend, is good for lischcraft.

The Books of Hunting, 1566

- STAG. (1) A castrated bull. *Var. dial.*
 (2) A hart in its fifth year. Maistre of the Game, MS. Bodl. 546.
 (3) A young horse. *Cumb.*
 (4) A wren. (5) A cock turkey, killed for eating in his second year. *East.*
 (6) A romping girl. *Yorksh.*
 (7) A gander. *North.* Auhrey gives the following Lancashire proverb:
 He that will have his fold full
 Must have no old tup, and a young bull;
 He that will have a full flock
 Must have an old stagge and a young cock.
M.S. Royal Soc. p. 296.
- STAGART. A hart in its fourth year. Maistre of the Game, MS. Bodl. 546.
- STAGE. A step, floor, or story. Palsgrave has, "stage, a scaffold, *estage, beffroy.*"
 Then shall meo fetch down off the stage
 All the maidens of parage,
 And bring hem into an orchard,
 The fairest of all middelard.
Ellis's Met. Rom. III. 126.
- STAGGARTH. A stack-yard. *Line.*
- STAGGED. Bugged. *Devon.*
- STAGGERING. "Staggering or leanyng of an house, *bransle.*" Palsgrave.
- STAGGERING-BOB. A very young calf. *Chesh.*
- STAGGERS. (1) Staggering or violent distress, metaphorically from the disease so called. *Shak.* See Nares, in v.
 (2) The giddiness in sheep occasioned by a worm in its brain. *Dorset.*
 (3) Old quick removed from one hedge to another. *Salop.*
- STAGGERY. Liable to tremble. *Midl.*
- STAGGY-WARNER. A boy's game. The boy chosen for the stag clasps his hands together, and holding them out threatens his companions as though pursuing them with horns, and a chase ensues, in which the stag endeavours to strike one of them, who then becomes stag in his turn.
- STAG-HEADED. Said of a tree the upper branches of which are dead. *North.*
- STAGING. (1) Scaffolding. *Norf.* The term occurs in Anecdotes and Traditions, p. 37.
 (2) Standing quite upright. *Northumb.*
- STAGNATE. To astonish utterly. *Var. dial.*
- STAGNE. A lake. "By the *stagne* of Genazareth," Golden Legend, ed. 1483, f. 82. "Dnekes mente, whiche is a kinde of wendes hovering above the water in poudes or stangnes, *lens palustris.*" Huloet, 1552.
- STAGON. The male of the red deer in its fourth year. See Harrison, p. 226.
- STALD. Of advanced age. *Var. dial.*
- STALDLIN. A part of a corn-stack left standing. *North.*
- STALL. A handle. *Var. dial.*
- STAIN. (1) To paint. *Somerset.*
 (2) To outdo, or excel.
- STAINCH. A root like liquorice. *North.*
- STAINCHILS. Door-posts. *North.*
- STAIR-FOOT. The bottom of the stairs.
- STAITH. An embankment; a narrow road or

lane leading over the bank of a river to the waterside; a warehouse. The same as *Stathe*, q. v.

STAK. A stake; a post. (*A.-S.*)

His ys a lyoun in feld,
 When he ys spred undur schald:
 His helme shal be wel steled,
 That stond shal as *stak.* *Degrevant, 1044.*

STAKE. (1) To shut; to fasten. *North.*

(2) Lot, or charge. *Devon.*

(3) To block up.

Then caus'd his ships the river up to *stake*,
 That ome with victual should the town relieve.
Drayton's Poems, p. 27.

(4) In MS. Med. Rec. Lincoln, f. 294, xv. Cent. is a receipt for "the *stake* in the syde." The tightness of the chest, producing difficulty of breathing, is called *stake* at the stomach. See Salop. Antiq. p. 376. "The hrest with the *stak*," Arch. xxx. 413.

(5) A small anvil standing on a broad iron foot, to move on the work-bench at pleasure. Holme gives the name to "a great iron for a smith to forge iron or steel-work upon."

STAKE-AND-RICE. A wattled fence.

STAKE-BEETLE. A wooden club to drive stakes in. *South.*

STAKE-HANG. Sometimes called only a *hang*. A kind of circular hedge made of stakes, forced into the sea-shore, and standing about six feet above it, for the purpose of catching salmon, and other fish. *Somerset.*

A know'd all about the *stake-hangs*
 Tha salmon vor ta catch,
 Tha pitchle an the dippin net,
 Tha slime an the mud-batch.

Jennings' Observations, 1885, p. 141.

STAKER. To stagger. (*A.-S.*) "Offensator, he that *stakereth* in redyng, as though he were not perfect in reading, or readeth otherwyse than it is written," Eliot, ed. 1559. "*Stakerynge* on the gronnd," Morte d'Arthur, li. 52. Still in use in Devon.

STAKING. Costiveness in cattle. *Yorksh.*

STALANE. A stallion. "Emissarius, a stallane," Nominale MS.

STAL-BOAT. A fishing-boat. *Blount.*

STALDER. A pile of wood. It is the translation of *chantier de bois* in Hollyhand's Dictionnaire, 1593. A stalder is the stool on which casks are placed.

STALE. (1) To steal. Also, stolen.

Also if ye ever stole any strayne child,
 As soon women do in divers place.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 62.

Nodur no man of flesche nor felle,
 Hyt ys a fende stale fro bella.

MS. Cantab. Fl. B. 36, f. 118.

(2) A decoy; a snare. "Stale for foules takynge," Palsgrave. "The lyon never prayeth on the mouse, nor falcons stoupe not to dead *stales*," Dorastus and Pawnia, p. 38. "Lae in stale," i. e. in wait, Stanburst's Descr. Ireland, p. 21. "A stale or pretence, a fraud or deceit," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 392.

If it be a solitary beauty you court, which as yet is *intempera virgo*, so that none beside take to the

seent, she will not loog be so, for your attendance will be but like the fowlers *stale*, the appearance of which brings but others to the net.

A Cup of Gray Hairs for a Green Head, 1688, p. 96.

He ordered certain of his men to give assault to the touse of Gulsme while he stode in a *stale* to ile in waite for the relefe that might come from Cailla.

Half's Union, 1548, Hen. 1st, f. 31.

- (3) A company or band? "To keep the *stale*," Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*, l. 150.

With hys *stelyne* brande he strykes of hys hevede, And sterties owtte to hys stede, and with his *stale* wendes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

- (4) A prostitute. A cant term. Our old writers use the term in the sense of a substitute for another in wickedness, especially in adultery, as in Middelton, ii. 521, or sometimes as a cover for another's guilt.

And that is all I could do, for before
I could get earnest of any ones love,
To whom I made addresse, even she would say,
You have another mistress, go to her,
I will not be her *stale*.

The Shepherds Holyday, sig. G. 1.

Must so husband be made a *stale* to sinne, or an ielly to his owne shame?

The Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 21.

- (5) Waiting freshness, formerly applied in this sense generally.

- (6) Urine. Still in use. "Stale, pyssae, *eecloy*," Palsgrave, 1530, subst. f. 66.

- (7) A stalk. *Warwe*.

- (8) To render stale or flat; to make cheap or common. *Shak*.

- (9) A hurdle. *North*.

- (10) The round of a ladder.

- (11) The confederate of a thief.

Lives like a gentleman by sleight of hand,
Can play the foist, the oip, the *stale*, the stand,
Taylor's Droid of Cormorants, 1630, p. 8.

- (12) To hide away. *Somerzet*.

- (13) A *stale* maid, an old maid.

STALE-BEER. Strong beer. *I. of Wight*.

STALenge. To compound for anything by the year or unnumber. *North*.

STALINGE. Uriue.

Summe of Alexander knyghtes lykked Irene,
summe dranke oyle, and summe ware at so grete
mescheft that thay dranke thaire awene *stalynges*.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 27.

STALK. (1) A company of foresters.

(2) To use a stalking-horse for obtaining wild-fowl and game.

(3) The leg of a bird. "*Oiseau trop haut assis*, whose stalks (or legs) are too long," Cotgrave, in v. *Assis*.

(4) A quill, or reed.

(5) The part of a crossbow from which the arrow is ejected. "*Stalke of a shafte*, *fust*," Palsgrave, 1530, subst. f. 66.

(6) The upright piece of a ladder; the principal upright in any small monumental erection.

(7) The stem of a tree. *West*.

STALKE. To step slowly. (*A.-S.*)

And to the bedde he *sta/ke*th stille,
Where that he wist was the wife,
And in his hande a rasour knife
He bare, with which he hir throte he cut.

Gower, ed. 1554, f. 32.

STALKER. (1) A fowler. Properly, one who used the stalking-horse. *North*.

(2) A kind of fishing net.

STALKING. Wet and miry. *Glouc*.

STALKING-COAT. A sort of coat worn in England in the reign of Henry VIII.

STALKING-HORSE. A horse real or fictitious, by which a fowler screens himself from the sight of the game.

What a slie buzzard it is! A man can scarce get a shoot at him with a *stalking-horse*. He has been scar'd sure.

Clarke's Phrasologiae Fucillit, 1656, p. 126.

There is oo getting at some fowl without a *stalking-horse*, which must be some old jade trained up for that purpose, who will grooly, as you would have him, walk up and down in the water which way you please, dodding and eating the grass that grows therein; behind whose fore-shoulder you are to shelter yourself and gun, bending your body down low by his side, and keeping his body still full between you and the fowl. When you are within shot take your level from before the fore-part of the horse, giving fire as it were between his neck and the water, which is much better shooting than under his belly. Now to supply the defect of a real *stalking-horse*, which will take up a great deal of time to instruct and make fit for this exercise, an artificial one may be made of any piece of old canvas, which is to be shap'd in form of a horse, with the head bending downwards, as if he graz'd. It may be stuffed with any light matter, and should be painted of the colour of a horse, whereof brown is the best; in the middle let it be fast to a staff, with a sharp iron at the end, to stick into the ground as occasion requires, standing fast while you take your level; and farther, as it must be very portable, it should also be moved, so as it may seem to graze as it goes; neither ought its stature be too high or too low, for the one will not hide the body, and the other will be apt to fright the fowl away. But when you have so beat the fowl with the *stalking-horse* that they begin to find your deceit, and will no longer endure it, you may stalk with an ox or cow made of painted canvas, till the *stalking-horse* be forgot, while others again stalk with stags, or red deer, formed out of painted canvas, with the natural horns of stags fixed thereon, and the colour so lively painted that the fowl cannot discern the fallacy.

Dictionary Rusticum, 1726.

STALL. (1) To forestall. *Jonson*.

(2) To tire; to satiate. *North*.

(3) To choke. *Northumb*.

(4) A temporary hut. *Northampton*.

(5) To set fast, as in mud, &c.

(6) A doorless pew in a church.

(7) A covering for a finger, used to protect it when cut or sore. *1st dial*.

(8) A term of contempt.

So shall you meete with that *stall*,
That would be my kingdome elayne and call.

Chester Plays, l. 178.

(9) To stall a debt, i. e. to forbear it for a time. *Leycester Corresp*, p. 45.

(10) Place; seat; room. *Stalle*, to sit in place, to order. (*A.-S.*)

Als he was stoken in that *stall*,
He herd byhiod him, in a wall,
A dor pend fair and wele,
And tharout come a damysel.

Yculne and Gawan, 686.

And thanke ther lord that syteth on hye,
That formeth and stalleth the kyngys see.

MS. Cantab. Fl. li. 38, f. 2.

(11) To make, or ordain. *Stalling to the rogue*, an old method of admitting into the society of canting rogues.

(12) To fatten. "It is tyme to stall your oxyn that you entend to sel after Ester," *Palsgrave*.

STALLAGE. A wooden trough on which casks are placed for working beer. *Sussex*.

STALLANT. A stallion. *Palsgrave*.

STALLING. Making, or ordaining. So explained by Dekker, in his *Lanthorne and Candle-Light*, 1620, sig. C. iii.

STALLING-KEN. A house for receiving stolen goods. Dekker, 1612.

STALLON. A slip from a plant.

STALUME. A stallion. *Palsgrave*.

STALWORTH. Strong; stout; brave.

We had a brodur ther callid Moradas,

Wyth the emperowre he was,

A stalwerth man y-nogh.

MS. Cantab. Fl. li. 36, f. 80.

And this waud noght hussell ne faldande bot stalwerthly lastand.

MS. Coll. Etom. 10, f. 5.

And scho strenyde me so stalle-worthely, that I had no mouthe to speke, ne no hande to styrrer.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 193.

And stalworthely were so he wende,

And lastandely to hys lyes ende.

MS. Harl. 2200, f. 16.

STAM. (1) The stem of a vessel?

So stowtly the forsterne one the stem hyttis,

That stokes of the stee-burde strykkys in peeces.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.

(2) To amaze; to confound. *East*.

STAM-BANG. Plump down. *Cornw.*

STAMBER. To stammer.

Curled locks on Idiots heads,

Yellow as the amber,

Playes on thoughts as girls with beads,

When ther masse they stamber.

Armin's Nest of Ninnies, 1608.

STAMEL. A kind of fine worsted.

Some stamel weaver, or some butcher's son,

That scrub'd slate within a sleeveless gown.

The Return from Parnassus, p. 248.

Shoe makes request for a gawne of the new-fashion stuffe, for a petticoate of the finest stammell, or for a hat of the newest fashion.

The Arraignment of leech, idle, frascord, and Unconstant Women, 1628, p. 12.

But long they had not danc'd, till this yong maid,

In a fresh stammell petticoate array'd,

With vellure sleeves, and bodices with points,

Began to feele a loosenesse in her joynts.

Times Curtaine Drawne, 1621, sig. D. iv.

STAMINE. (1) Linsey-woolsey cloth; a garment made of that material.

Oo kirtel and oo coote for somer, with a blak habite above hem, and everlether tyme ij. *stamyns*.

MS. Bodl. 423, f. 182.

(2)

Standis styffe me the *stampe*, steris one aftyre,

Strekyne over the strene, thare stryfyng begynnes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.

STAMMER. To stumblle, or stagger. *North*.

STAMMERING. Doubtful. Batman, 1582.

STAMMIN. Wonderful; surprising. *East*.

STAMP. (1) A halfpenny.

(2) A tune.

Songes, *stampos*, and eke dsunces,

Dyvers plenty of pleasaunces,

And many unknouth notys newe

Of swich folkys as lovde trewe;

And instrumentys that dyde excelle,

Many moo thane I kane telle. *MS. Fairfax 16.*

While Joslan was in Ermoonie,

She hadde lerned of minstreltrie,

Upon a fithere for to play

Stampos, notes, garbles gay.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 143.

(3) To bruise in a mortar.

Stampe the onyone, and tempre yt with watur, and ylf the syke to drynk, and anon he schal speke.

MS. in Mr. Pettigrew's Pharmacopoeia, xv. Cent.

(4) To thrash out the seeds of flax.

(5) Put to stamp, i. e. to press.

Wrote a greates booke of the saied false and feined miracles and revelacions of the saied Elizabeth in a false hand, rely to bee a copie to the printer when the saied booke should be put to *stampe*.

Hall, Henry VIII. f. 221.

(6) Explained by Hearne, a pond.

Sir James of Beauchamp wounded and may not stand, In a water *stampe* he was drowned stand.

Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 288.

STAMP-CRAB. One who treads heavily.

STAMPERS. Shoes. Dekker.

STAMPINGS. Holes in a horse's shoe.

STAMPS. (1) "Pounders or beating-hammers lift up by a wheel, moved with water, and falling by their own weight to stamp or beat small the slags or cinders of refine metal, are call'd *stamps*," Kennett MS.

(2) Legs. A cant term, occurring in Dekker's *Lanthorne and Candle-Light*, 1620, sig. C. iii.

STAM-WOOD. The roots of trees stubbed or grubbed up. *South*.

STAN. (1) A stone. *Line*.

(2) To reckon; to count. *Newce*.

(3) A stick used by hntchers for keeping the belly and legs of a slaughtered beast stretched out. Holme, 1688.

STANARD. A yard for stones. *Line*.

STANBRODS. Slate pins, generally made of the leg-bones of sheep.

STANCH. A lock in a river or canal, including the masonry and gates, &c. *Line*.

STANCHIL. (1) The stannell-hawk. *North*.

(2) A bar; generally, the iron-bar of a window, or a stanchion, q. v.

Round about the saied tomb-stone, both at the sides and at either end, were set up next *stanch-ils* of wood, joynd so close that one could not put in his hand betwixt one and the other.

Davies' Ancient Rites, ed. 1672, p. 118.

STANCHION. The bar of a window. Also, a prop or support. The term is still in use in the first sense, generally pronounced *stansion*. See Grose and Pegge, p. 152. "Stanchion of a wyndowe, *croysser*," *Palsgrave*. "Stanchion, a proppe, *estacion*," *Ibid*.

STANCHILESS. Insatiable. *Shak*.

STANCROPPEES. The herb *crassula minor*. See MS. Sloane 5, f. 4, xv. Cent.

STAND. (1) To stand in hand, to stand on, to concern or interest. To stand to do it, to be

able to do it. *To stand to a child*, to be sponsor for it. *To stand to*, to maintain an assertion. *To stand upon anything*, to make it a matter of consequence. *To stand for it*, to engage to the correctness of anything. *To stand by any one*, to protect him.

(2) A stall in a stable. *North*.

(3) To put up with. *I'ar. dial*.

(4) The stiekleback. *Suffolk*.

(5) A young unpoll'd tree. *East*.

(6) A beer-barrel set on one end.

(7) A building erected for spectators at a race or other amusement.

(8) A frame for supporting barrels, &c.

(9) To be maintained or upheld.

STANDARD. (1) A frame, or horse. Wooden frames of various kinds are so called.

(2) A large chest, generally used for carrying plate, jewels, and articles of value, but sometimes for linen.

Item, the said Anne shall have two *standard-chests* delivered unto her for the keeping of the said diaper, the one to keep the crane stuff, and th' other to keep the stuff that hath been occupied.

Ordinances and Regulations, p. 215.

(3) A tree growing unsupported. *I'ar. dial*.

(4) One who remains long in a place.

(5) A large wax taper. "A great torch of waxe, which we call a *standard* or a *quarrier*," Florio, p. 161, ed. 1611.

(6) The upright bar of a window.

STANDAXE. An ox-stall. *Arch.* xiii. 383.

STAND-BACK-DAY. A day, among a company of sheep-shearers, in which some or all the company have no employment. *East*.

STANDELWELKS. Satyrion. *Gerard*. *Standergass* is another name, *ib.* p. 169.

STANDERS. (1) "The trees left for encase in the woods." This is the explanation of the word in *Hollyband's Dictionarie*, 1593.

(2) Iron uprights used in building? *Privy Purse Expences* Eliz. York, p. 25.

STANDERT. A standard. *Palsgrave*. *Meyrick* explains it, "a pole, on the top of which was set a mark."

STAND-FURTHER. A quarrel; a diannion. "There's quite a stand-further between them." *Wills*.

STAND-HOLES. "I'll stand holes," I will hold to my bargain; sometimes thus limited, "I'll stand holes till next Wednesday." It seems borrowed from the game kit-kat, or bandy wicket, at which if a player indicate an intention of running indiscreetly in the opinion of another, the latter will fix him to his position by roaring out "stand holes."

STANDING-HOUSE. A domestic establishment. See *Stanihurst*, p. 21.

The beer that is used at noble mens tables in their fixed and *standing houses*, is commonlie of a year old, or peradventure of two years tunning or more, but this is not generall.

Harrison's England, p. 167.

STANDING-PECE. "Standynge pece, *coupee*," *Palsgrave*. "Standynge pece, with a cover,

coupee," *ibid.* "Standynge-pece, *crathra*," *MS. Arundel* 249, f. 89.

STANDING-STOOL. A small wooden machine with wheels, formerly used for children.

Thus far his infancy; his riper age
Requires a more misterious folio page.
Now that time speaks him perfect, and 'tis pite
To dandle him longer in a close committee,
The elf dares peep abroad, the pretty foole
Can wag without a truckling *standing-stool*.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 130.

STANDING-WATCH. Sentinels or scouts in an army stationed at the outer posts.

STANDISH. An instand.

Pausing awhile over my *standish*, I resolv'd in
verse to paynt forth my passion.

Pierce Penitence, 1599.

STAND-STILL. A stoppage. *Var. dial*.

STANDYTH. Remaineth.

Y tryste in God that he schalle me spede,
He *standyth* wyth the ryght.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 36, f. 79.

STANE. A stone. *Stane-still*, still as a stone, quite still. *North*.

When the king had said his will,

All the lordes sat *stane-still*;

Of all the wise men that thar were,

Nane kowth gif him grait awnare.

The Seyn Sages, 3068.

STANFRA. Backwards; unwilling. *Yorksh*.

STANG. (1) An eel-spear. *North*.

(2) To throb with pain. *Line*.

(3) A rood of land. *North*.

(4) The bar of a door. "A bolte, a harre or stang of a dore," *Florio*, p. 89.

(5) A piece of wood on which the carcases of beasts are suspended. *North*.

(6) A wooden bar; the pole on which a tub is suspended. "Time, a stand, open tub, or soe most in use during the time of vintage, and holding about foure or five pailfulls, and commonly borne by a *stang* between two," *Cotgrave*. "This word is still used in some colleges in the University of Cambridge: to *stang* scholars in Christmas being to cause them to ride on a coltstaff or pole for missing of chappel," *Ray*, ed. 1674, p. 44.

And yet hem halches at hole the halves to-geder,

And sythen on a stiff *stange* stoutly hem henge.

Syr Gawayn and the Grene Knigt, 1614

(7) *Riding the stang*. This is a custom well known throughout the North, and intended for the benefit of those husbands who beat their wives. Formerly the offending party was forcibly mounted across a *stang* or pole, on which he was conveyed with a rabble at his heels through the town or village, and compelled to listen to the proclamation of his unmanly conduct, accompanied with the noise of tin cans, horns, &c. But now some one of the assembled multitude, consisting chiefly of boys, is elevated on a pole or ladder, and gives utterance to the following doggrel verses:

Ran, Dan, Dan, the sign of our old Tin Can,

Taylor Wood has been beating his good woman;

He beat her with neither stick, stone, nor stower,
But up'd with his goose and knock'd her ower.
If ever he does the like again,

As we suppose he will,
We'll mount him on a nanny goat,
And ride him down to hell.

So runs a version obtained some years ago at Louth by Mr. Adcock, and probably continues to this day. In the neighbourhood of Lincoln there is a considerable variation. The cry or proclamation is as follows:

Ran, Ten, Tan, the sign of the old Tin Can;
Stephen Smith's been paying his daughter Nan:
He paid her both behind and before,
He paid her 'cause she wouldn't be his whore.
He lick'd her neither with steke nor stower,
But up wi' his fist end knock'd her ower.
Now if Steenie Smith don't mend his manners,
The skin of his . . . shall go the tanner's:
And if the tanner don't tan it well:
Skin, tenner, and . . . shall go to hell.

(8) The shaft of a cart. *Westm.*

STANGELY. A tailor. *North.*

STANIEL. A base kind of hawk. "*Aluctus*,
Anglice a staniel," Nominale MS.

STANK. (1) Stop! addressed to horses.

(2) A tank, or receptacle for water. Brockett explains it, a wet ditch. "*Stagnum*, a pounce, a stanke, a dam," MS. Harl. 2270, f. 181.

Also in that contrie ther ben bestes, taughte of men to gon into watres, into ryvers, and into depe stanke, for to taku fysche.

Maunderville's Travels, 1839, p. 209.

She doith greet harm nameliche yn pondez and in stanghys, for a couple of otrys withoute more shal wel destruye of fysh a greet ponde or a greet stangke, and therefore meth huntein hem.

MS. Bodl. 546.

The fishes in stankez and wayters there,
With nettes and ingynes thay tooken alwhare.

MS. Lanod. 203, f. 2.

(3) A dam. Also, to dam up.

And thane Alexander and hys ote went alle aboute that ryvere, and come tille this forsaide stanke, and laged thame aboute it.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 2B.

And stuck up the salt conductis of mine eyes
To watch thy shame, and weep mine obsequies.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 154.

(4) To tread on. *Cornue.*

(5) A disagreeable situation. *Cornue.*

(6) A pole, or slang, q. v.

(7) To sigh; to moan; to groan. *Cumb.*

(8) Weak; worn out. *Spenser.*

STANMARCHE. The herb alisaunder. *Pr.*
Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 163.

STANNAGE. A stall.

In this proces of tyme, while Simon dwelte with his said master, they kepte a stannage at our Ladie fair.

MS. Ashmole 208.

STANS.

The emperour seyde, that is e herd chana,
Bot what letys man to do pecans?
Slouth it is withouten stans,
That drawys man fro hys penans.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 80.

STANSTICKLE. The prickback. *East.*

STAP. (1) Stay; visit. *Devon.*

(2) The stave of a tub. *North.*

STAPEL. (1) A post of the bed.

Under ech stape of his bed,
That he late, four that hid.

The Serym Sages, 201.

(2) A small shaft of a coal-pit.

STAPLE. *Merchants of the staple*, a title given to an ancient company of merchants who exported the staple wares of the country.

They did prest of the marchauntes of the staple xvij. m. l. late before, which was a great displeasure to the kyng, and a more corasie to the queen.

Hall, Henry VI. l. 94.

STAPLER. Anything which tends to destroy the hopes or expectations of another. *Norw.*

STAP-SHARD. A stop-gap. *Somerset.*

STAR. (1) To crack glass so that it appears something like a star with many radii.

(2) A white spot on a horse's forehead.

STAR-BASON. An impudent-looking fellow.

STARCHING-BRUSH. A long square brush used by weavers for starching yarn. *Holme's Academy of Armory*, 1688.

STARE. (1) A starling. "Staare a byrde, *es-tourneaux*," *Palgrave*. "Sturnus, a stare," MS. Arund. 249, f. 90.

Where every day the queens bird-keeper had the care of teaching me to whistle, as they doe here your starres or blackbirds.

A Comical History of the World in the Moon, 1659.

Thustare wyl chattr and speke of long usage,

Though in his speche ther be nogreet resoun.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 150.

(2) Sedge, grass of the fens. "Bent or *starr*," on the N. W. coast of England, and especially in Lancashire, is a coarse reedy shrub—like ours perhaps—of some importance formerly, if not now, on the sandy blowing lands of those counties. Its fibrous roots give some cohesion to the siliceous soil. By the 15 and 16 G. II. c. 33, "plucking up and carrying away *starr* or bent, or having it in possession, within five miles of the sand hilla, was punishable by fine, imprisonment, and whipping," *Moor's Suffolk Words*.

(3) Stiff; weary. *North.*

(4) To shine, or glitter. *Pr. Parv.*

(5) To swagger, or bully. A cant term.

STAREE. "To staree; can your horse staree? i. e. can your horse travel in stiff clay roads, where he must go up and down as it were over steps and stairs, which horses bred in many parts of Somersetshire can very readily do," MS. Devonshire Gloss.

STARF. (1) Died. (*A.-S.*) Hence may be derived the phrase *starfed with cold*, dead or nearly dead with cold.

Merlin fram him went away,

The king starf that ich day.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 103.

And he tolde oute his felonye,

And starfe forth with his tale amone.

Gosse, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 67.

(2) "*Starf take you*, a common phrase of imprecation in Kent, which signifies as much as a plague take you, Sax. *stearfa*, *laer*, *pestis*," Kennett, MS. Lanod. 1033, f. 389.

STARGAND. Star'ing. *Gowayne.*

STARINGS. "*Aggriceiaménti*, astonishments, starings of oneshares," Florio, p. 15, ed. 1611.

STARK. (1) Stiff. Still in use.

Ney, gude Joseph, com oere and behold,
This bludy iames body is starke and cold.

MS. Bodl. v. Mus. 160.

(2) Stout; strong. (*A.-S.*)

And thogh Ascarp be thefe starke,
ÿt many hondys make lyght waske.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 118.

No sunsell myght them to reforme yoo call,
In ther openyon they were so stordly and starke.

Bala's Kyng Johan, p. 50.

He had a pike-staff to his hand,

That was both starke and strang. Robin Hood, l. 98.

He was byshope and patriarke

Of Constatyencoble starke. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 45.

(3) A species of turnip. *North.*

(4) Hard; difficult. *Linc.*

(5) To walk slowly. *Dorset.*

(6) Very; exceedingly. *Far. dial.*

(7) Covetous; greedy; dear. *Yorksh.*

STARKEN. To tighten. *North.*

STARKENES. Firmness; strength.

And bring them to the gates

Of hell and utter derkenes.

And all by stubborne starkenes.

Doctour Double Ale, n. d.

STARK-GIDDY. Very angry; mad. *Lanc.*

STARKING. Quick. *North.*

STARKISH. Rather stiff, applied to land, the soil of which is principally clay. *Linc.*

STARK-STARING. Excessively. *Far. dial.*

STARKY. Stiff; dry. *West.*

STARLING. A martin. *Lanc.*

STARLINGES. Pence of sterling money.

STARN. (1) A star. *North.*

(2) A hit; a portion. *Linc.*

STAR-NAKED. Stark-naked. *Suffolk.*

STARNELL. A starling. *North.*

STAROP. A stirrup.

Syr Befyne ynto the sadulle startryth,

He towchyd nodur starop nor gyrtre.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 101.

STARRISH. Strong, as medicine. *North.*

STARRY-GAZY-PIE. A pie made of pilchards and leeks, the heads of the pilchards appearing through the crust as if they were studying the stars. *Cornw.*

STAR-SLYME. "*Sterre slyme, tymas*," Palsgrave. Carr has *star-slubber*, star-slough, a gelatinous substance, often seen in fields after rain.

START. (1) To begin anything. *Far. dial.*

(2) The same as *Stert*, q. v.

(3) Started; moved. *Gauwayne.*

START-CHAINS. Chains consisting of four or five large links attached to harrows to which the whipple-trees are hooked. *East.*

STARTHE. A handle. See *Stert*.

Brynnis it to powdure one Irene or in a pott starthe,
and do a litle of that powdr to thynne eghne.

MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 284.

STARTING-HOLE. "*Stertyng hole, ung lapy-net, lieu de refuge*," Palsgrave. "*A starting-hole, subterfugium*," Coles.

STARTINGS. Openings in a coal-mine.

STARTLE. To sparkle; to shine.

STARTLER. A great drinker. *West.* "One who does not easily start from his seat and leave his pot-companions in the lurch, but maintains his part like an old soldier, unless the white sergeant makes her appearance," MS. Devonsh. Gloss.

STARTLY. Liable to startle. *Far. dial.*

START-UP. An upstart. *Shak.*

STARTUPS. A kind of rough country boots with high tops. See *Nares*.

He borrowed on the working daies

His holy russets oft,

And of the bacon's fat, to make

His startups blacke and soft.

Percy's Reliques, p. 150.

A payne of startuppies had he in his feete,

That laced were up to the small of the legges;

Homely they were, and easier then moete,

And to their soles full many a wooden pegge.

Thynne's Debate, p. 33.

When hee in pleasant wise

The counterfet exprest

Of clownes with cote of russet hew

And startups with the reste. MS. Harl. 3885, f. 19.

STARVED. Excessively cold. *Far. dial.*

STARY. To stir. *Pegge.*

STAT. Stopped. *Decon.*

STATE. (1) A canopy. Properly an elevated chair or throne with a canopy over it.

From thence to the penthouse, where he breakfasted under a state, and from thence took horse about ten of the clock. Cartwright's Diary, p. 75.

(2) Worry; fright; fear. *Far. dial.*

(3) A personage of high rank.

STATED. Suited. *Suffolk.*

STATERY. Merchandise.

STATESMAN. One who occupies his own estate; a small landholder. *North.*

STATH. A step of a ladder. *Kent.*

STATHE. A landing-place for merchandise; a wharf. The term occurs in an old document printed in the Archaeologia, xxv. 418.

Persons desirous of contracting with the Hull corporation for the construction of a timber landing-stair at the Ferry-boat Dock at Hull, and other works connected therewith, and for removing the old Breakwater Jetty there, must send their tenders, marked Tender for Landing-stair, to the town clerk, Town-hall, Hull, on or before noon on the 5th day of July next. Newspaper Advertisement, 1846.

STATHEL. (1) To establish. (*A.-S.*)

For thelheld in the ivels unthright,

Thal thought redes whilk stathel thal neight.

MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii. f. 13.

(2) The same as *Staddle* (2).

STATION. (1) The act or form of standing. Also, the state of rest. *Shak.*

(2) A place of rest for pilgrims on their way to a holy seat, as the Holy Land, &c.

STATION-STAFF. A straight pole divided into feet and inches, used in measuring land.

STATIST. A statesman. Jonson, ii. 262.

STATUA. A statue. (*Lat.*) The term *statue* was sometimes applied to a picture.

STATUMINATE. To support. (*Lat.*)

STATURE. A statue. This use of the word is not uncommon in early writers.

STATUTE-CAPS. Woollen caps, enjoined to be worn by a statute dated in 1571, in behalf of the trade of cappers. See Malone's *Shakespeare*, iv. 419.

STATUTE-MERCHANT. Defined in the old law dictionaries, "a bond acknowledged before one of the clerks of the statutes-merchant, and mayor of the staple, or chief warden of the city of London, or two merchants of the said city for that purpose assigned, or before the chief warden or mayor of other cities or good towns, or other sufficient men for that purpose appointed."

STATUTES. Assemblages of farming servants, held possibly by statute, in the early part of May, at various places in the country, where masters and mistresses attend to hire servants for the ensuing year, commencing at Old May-day. At these statutes the groom will be distinguished by a straw or two in his hat; the earter or waggoner by a piece of whipcord; the shepherd by a lock of wool, &c.

STAUD. Surfeited, tired; from *Stall*, q. v.

STAUGING. A custom prevalent in Cumberland on Christmas eve. The maid-servants of the substantial families, if found out of doors, are seized by the young men, placed in chairs, and borne to the nearest beer-shop, where they are detained until they buy their liberty by small sums, which are usually expended by their captors in liquor.

STAULE. A decoy; a stale, q. v.

STAULKIE. Long.

Wherefore Bacchus is pictured riding in a chariot of vine branches, Silenus ridgelo beside him on an ass, and the Bacchæ or Satyres shaking together their *staulkie* javelins and paulmiers. By reason of their leaping they are called Scitri, and the anticks or satyricall dauncing Siclonis, and they also sometimes Siclonis; sometimes Ægippane.

Topwell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 13.

STAUNCHE. To stop; to satisfy.

STAUNCHES. Damps or offensive vapours arising in underground works, mines, &c.

STAUNCH-GREINE. "Staunche greyne for wrytares, *planula*," Prompt. Parv. MS. Harl. 221. f. 163.

STAUNCH-HAWK. According to Blome, "one well entred for the game." Gent. Rec. ii. 63.

STAUNDE.

Be the quarters of this yere, and hym quarte *staunde*,
Ha wyllya wyghtlye to a quhylla one his wayes hyn.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 50.

STAUP. To walk badly. *North*.

STAUPINGS. The holes made by the feet of horses and cattle in miry highways, and other places. *North*.

STAUPS. Cask-staves. *Northumb.*

STAUTER. To totter, or stagger. *Linc.*

STAUE. (1) A staff, or pole. (*A.-S.*)

Summe with arowes, summa with *staues* of cnygnes. The fyre also byganne for to sett in howses within the citee, and rayse a grete lowe.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 11.

(2) In hear-baiting, to interpose with a staff to stop the hear. *Nare*.

(3) The step of a ladder. *East.*

(4) To cut a hedge. *Yorksh.*

(5) A narrow bridge over a brook.

(6) To stow, knock, or force down.

STAYER. (1) A hedge-stake. *Yorksh.*

(2) To totter; to tumble. *North.*

STAYERWORT. The herb staggerwort.

STAVES-AKER. A species of larkspur.

Red leather and surfeit water.

Scarlat colour or *staves-aker*.

Songs of the London Prentices, p. 153.

The small roots of ellebor which are like to onions, have power in them to purge the belly of dogs; other give them goats-milk, or salt beaten small, or sea-crabs beaten small and put into water, or *staves-acre*, and immediately after his purgation, sweet milke.

Topwell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 181.

STAVIAN. Lounging. *Cumb.*

STAW. (1) To stay; to hinder. *North.*

(2) To be resolute, as a horse. *Lanc.*

STAWED. Set; placed. *North.*

STAW-FED. Over-fed. See *Stall*.

STAY. (1) A ladder. *Linc.*

(2) To support. *Lilly.*

(3) The stanchion of a window.

(4)

To my dear daughter Philippa, queen of Portugal, my second best *stay* of gold, and a gold cup and cover. *Test. Vetust.* p. 142.

(5) Ascended. (*A.-S.*)

How he uproos and sithen up *stay*,

Moony a mon hit herde and say.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 2.

STAY-BAR. The horizontal bar of a window.

See Willis's *Arch. Nomen*. p. 58.

STAYERS. Stairs. A very common old form of the word, most audaciously retained by Mr. Knight in the *Merch. Ven.* iii. 2, in a different sense. See Dyce's *Remarks*, p. 56. Jennings gives *stayers* as the Somersetshire pronunciation of stairs, Gloss. p. 72. Chaucer has *steyers*.

STAYKALDHOLLIS. Holes in a wall used by workmen to erect their scaffolding.

STEAD. (1) A place; a spot; a farmhouse and offices. From the *A.-S.* *stede*.

(2) To aid; to assist; to support. *Shak.*

(3) To supply a place. *East.* "Stand up your appointment," Shakespeare.

STEADY. (1) A stithy. *Northamp.*

(2) Sober; attentive to work. *I. ar. dial.*

STEAKS. "Is that your lackey yonder in the *steaks* of velvet," Middleton, i. 336.

STEALE. (1) The handle of several agricultural implements, &c. *South.* "Steale or handell of a staffe, *manche*, *hantel*," Palsgrave. "Steale of a shafte, *fast*," *ibid.*

(2) The stalk of an apple. *Linc.* "The *staulke* or steale of fruits," Cotgrave.

STEALY-CLOTHES. A boys' game, thus described by Brockett.

The little party divide themselves into two bands, drawing a line as the boundary of their respective territories; and at equal distances from this line, deposit the hats, coats, or handkerchiefs of each in a heap. The game commences with a *de-*

hence, and then they make mutual incursions, each trying to seize and carry away some article from the other's store; but if they are unfortunately caught in the attempt, they must not only restore the plunder, but remain prisoners until one of their own party can make his way to them, and touch them. When all the things of the one party are transferred to the other's head quarters, the game is won. A well-contested match will sometimes last nearly a whole day.

STEAM. (1) To rise, or ascend.

The walls stand to this day, a few streets and houses in the towne, no small parcels thereof is turned to orchards and gardens. The greater part of the towne is steeper and steaming upward.

Stanburst's Description of Ireland, p. 26.

(2) To send forth dust. *South.*

STEAN. (1) A stann vessel. "A great pot or stean," Hollyband's Dictionary, 1593. Spenser uses it in this sense. Palmer defines it, "a large upright jar of baked clay." *Steans* is still the pronunciation of *stone* in the North, and so it was in Elizabeth's time. See Lambard's *Perambulation*, 1596, p. 205. In some places a caak or vat is so called.

(2) To mend a road with stones; to line a well, &c. with stone or brick. *South.*

(3) A large box of stones used for pressing cheese in making it. *Dorset.*

STEANING. Any kind of path or road paved with small round stones. *West.*

STEATHING. A lath and plaster partition.

STEAVER. A collier who superintends the coal-pit; a banksman. *North.*

STEAWK. A handle. *Lanc.*

STEAWP. All; every part. *Lanc.*

STEAWT. Proud. *Lanc.*

STEAJ. Ascended. (*A.-S.*) The following is written in the early Kentish dialect:

Cwða. Ich lea we God, vader almiht, mekere of hevens and of erthe, and in Jesu Crist his sone on leupoure Lord, thet i-kend is of the heil gost, y-bors of Marie mayde, y-pyned onder Pouns Pilate, y-nayled a rode, dyad, and be-bered, yede down to helie, thane thridde day aros vram the dyade, steaj to hevenes, sit e the riht half of God the vader elmiht, thannes to comene he is, to dema the quike end the dyade. Ich y-lave loe tha holy gost, holy cherche generalliche, mennessa of halgen, leasnessa of sennes, of vlesse arisloge, and lyf avrelestinda. Zuo by hit. *Reliq. Antiq. i. 42.*

STECHE. A stitch in the side.

A drynke for the *stech*, and narrowness of heart and other evils. Take hartes-tonge, violet, lecorice, endyve, pelliture, fenelle, of everliche ilke miche, and of louse, a quartone of fyge, and sethe thye togidyr in a galeon of water into a potelle. Efter powre ow the licour, and do it in e ponne, end take thre rawe egges-schelles, and do thereto; end then sethe it on the fyre, and styra it fast; efter wrynge it thurgh a clothe, and then put it in e elene vesicle coverd alle nytt, and then gyff hym to dryoke that is seke tyll he be hole.

MS. Sloane 7, f. 80.

STECK. A stopping place. To take the steck, i. e. to become restive. *North.*

STEDDE. Furnished; provided?

I will noghte stire with my stale halfe a stede lengha, Bot they be stode with more stuffe than one jone stale horys. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.*

11.

STEDDLE. To support, or make steady. If a table having uneven legs does not stand steadily, it is said to be *steddled* by putting something under the deficient leg. It is also used in the participle *steddled*, when a table has been marked or stained. *Line.*

STEDE. (1) A place; a station. (*A.-S.*)

But she it yaff to the Scottishe knight,
For he was of an uokouth stede.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 98.

And God myght not in no manere,
Allyht bote in feyre stede and cleve.

Religious Poems, ev. Cent.

Hys grete stedes schewyd me khone,
And sethyn he made me spere to gone
Into the sted where he me fette,
Io that same sted ther he me sete.

MS. Ashmole 61, ev. Cent.

Joly Robyn, he seid, wel mot thou be,
Be God so shuld thou to me
On other stede than here.

MS. Cantab. FF. v. 45, f. 82.

(2) In *hys stede*, in his place, instead of him.

Now ys he gone, my lady free,
In hys stede ye schalle take me;

Am y mnt e koyght!

And we schelle do so prevely,

That whethyr he leve or dye,

Ther schalle wete no wyght.

MS. Cantab. FF. li. 30, f. 72.

(3) Set; appointed.

That daye the tournament soide be stede,
They horsede hym on ane olde crokede stede,
And gitt for-thoghte thame alle.

Leumbras, 613.

STEDFAST. The herb palma Christi.

STEDFUL. Steadfast. *Weber.*

STEE. A ladder; a stile. *North.*

STEE-HOPPING. Gossiping; romping. *West.*

STEEL. (1) To iron clothes. *Devon.*

(2) *Trewe as steele*, faithful as steel, a common phrase in early romances, and found even in Shakespeare, *Mids. Night's Dream*, ii. 2.

He was the kynge of Arragon,

A oobull man end of grete reown,

Syr Arduus was hys name;

He had e quane thet hyght Margeret,

Trewe as steele y yow be-hett,

That falsely was broght in blame.

MS. Cantab. FF. li. 38, f. 71.

(3) A stile. *North.*

(4) Courage. Kenneil, *MS. Lansd. 1033.*

STEELY. Hard; firm. Tusser, p. 34.

STEEM. (1) Esteem; value.

Over gastes it has the steem,

Over alle that is or was.

R. de Brunne, ap. Warton, i. 60.

(2) To bespeak a thing. *North.*

(3) A flame of fire. *Pr. Pars.*

STEEMING. A turn. *Devon.*

STEEN. Spite; envy. *Norf.*

STEEP. (1) Rennet. *Lanc.*

(2) To tilt a barrel. *Devon.*

(3) To dress or trim a hedge. *West.*

(4) To finish anything off. *Oxon.*

STEEPERS. In trimming hedges, the central branches, cut half through and laid lengthwise, are so called. *West.*

STEEPING-RAIN. A soaking rain. *North.*

51

STEEPLE-HATS. Long hats, described by Stubbes as "peaking up like the spere or shaft of a steeple, standing a quarter of a yarde above the croume of their heades, some more, some lesse, as please the phantasies of their inconstant mindes, 2d ed. 1585, f. 21. *Steepled hattes* are mentioned in Wright's *Passions of the Minde*, 1621, p. 330.

STEEPLE-HOUSE. A church.

STEER. (1) Very steep. *West.*

(2) An ox in its third year. *North.*

Juvenus is a yonge ox whao he is no longer a calf, and ha is then calld a *steere* whan he begyneth to be helpfull unto the profit of man in etioage the erth. *Dialogue of Creatures Moralysed*, p. 228.

(3) To frighten. *Lanc.*

(4) To stun with noise. *North.*

(5) To stir; to move. *Palsgrave.*

STEERISH. Young, as an ox. *Glouc.*

STEERT. Acute; painful. *Somerset.* A sharp point is called a *steert*.

STEEVE. To dry; to stiffen. *West.*

STEEVING. A term used by merchants, when they stow cotton or wool by forcing it in with screws. *Dict. Rust.*

STEG. The same as *Stag*, q. v.

STEGH. Ascended. (*A.-S.*)

And ros to lyra the thryde day,
And stegh to bevene the xl. day.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 132.

Reke *stegh* in the ire of hyn, and fire brynt of his face; coles ar kyndled of hym.

MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 25.

STEG-MONTH. The month of a woman's confinement. *Step-widow*, a man whose wife is confined. *North.*

STEIER. A star. A corrupt form. The copy in *MS. Bodl.* 175 reads *starre*.

A *steler* of Jacobs sprynge shall,
A man of Isarell,
That shall overcoma and have in bande
All kynge and dukes of stranga lande.

Cherter Plays, l. 89.

STEIL. To walk very slowly. *Linc.*

STEIP. "*Steip* of *herbas*, eighteen helms, *Witta*," Holloway's Dictionary, p. 163.

STEIT. As well as. *Northumb.*

STEK. Stuck.

And al graythed in grene this gone and his wedes,
A strayt cota ful streyt, that *stek* on his sides.

Syr Gawayn and the Grene Knyzt, 159.

STEKE. (1) To fasten with a stick. The following proverb is still in vogue; and Ray says *steak* is to shut a door in the North.

When the hors is stole, *steke* the stable dore.

MS. Douce 82.

(2) "*Steke* of fleshe, *charbonne*," *Palsgrave.*

STEKIE. To stick fast. (*A.-S.*)

STEL. Stole; crept softly.

And ho stepped stilly, and *stel* to his bedde,
Kest up the cortyn, and creped withinne.

Syr Gawayn and the Grene Knyzt, 1191.

STELCH. (1) Stealth. *Salop.*

(2) A stilt; a pole; a post. *West.*

STELCH-STAFF. A rod of wood which keeps asunder the traces of waggon harness. *West.*

STELE. (1) The stem of an arrow. *Palsgrave,*

verl. in v. *Fether.* Also, the stem or stalk of anything. "*Candelabri scapus*, the shanke or stiele of the candlesticks," *Nomenclator*, Lond. 1585, p. 245.

(2) A handle. Still in use.

And lerned men a ladel bugge
With a long *stiele*,
And caute for to kepe a croke
To save the fatte about.

Piers Ploughman, p. 412.

(3) A horse-block; a stepping-stone.

STELENDELICH. By stealth.

Many of his men and bestes,
Again kyng Alisaundar heles
Stelendeich dronken of this lake.

Kyng Alisaundar, 5040.

STEL-GERE. Steel clothing, i. e. armour.

Stiftest under *stel-gere* on stedes to ryde,

Tha wyltest and the worthiest of the worldis kyn.

Syr Gawayn and the Grene Knyzt, 260.

STELL. (1) To stall, or fix permanently.

(2) A large open drain. *Cumb.*

(3) A fold for cattle. *North.*

STELLEERE. The steelyards. "A Romane beame or *stelleere*, a beame of yron or wood, full of nickes or notches, along which a certayne peize of lead playing, and at length actling towards the one end, shewes the just weight of a commoditie hanging by a hooke at the other end," *Cotgrave.*

STELLIFIED. "Made him stellified," i. e. named a constellation after him. (*Lat.*)

And thouz Romayns made him *stellified*,
His gretheed, for alle that, dide avale.

Loquax, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 15.

STELLING. A shed for cattle. *North.*

STELLIONATE. Fraudulent dealing. (*Lat.*)

STEM. (1) The handle of a tool. *Devon.*

(2) A period of time. *Witta.* In Cornwall, a day's work is called a *stem*.

(3) To soak a leaky vessel. *Linc.*

STEME.

Thou shalt have garments wrought of Median silke,
Enchast with pretious jewells fecht from far,
By Italian marchants that with Russian *stemes*
Plous up huge forrowes in the Terren M dore.

The Taming of a Shrew, p. 22.

STEMMIN. (1) A day's work. *Cornw.*

(2) The slay of a weaver's loom.

STEMPLES. The cross pieces which are put into a frame of woodwork to cure and strengthen a shaft. See Ray's English Words, 1674, p. 118. Carr has *stempler*, timber to support the roof of a mine. "At the silver mines in Cardiganshire, they sink a perpendicular square hole or shaft, the sides whereof they strengthen round from top to bottom with trawers pieces of wood calld *stemples*, upon which, catching hold with their bands and feet, they descend without using any rope," Kennett, *MS. Lansd.* 1033, f. 390.

STEMPNE. Voice; command. (*A.-S.*)

Ha that behynds sat to sterc,
May not the fore *stempne* here.

Gower, MS. Soc. A. Sig. 134, f. 91.

STENCILS. The posts of a door. *North.*

STEND. (1) A stretcher. *Lanc.*

(2) To extend; to rear, as a horse. *North.*

STENKRITH. The rush of water in a narrow channel. *Northumb.*

STENT. (1) A right of pasturage. *North.*

(2) An allotted portion. *Var. dial.* "Stent, portion, part," Palsgrave, 1530. "Stente or certeyne of valve ordrede and other lyke, *faralia*," MS. Harl. 221, f. 164.

STENTE. To cease; to desist. (*A.-S.*)

STENTINGS. Openings in a wall in a coal-mine. *North.*

STEO. To rise; to ascend. (*A.-S.*)

Wellawel! deth the schal adun throwe,
Ther thu wecest heigest to steo.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix. f. 243.

STEP. (1) A walking distance. *Var. dial.*

(2) "Step, where a mast stant yn a schyppe, *parastica*," Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 164.

STEPE. Deep; sunk.

Lyfte up hyshed fra the grounde,
With stepe cyen and roche browe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 90.

STEP-MOTHER. (1) A horny filament shooting up by the side of the nail. *Step-mother's blessing*, a hang nail.

(2) The flower of the violet. *North.*

STEP-OVER-TRASH. To go beyond the bounds of propriety. *Somerset.*

STEPPING. Walking. *North.*

STEPPING-STONE. A horse-block. *West.*

STEPPLES. Short neat steps; a flight of neat steps from the parlour, &c. *North.*

STERCIL. Hard; rough; tough. (*A.-S.*)

Nis non so strong, ne sterch, ne kene,
That mal ago deatnes wither blench.

MS. Cotton. Calig. A. ix. f. 243.

STERCORY. Dung. (*Lat.*)

STERE. (1) A rudder. *Palsgrave.*

For whanne y may my lady here,
My wit with that hath lonke his stee.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 42.

(2) To guide; to direct; to rule.

Lavred me steres, nocht went sal me,
In stede of fode thare me loked he.

MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 14.

(3) To stir. *Chaucer.*

In him thogh the mete it sinketh,
And sterith theyrnyne out to gete.

MS. Lanol. 793, f. 127.

(4) Strong; stout.

Then came the dewke Reynere,
An hardy knyght and a stee.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 151.

STERESMAN. A pilot. (*A.-S.*)

STERE-TRE. A rudder. (*A.-S.*)

Wife, tent the stee-tre, and I shalle assay
The depnes of the see that we bere, if I may.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 31.

STERIN. Stern; cruel; fierce. (*A.-S.*)

He herd thair strakes, that war ful sterin,
And yere he waytes in lika heryn,
And ai was made ful fast to held.

Yvain and Gawin, 3219.

He was steryas and stowie,
With many knyghtes hym ewowe.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 150.

STERK. Strong, or stark.

My blod to have to this weik,
That schuld be so strong [and] sterk.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 47.

STERN. (1) A helm, or rudder. (*A.-S.*)

(2) The tail of an animal. *Var. dial.*

STERNAGE. The guidance. *Shak.*

STERNE. A star. *Nominale MS.*

In the morning to rise, the tyme at the day sterne,

The emperour and hise to seke thei suld alle yerne.

Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 161.

Lighte daye I wilbe called aye,
And the sternes nighte, as I sale.

Chester Plays, i. 20.

STERRACLES. Performances; strange things, sights, or doings; pranks. "I take onne, as one dothe that playeth his sterakels, *je tempreste*," Palsgrave, verh. f. 384.

Whan thou art sett upon the pyrnacle,
Thou xalt ther playn a qweynt steracle,
Or ellys shewe a grett meracle,
Thysacif from hurte thou save.

Conventry Mysteries, p. 908.

They hem rejoice to see and to be sayne,

And to seke soundry pilgrimages,

At grete gaderynges to walken upon the playne,

And at steracles to sitte on high stages,

If they be faire in shewe ther visages.

Appendix to Winter Mapes, p. 207.

The dead sayntes shall shewe both visyons and myracles;

With ymages and relyckes he shell wurke steracles.

Dale's Kyngs Johan, p. 30.

What, Pamphagus, I praye the for Goddes sake
why whippest thou it about, or playest thou thy
steracles in this fashion.

Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

STERE. A star. (*A.-S.*)

Undirstondith, sir, truly,

That no sterre filleth fro the sky,

But I shal telle what it may be,

That the folke so falling se.

MS. Lanol. 793, f. 87.

STERT. (1) The point of anything. *West.*

(2) A leap. *Prompt. Parv.*

(3) The tail, or handle. "Stert of a plow, *gueue de lacharene*," Palsgrave.

(4) The stalk of fruit. "Stert of frute, *gueue de fruit*," Palsgrave. "Pertica, Anglice a yerde to mete londe or a perche, a stert of an apple, *vel instrumentum quo pisces capiuntur*," Medulla MS. xv. Cent.

(5) A moment, or very short time. *At a stert*, immediately, Chaucer, Cant. T. 1707.

(6) To meet with very suddenly.

STERTE. (1) To leap. (*A.-S.*)

But I, that privily hafe aspled thi gatas, whenne
thou wenes moste securely for to sterte abowte, I
salle sterte apon the, and take the.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 7.

(2) Hasty; in a hurry.

STERTLING-ROIL. A wanton slattern.

STERVE. To die; to perish. (*A.-S.*)

And unrightwise samon forworth thai sal,
And relukes of wick al sterve with al.

MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 25.

For when he sterves take sal he nocht alle,

Ne with him his bile light doune sale.

MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 35.

STERYNMESTE. Most severe. (*A.-S.*)

He was the *sternynast* in stoure that ever stele werryde,
Fore he has stonayede oure stele and stroyede for ever.

Morte d'Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 53.

STETCH. As much land as lies between ooe
furrow and another. *Stetched up*, laid into
ridges by the plough. *East.*

STETCHELLED. Filled very full. *North.*

STETCHIL. A troblesome child. *Line.*

STEVEL. To stagger; to stumble. *North.*

STEVEN. (1) Voice; soood; noise. (*A.-S.*)

Fader owre, that art in hevne,
Halowed be thy neme with meke *steven*.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 132.

O of a kyng and of a queene,
What bale and hys was them betwene,
Y schalle yow telle fulle evyn:

A gode ensaumple ye may lere.

Yf ye wylle thys story here

And herkyn to my *stevne*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 71.

When Little John heard his master speake,

Well knewe he it was his *stevyn*:

Now shall I be loosed, quoth Little John,

With Christ his might in hevyn.

Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne.

- (2) A time of performing any actioe previously
fixed upoo. *At sunset steven*, a phrase signifi-
ying a time not previously appointed. *They*
setten steven, they appointed a time. See
Morte d'Arthur, i. 266. "To set the steven,
is to agree upon the time and place of meeting
previous to some expedition," West. and
Cumh. Dial. p. 390.

For a Cristmas geytenyng, as cleriks rede,
At on-set *stevyn*, is quyt in dede.

Archaeologia, xlix. 342.

Hyt ys sothe seyde, be God of heven,

Mony metyn at on-set *stevyn*:

And so befelle hyt there.

Eglamour, 1263.

First let us some masterye meke

Among the woods so even,

Wee may chance to meet with Robin Hood

Here ett some unett *stevyn*.

Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne.

- (3) To bespeak. *Yorksh.*

STEVENED. Particoloured.

STEW. (1) A pool to preserve fish for the table
to be drawn and filled again at pleasure. Ray
inserts this among his South and East Coun-
try Worde, ed. 1674, p. 76.

Evene anon after the owls flight,

Whan that true men shulde goo to rest,

To bribe and here away the best,

That sojourne end kept been in *stewes*.

Piece of Fulham, p. 119.

- (2) Fright; great suspense. *Var. dial.*

(3) A cloud of dust, or vapour.

(4) A hatter's drying room. The term was for-
merly applied to a small closet.

(5) A hrothel. Still in use. "The stewes, or
place without the wals of the citie where
hawderie was kept," Baret, 1580. "Stewes,
a place for common women, *bordeau*," Palsgrave.

Venus denotes in houses, all places belonging to
women, as garnished beds, *stewes*, also places where
gloves, rings, Jewels, perfumes, the place or seat of
the woman or mistress of the house, also a musick
room, dancing room, bed cloaths, and where silk
and other rich commodities are kept.

Bishop's Marrow of Astrology, p. 37.

(6) A stove. *Stew pot covered*, a covered pan
used for heating rooms with charcoal.

STEWARPLY. Careful; managing. *Devon.*

STEWED-BROTH. Strong hroth hollid up
with raisins, curraots, prunes, mace, &c.

STEWES. A strumpet. *Whetstone.*

STEY. A ladder; universal in Lancashire and
Yorkshire, hot not geeral to the adjoining
counties. A carpenter in Todmorden said to
his apprentice, "Thee a rest! theer't sa blind
thagh cant see a hoile in a *stey*." See *Stee*.

STEYE. To ascend. (*A.-S.*)

Befyse lepe up, full lyght he was,
And up he *steyed*, y undurstonde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 109.

With laddren *steye* that couthe best,

The cite to assail have thei no rest.

Gy of Warwike, p. 85.

STEYNOUR.

And in proporcion rejoyethe the *steymour*.

MS. Ashmole 59, f. 19.

ST. HUGH'S-BONES. Shoemakers' tools.

STIBBORNE. Stubborn. *Chaucer.*

And he that holdithe a quarrel agayn right,

Holding his purpos *stiburn* agayn reason.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 168.

STIBILLE. A carpenter's tool. "*Bipennus*,
bidens, a stybille," Nominale MS.

STICH. (1) A sheaf of corn. *Devon.*

(2) A small inclosure. *Cornw.*

(3) *Stiche* in Chester Plays, i. 47, is probahly an
error for *sliche*, slimy mud.

STICHALL. This term, which in some places
has *Bub* prefixed to it, appears to be a word
of reproach, used to children principally by
their parents, who they are doing something
wroog, and are in the way, or when they are
heedless and inattentive to something that
has been told them, e. g. "Get out of the
way, you *bub-stichal*," and, "what a young
stichall he most be to bring such a message!"

MS. Gloss. of Line. by the Rev. J. Adcock.

The term occurs in the old play of Lady
Alimony, quoted by Nares.

STICHEL. To eat too heavily. *North.*

STICHEWORT. The herb *lingua aris*. It oc-
curs in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.

STICHLING. A third year perch.

STICK. (1) A term of reproach, as "you are a
pretty *stick*." A clergyman is called a good
or bad *stick* according as he has a good or bad
delivery. *Warw.*

(2) A strike among workmeo. *North.*

(3) A timber-tree. *West.*

(4) To cut a beast's throat. *Var. dial.*

(5) A lot of twenty-five eels.

(6) "Stykkyn or tukkyng up of clothy, *saffaci-*
natio," Pr. Parr. MS. Harl. 221, f. 164.

STICK-AND-BAIL. Trap-ball. *Oxon.*

STICK-AND-LIFT. Wheo a persoo is poor and
has nothing beforehand, they say such a ooe is
at *stick and lift*, that is, lives from hand to
mouth. *Line.*

STICKER. A stick used for stopping a waggon
ascending a hill. *Heref.*

STICKING-PIECE. The part of an animal's
neck where the butcher sticks it. *North.*

STICKING-PLACE. A fixed place. The phrase occurs in Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, i. 7.

Whi-h flower out of my hand shall never passe,
But in my harie shall have a sticking-place.

Proctor's Gorgeous Gallery, 1578, repr. p. 182.

STICKINGS. The last of a cow's milk.

STICKLE. (1) To tickle. *Var. dial.*

(2) A shallow in a river where the water, being confined, runs with violence. *Somerset.* The term is applied to the violence and rapidity of the stream to the following passage:

When they came thither, the river of the Shenin,
which invironeth and runneth round about the clite,
they found the same to be so deepe and stickle that
they could not passe over the same.

Hollinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 37.

(3) To stick firmly to anything. *Lanc.*

(4) To part combatants. "I styckyll betwene
wrastellers or aoy folkes that prove mastries,
to se that oode do other wronge, or I parte
folkes that be redy to fyght," *Palsgrave.*

(5) Haste. *Stickie busy*, very officious.

(6) Steep. *Devon.*

(7) Fright; amazement. *Cumb.*

(8) The current below a waterfall. *W'est.*

STICKLE-BACK. The prickleshack. *Var. dial.*

Waspis and cysturis, and gret cart-sadyllis,

Mockettus in mortuous, caudrons and ladyis,

The pekerle and the perche, the mermans and the roche,
The borbotus and the styckylbakys, the fiondyre and
the loche. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 88.

STICKLE-BUTT. Headlong. *North.*

STICKLER. (1) A person who presides at back-
sword or singletick, to regulate the game; an
umpire; a person who settles disputes.

Come, olver mior the single-sticks,

The whoopin or the stickler;

You dwn't want now a brawken head,

Nor jlehy sort o' tiekler! *Ballad of Tom Gool.*

(2) A small officer who cut wood for the priory
of Inichester within the kioq's parks of Cla-
rendon. *Blount.*

STICKLING. "A sharpening, shafting, *stickling*,
baokstickle, or sticklebacke," Cotgrave in v.
Epinache. "Gamerus, a stickelyng," Nomi-
nale MS. "Stykelyoge, *silarus*," Pr. Parv.
"Stykelyng, a maner of fyszhe," Palsgrave.

STICKLY. Rough; prickly. *North.*

STICKS. Farnitore. *Cumb.*

STICKS-END. The unburnt eod of a stick
from the fire. *Dorset.*

STICKY-STACK. A boys' game, running up
the cut part of a haystack to try who cao put
in a stick the highest. *North.*

STID. (1) Place. See *Stede*.

She yede into a fer cuotré,

Ther no man knew hlr pyrveté,

Nor fro what stid she come.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 45.

And for that odor Edward love,

Thou shalt sitte here above,

In stidde alle of the kyng.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 54.

Non wonder hafe jow therof,

My will hit was l-wise,

For I wil kepe that like stide,

That in my ward now is.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 78.

(2) Qn. an error for *did*?

In Chams fair streams stid gently swim,

And naked bathe each curious limbe,

Randolph's Poems, 1643, p. 126.

STIDDEN. Stood. *North.*

STIDDY. An avil. *Var. dial.*

STIE. (1) A lane. (*A.-S.*)

The schereif made to seke Notyngham

Bothe be strete and stye,

And Robyn was in mery Scherwode

As lyst as lef on lynde. *MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 131.*

Hast thou I come in any sty,

And cropped yerus of corne the by.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 145.

(2) To ascend. (*A.-S.*)

A shadowe of the erthe riseth some,

And stieeth up above the mone.

MS. Laned. 703, f. 96.

STIFADRE. A stepfather.

I schel the telle alstogdre,

Beten khawe me stifadre. *Boers of Hantoun*, p. 20.

STIFE. (1) Obstinate, inflexible, stiff. "A stife
quean, a lusty qocan," Ray. Stife bread,
strong bread, made with beans and peas, &c.
which makes it of a strong smell and taste.
North.

(2) Suffocating vapour. *Northumb.* Moor has
the adjective *stify*, stifling.

STIFF. (1) Proud. *Var. dial.*

(2) Rich; wealthy. *North.*

(3) A ladder. *Yorksh.*

(4) Pleased; food of. *North.*

(5) A blacksmith's anvil. *Suffolk.*

(6) Firmly; positively. *Var. dial.*

Two or three nether came in and said she was by
common fame accounted a witch. Wee found her
guiltie, and she was condemned to prison, and to the
pillorie, but stood stiffe in it that she was no witch.
Gifford's Dialogue on Witches, 1603.

(7) Strong; healthy; lusty. *North.* It coo-
stantly occurs in writers of the sixteenth and
seventeenth centuries in the sense of *brave*.

Somtyme I was an archere good,

A stiffe and eke a stronge,

I was commytted the best archere,

That was in mery Englonde. *Robin Hood*, i. 77.

STIFFLE. A complaint in horses.

The horse is said to be *stifled* when the stifling
bone is removed from the place; but if it be not re-
moved nor loosened, and yet the horse halteth by
means of some griefe there, then we say that the
horse is hurt in the stifflie, and not stifled. The
stifflie cometh by means of some blow, or some
great straine, slipping or sliding. The signes be
these. If he be stifflid, the one bone will sticke out
farther than the other, and is apparant to the eye.
Martin woulde have you to cure the stifflie in el
points like unto the shoulder-plight, saving that the
plis need not bee so long, because the stifflie place
is not so broad as the shoulder, and standing in the
stable; let him have a pasterne with a ring on his
forelegge, and thereunto fasten a cord, which cord
must go about his necke, and let it be so much
strained as it may bring his sore legge more forward
than the other to keepe the bone from starting out.
But if the horse bee but hurt in the stifflie with some
stripe or straine, then the bone will not stand out,
but perhaps the place may be swollen. The cure
according to Martin is thus. First annoint the
place with the ointment mentioned before, every day

once the space of a fortnight, and if the horse amend not with this, then rowel him with a beetro rowel, or else with a quill, and let the neather hole be somewhat before the sore place, and cleanse the hole every day by turning the rowel, continuing still to soothe the place with the ointment aforesaid, and that will make him whole.

Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 409.

STIFLE. To ruin. *Norfolk.*

STIFLER. (1) A huskybody. *East.*

(2) A severe blow, almost sufficient to deprive one of his senses. *Norfolk.*

STIGH-ROPE. A rope-ladder.

STIGHTELE. To establish; to dispose.

And wels who wend he sold be slane,
And, serles, thes war hie socor game;
But fast ha stigheld to that stowr,
And hastily him coms socowre

Yacobs and Gascin, 3241.

He commande Syr Cayous take kepe to thoos lordes,
To stighstle e the xeryna mene, as theire statte askys.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 54.

STIGMATIC. Explained in the old dictionaries, "a person who has been branded with a hot iron for some crime." Metaphorically, a deformed or evil person.

For that prodigious bloody stigmatie
Is never call'd unto his kingly sight,
But like a comet he portendeth still
Some looeration, or some monstrous act.

Death of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon, p. 76.

STIIE. A path, or lane.

Fogheies of heven and fisches of se,
That forthgone sties of the se.

MS. Cott. Vesp. s. D. vii. f. 4.

STIKE. (1) A verse, or stanza.

(2) To stick; to pierce. *(A.S.)*

STIKE PILE. The herb stork's-hill.

STIKILICHE. Piercing. *(A.S.)*

Of hire faired, saun felle,
He hadde to bert gret merraille;
Oo hire he lokid stikiliche,
And heo on him al outeliche.

Kong Alisunder, 219.

STIKPYLE. The herb *acris demenys*.

STILE. (1) To direct, as a gun.

(2) To iron clothes. *Exmoor.*

(3) A narrow path; a road. *Yorksh.*

The Scotte gaules might nothing gam,
For all that stumblide at that stile.

Minor's Poems, p. 5.

(4) The upright post in a wainscot to which the panels are fixed.

STILE-BOTE. Wood claimed of the lord, by an owner of lands, for making stiles.

STILETTO-BEARD. Among the numerous fashions in beards, cultivated to excess by our ancestors, the short and pointed beard known as the *stiletto* was one of the most prominent, and is frequently referred to by our early writers. Taylor, the water-poet, in describing the beards of his time, mentions "some sharp, stiletto fashion, dagger like."

STILL. (1) A hill. *Browne.*

(2) Constant; continual. *Shak.* "By still practice," Titus And. iii. 2; "the still pierce air," All's Well that ends Well, iii. 2.

STILL-AN-END. Commonly; generally. *Shak.* This phrase is still in use.

STILLATORIE. A still. *(A.N.)* Also, a place where distillations were performed.

STILLE. Quietly; with a low voice.

Nowt proude as Prechours beih,

But preyen ful styll. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 473.

STILLECHE. Still. *(A.S.)*

Ac deih lutech to his scho,
Him stilleche to for-do.

MS. Cott. Colig. A. ix. f. 243.

Jhesu Cryste they thanked mocha

And weota ageyn full styllche.

MS. Cantab. Ft. II. 38, f. 33.

STILLER. (1) The inside of an oven. This word occurs in *Hollyband's Dictionary*, 1593.

(2) The piece of wood carried over a milkpail to balance it. *North.*

STILLID. Distilled. *Stilling*, distillation.

For the maselies, take the stylid water of frumetorye, and drynke it two sponefulle therof iij. dayes togedere, and they schulle never aspre more.

MS. Med. Rec. xv. Cent.

STILLING. A frame for barrels. "A gauntrie or stilling for hoga-heads, &c, to stand on," Cotgrave in v. *Chanter*. "A stilling for cask, *subex*," Coles' Lat. Dict.

STILL-ROOM. The housekeeper's room.

STILL-SOW. A sly fellow. "A close, slye, lurking knave, a *stil sow*, as we say," Florio, p. 9. "Still swine eat all the draff," Merry Wives, iv. 2. This proverb is still in use.

STILLY. Still; quiet; quietly.

At Arthour was wel stilly

With his folk neighe hem bi.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 141.

The mylners wife did risse water to make,

Stilly, for the mylner should not wake,

The right way agaloe could the oot take,

For the house was so wide.

The Milner of Abington, n. d.

STILO-NOVO. After the Roman Calendar had been reformed by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582, English travellers writing from abroad were accustomed to date their letters *stilo novo*, and the term became a kind of cant one for anything reformed or new. "And so I leave you to your *stilonovo*," Beaumont and Fletcher.

STILT. The handle of a plough. *North.*

STILTED. Covered with dirt to a considerable height, or in a great degree. Stockings are said to be stilted, when new footings have been added to the original leggings. *Line.*

STILTS. Crutches. *East.*

STIM. To ram down tightly. *Derb.*

STIMBLE. Nungere. *Norfolk.*

STIME. A particle, or ray of light.

Wherewith he bilodeth them so close,

A atime they could not see.

Robin Hood, l. 111.

They are scay gunny and furr'd up some time,

I can not leuck at leet nor see a stime.

A Yorkshire Dialogue, 1697, p. 49.

STIMEY. Dim-sighted. *North.*

STIMMER. A piece of iron used to ram down powder for blasting rocks, &c.

STIN. To groan. *Yorksh.*

STINE. A sty in the eye. *Line.*

STING. To thatch a stack. *North.*

STINGER. The sting of an insect. *West.* It is sometimes called a *stinge*.

STINGO. Strong beer or ale. The *Yorkshire Stingo* is the name of a celebrated inn in the suburbs of London.

*Such stingo, nappy, purr ale they had found;
Let's loove no time, said they, but drink a round.*

The Praise of Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 29.

STINGUISH. To extinguish.

STINGY. (1) Ill-tempered. *Var. dial.*

(2) Piercing, as the wind. *Norff.*

STINK-A-PUSS. A term of contempt.

STINKERD. A stinking fellow. A term of reproach. "A stinkard, *homo fatidus*," *Colles*. For now the stinkards in their irefull wraths, Bepeited me with lome, with stoncs, and laths.

Topler's Works, 1630, li. 145.

He must be honied and come over with Gentle Reader, Courteous Reader, and Learned Reader, though he have no mora gentillite in him than Adam had (that was but a gardner), no more civilitie than a tartar, and no more learning than the most errand stinkard. *Morgan's Phoenix Britannica, p. 28.*

STINKERS. A sort of bad coal.

STINK-IIORN. The stinking fungus.

STINK-TRAP. A small circular plate of iron, joined to a hollowed half sphere of the same material, made for covering the top of a drain to keep out any offensive smell.

STINT. A limited number of cattle gaits in common pasture. *Craven.*

STINTANCE. Stop; cessation. "Weep without any stintance," *London Prodigal, p. 7.*

STINTE. (1) To stop. (*A.-S.*) To hlow the stint, i. e. the check or stop to the hounds. Still in use as a substantive, a limit, or quantity; a limited quantity.

*And when heo s'ynðeth and seyth no more,
Ȝef thou s'yst heo nedeth lara,
Thenne spek to hyra on thys wyse,
And say, take the gode avyse.*

MS. Cott. Claud. A. li. f. 137.

*The litall boye stint nought
Till the horse was home brought;
Thercof wiste the clerkes nought,
For sothe as I yow sale.*

The Miller of Abington, n. d.

*He toke hur abowte the myddelle smalle,
And layd hur downe upon the grena,
Twa or thrys he served hur soo withalle,
He wolde nat stynt yet as I wene.*

MS. Rawl. C. 208.

*Then Robin he hasted over the plain,
He did neither stint nor lin,*

Until he came unto the church,

Where Allin should keep his wedding.

Robin Hood, li. 40.

The byschop stynt in that stoude,

MS. Cantab. F. li. 38, f. 47.

*He drew hys swyrd; or he stynte
Hys hedd he smote of at a dynte.*

MS. Cantab. F. li. 38, f. 173.

(2) The pnr, or sea-lark. According to Moor, a species of plover. "The stint, or junco; it is a kind of a sea-lark, with a straight, long, slender bill, and black; the legs long, of a dusky or blackish colour, with a tincture of green," *Holme, li. 279.*

STINTED. In foal, as a mare. *West.*

STINTLESS. Without stopping; ceaseless.

*There he performed victorious conquering;
His life was nothing els but stintless passion.*

Rowland's Betraying of Charlot, 1598, Sig. E. iv.

STIOLING. Perishing from cold.

STIONY. The sty in the eye. *East.* "Styaney yn the eye," *Prompt. Parv. f. 164.*

STIPE. A steep ascent. *Herf.*

STIPONE. "A kind of sweet compound liquor drunk in some ill places in London in the summer time," *Blount's Gloss, p. 612.*

STIR. (1) He has plenty to stir on with, i. e. he is immensely rich. *Norff.*

(2) A crowd. *Norff.*

(3) Very hard wood. *Somerset.*

STIR-ABOUT. Oatmeal and dripping mixed together and stirred about in the frying-pan. *Wilbraham, p. 80,* calls it "a hasty padding."

STIRACKES.

The Sabene, by reason of the continuall use of mirbe and frankinsens, grow to a loathing of that savour: for remedy of which annoyance, they perfume their houses by burning stirackes in goats skins. And thus teach for the severall parts of a goat.

Topell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 239.

STIRE. (1) To stir; to move; to slip. (*A.-S.*)

If I saide stired mi fote be,

Thi merci, Lazard, helped me.

MS. Cott. Frayn. D. vii. f. 67.

That thorne no blaste of temptation,

Oure hertes be stirede noyther up nor down.

MS. Harl. 2260, f. 4.

(2) To steer; to direct. *Skellon.*

STIREHOUSE. A storehouse.

In rainy weather they are whiter a great deale then at other times, unless it be when they coupla together, for then they appeare very red. I my selfe about the middle of Aprill, did once open a thicke female worme, and within the flesh I found a certain receptacle ringed round about, and filling up the whole cavity of the body, having a thinline membrane or coats enclosing it, and in this foresaid stirchouse the earth which she had had on, and where-with she was sustayned, was held and contained. Her eggs were found to bee in a safe place above the receptacle, next to the mouth, there were many of them on a heape together, being all of a whitish colour. *Topell's Historie of Serpents, 1608, p. 307.*

STIRK. A heifer. *Norff.* "Hekfere, becaste, or styrke, *juvenca*," *Pr. Parv. p. 234.*

STIRKE. To become stiff with cold. "Clyn-gyne or styrkyne, *rigeo*," *Pr. Parv.*

STIRMAN. A steersman. "Rother or a styrman, *remex*," *Nomine MS. xv. Cent.*

STIROP. A stirrup.

*A levedy ad my lora leyt, the bole began to belle,
The cokew ad the kits keyt, the dogs in the well;
Stod y in my stirup streyt, I-schok out of the schelle.*

MS. Arund. Coll. Arm. 27, f. 130.

STIRPE. A race; a family.

Of whicha malady, because it was etraung end rare to the physicians of England, he at the kynges manoure of Grenewiche decessed, levyngs ona sonne behynde hym to continus his stirpe and familie.

Hall, Henry VII. l. 35.

STIRRIDGE. Compton. *Devon.*

STIRRING. (1) "Amongst husbandmen, the second tilth or fallow called *stirring*," *Florio, p. 273.* *Markham* explains it "the second ploughing for barley."

(2) A bustle; a merry-making. *North.*

STIRRING-POT. "A long strong iron pot, with an handle about two yards; with it being red hot, is stirred the mettle and lead together in melting pots, till they be well incorporated," Holme, 1688.

STIRROW. A hasty-pudding. *Chesh.*

STIRRUP-CUP. A parting cup taken on horseback before leaving; a stirrup-glass.

Boy, lead our horses out when we get up,

We'll have with you a merry stirrup-cup.

Præface of Yorkshire Ale, 1667, p. 27.

STIRRUP-HOSE. "Stirrup-hose, *chausselles à estrier*; the stirrop of the hose, *l'estrier de la chausselle*," Howell, 1660, sect. 33. Holme mentions "large stirrop hose, or stockings, two yards wide at the top, with points through several i-let holes, by which they were made fast to the petticoat-breeches by a single row of pointed ribbons hanging at the bottom." Grose has *stirrups*, a kind of buskins. *Stirrup-stockings*, Coles.

STIRRUP-LADDER. A thatcher's short ladder holding to the roof with spikes. *West.*

STIRRUP-OIL. A sound beating. Still in use, according to Major Moor, p. 406. "To give one some stirrup-oil, *aliquem fustigare*," Coles' Lat. Diet.

STIRRUPS. "Rings or iron bands that hinder the shanks of the wheele, which we call the *stirrups* of a wheele," Florio, p. 68.

STIRRUP-VERSE. A verse at parting.

Must Megg, the wife of Batt, aged eighty,
Decay'd the November thirteenth, seventy-three,
Be cast, like common dust, into the pit,
Without one line of monumental wit!
One death's head ditch, or mortality-staff,
With sense enough for church-yard epitaph!
No stirrup-verse at grave before she go!
Batt does not use to part at taverns so.

Batt upon Batt, seventh ed. p. 23.

STIRT. Started. (*A.-S.*)

And was about him to slen,

As other stirt hem bituen.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 124.

Kay up stirt and King Yder,

Afot foughten with swordes clar.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 144.

Methought thanne I stirt up anon,
And to the broke I ranoe and gate a stoos,
And to the euknown hertly cast,
And for drede he flies away ful fast,
And gladd was I when that he was goon.

MS. Cantab. Fl. l. 6, xv. Cent.

STIRTADE. Starting; spirited. *Gawayne.*

STIRTELYS. Quickly; immediately.
Stirtelege vieryne one steryne with styffe mene of armes,
Many iustiche launce oppone lofts stondys.

Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, l. 91.

STIR-UP-SUNDAY. The twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity, the collect for that day beginning with the words *stir up*.

STITCH. (1) A contortion; a grimace.

(2) A narrow ridge of land. *Cumb.*

(3) A stack or bundle of ten sheaves of corn set up together in a field. *Devon.*

I be a come whim, Thomas, an I dwen't think I
shall goo to school again thise summer. I shall

be out amongst ye. I'll goo wif to mawy, an ta hā
makin, an ta respy—I'll come āter, an set up the
stitches vor ye, Thomas. *West Country Dialogue.*

(4) A tailor. *I ar. dial.*

(5) To go through stitch, i. e. to go through or accomplish completely. "Now wee are in, wee must goo through *stitch*," Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631, sig. F. iii. "*Passe-par-tout*, a resolute fellow, one that goes *through-stitch* with every thing hee undertakes, one whose courses no danger can stop, no difficultie stay," Cotgrave. "To go thorow-stitch with the work, *opus peragere*," Coles.

(6) *Stop stitch while I put a needle in*, a proverbial phrase applied to any one when one wishes him to do anything more slowly.

STITCHBACK. Strong ale. *South.*

STITE. As soon. *Yorksh.*

STITELERS.

This is the watyre abowte the place, if any dyche
may be mad, ther it schal be playd; or ellys that
it be strongly barryd al abowte, and leue north
over many *stytelerys* be wtbyne the place.

Sharp's Cor. Mpt. p. 27.

STITIL (1) Ascendeth. (*A.-S.*)

Mon that thuncheih he breketh armes,

That y-wis bytoknith harmes.

Mon that syth tren blowe ant bere,

Bitokneth wyynyng, ant no lere.

Mon that *stith* on tre an heb,

Gode tidynge bim is neh. *Reliq. Antiq. l. 862.*

(2) A blacksmith's anvil. (*A.-S.*) *Stith* is the most general form of the word. "Sythe for a smythe, *enclume*," Palsgrave.

As hit were dyntes of a *stith*,

That smythes mynten to her smythi.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. l. 136.

(3) Carbonic acid gas. *North.*

STITHE. (1) Firm; strong; stiff. "*Stithe*, strong, stiff, as *As. stith*, stiff, hard, severe, violent, great, strong; *stithe cheese*, i. e. strong cheese," Ray, p. 45, ed. 1674.

The stremys are so styffe and *stithe*,

That maoy a manne ther lowes thaire lyfe.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 142.

On stedes that were *stithe* and strong,

Thal risen togider with schafes long.

Anis and Amiloun, 1363.

A tournament that ches,

With knyghtes *stithe* on steds. *Sir Tristrem, p. 142.*

(2) Hot; oppressive; stifling. *East.*

(3) To ascend, or climb. Batman, 1582.

STITHOM. Confusion; bustle. *Line.*

STIVART. Place; station.

Love maketh moni mal with ieres to wede;

Love hath his *stivart* by all and by strete.

App. to Combeard's Octavian, p. 59.

STIVE. (1) A kind of hive made of straw used at cock-fights for putting the birds in to keep them warm. *To be stived up*, to be stided up in a warm place.

(2) To push with poles. *Scott.*

(3) To walk energetically. *North.* Mr. Hunter says, to walk with affected stiteliness.

(4) Dnst. *Var. dial.*

(5) Strong; muscular. *North.* *Styvesl*, most strong or powerful.

And strengest upon my stede,

And *styghest* under gutdell,

And lovelokest to loken on,

And lykyngeſt a-bedde. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 519.

(6) To shiver with cold. *Devon*.

STIVED. Baked hard. *Will. Werv.*

STIVEN. Sternness. *Grove*.

STIVER. (1) To start up. *Devon*.

(2) To exert one's self violently. "How he *stivers* through the mud." *Sussex*. To flutter. *Kent*.

(3) A bristling of the hair. *West*.

(4) A small Dutch coin.

Through thy protection they are monstrous thrivers,
Not like the Dutchmen in base dayts and *stivers*.

Taylor's Workes, ll. 3.

(5) To *stiver* about, to stagger. *Sussex*.

STIVES. Stews, or brothels.

STIVING. Close; stifling. *Worc*.

STIVOURE. A kind of bagpipe. Also, a player upon the stivour. (*A.-N.*)

Ther were trumpes and fithelers,

And *stivours* and tabourers.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 243.

Organisters and gode *stivours*,

Minstrels of mouthes, and mani dysour,

To glads the bernis blithe.

Gy of Warwick, p. 274.

STIVVEN. A road is said to be *stivven* up when so full of snow as to be impassable. *Norw*.

STIJT. Fixed. *Will. Werv.*

STOACH. To make an impression on wet land, as oxen do in winter. *Sussex*.

STOAK-HOLE. A round hole out of which the fire in the furnace proceeds. *Holme*.

STOB. A small post. The gibbet post of the notorious Andrew Mills, in the bishopric of Durham, was called *Andrew Mills' stob*. To *stob* out, to demand or portion out land by stobs. It is also used in reference to spines or thorns that have pierced the flesh. *York*.

STOBBALL-PLAY. Aubrey, in his Nat. Hist. Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 347, gives the following account of this game:—"It is peculiar to North Wilts, North Gloucestershire, and a little part of Somerset, near Bath; they strike a ball stuffed very hard with quills, and covered with soale-leather as big as a bullet, with a staffe commonly made of withy about three and a halfe feet long. Colemdowne is the place so famous and so frequented for stobball playing. The twife is very fine, and the rock freestone is within an inch and half of the surface, which gives the ball so quick a rebound. A stobball-ball is of about four inches diameter, stuffed very hard with quills, sowed into soale leather, and as hard as a stone. I doe not heare that this game is used anywhere in England but in this part of Wiltshire, and Gloucestershire adjoining. They strike the ball with a great turned staff of about four feet long." So far Aubrey, which I have corrected by reference to the rough draft of this work in the Ashmolean Museum. See also Stow's Survey of London,

ed. 1720, h. i. p. 257. "A stow-ball, *pila clavata*," Coles.

STOBLE. Stubble. *Palsgrave*. "Stipula, a stoble and a stree," Medulla MS.

STOBWORT. The herb oxs, or sorrel. "Wood sorrell or stobwort," Gerard, p. 1030.

STOCHE. A stab. *Yorksh*.

STOCK. (1) The udder. *Kent*.

(2) A root. (3) To root up. *West*.

(4) Strong; muscular. *I. of Wight*.

(5) A stocking. *Shak*.

(6) At cards, when part of the cards only is used, the remainder was called the *stock*.

(7) The same as *Stockado*, q. v.

(8) The back of a grate. *Var. dial*.

(9) To peck, as a bird. *Heref*.

(10) To strike and wrench with an axe having a flat end. *West*.

(11) Cattle. *Far. dial*.

STOCKADO. A thrust in fencing. "A *stoc-cita*, with a thrust or stockado," Florio.

STOCK-CARD. A large wooden instrument used for carding wool.

STOCKED. Confined. *Chaucer*.

Roges and vagabonds are often *stocked* and whipped; scolds are ducked upon ruckingstools in the water. *Harrison*, p. 198.

STOCKEL. An old pollard tree. *Heref*.

STOCKENED. Stopped in growth. *Lincol*.

STOCKERS. Persons employed to fell or grub up trees. *West*. See *Stock* (3).

STOCKING-IRON. An implement used for grubbing weeds up.

STOCK-MILL. A fulling-mill. *Glouc*.

STOCKPORT-COACH. A horse with two women riding sidewise upon it. *North*.

STOCKS. (1) A wooden prison for the legs, used in villages as a punishment for petty offences. They may still be seen in many places, though generally disused. They are introduced upon the stage in the old play of *Hick Scornor*, and in *King Lear*. The Worcester Journal of Jan. 19th, 1843, informs us that this old mode of punishment was recently revived at Stratford-on-Avon for drunkenness, and a passer-by asking a fellow who was doing penance how he liked it, the reply was—"I beant the first mon as ever were in the stocks, so I don't care a fardin about it." Holme describes the stocks, "a prison or place of security to keep safe all such as the constable finds to be night-walkers, common drunkards and swearers, that have no money, and such like; also petty thieves, strippers of hedges, robbers of hen-roosts, and light-fingered persons, who can let none of their masters or mistresses goods or cloaths lye before them; also wandering rogues, gipnies, and such as love begging better than labour."

And twenty of these odur ay in a pytt,

In *stockes* and fetters for to sitt.

M. S. Cantab. Pt. II. 36, f. 238.

And if from this stocks I can keep out my feet,

I fear not the Computer, King's Bench, nor the Fleet
Academy of Compliments, 1771, p. 281.

(2) The frame of a churn or the stand upon which it is put. *West.*

STOCK-SHEARS. Shears used by needle-makers for cutting wire the required length.

STOCK-SLEEVE. "*Manche Lombarde*, a stocke sleeve, or fashion of halfe-sleeve, whose upper part is raised, and full of plaits or garters," Cotgrave. "A stock-sleeve, or kind of half-sleeve," Howell, 1660.

STOCKY. (1) Irritable, headstrong, and contrary, combined. *Sussex.*

(2) Impudent, brassy; used on the borders of Leicestershire, to which county it perhaps more properly belongs. *Line.*

(3) Short and thick of growth. *West.*

STODDLE. "Stodyll a toole for a wever, *lame detieserant*," Palgrave.

STODE. Stood; remained still.

The abbot said to his covent,

There he *stode* on grounde,

This day twelfe moneth came there a knyght,

And borrowed foure hundred pounde,

Robin Hood, l. 17.

The schyldis in the schouldur wode

Half a fote or hyt *stode*.

M.S. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 179.

STODE-MERE. A mare in foal. (*A.-S.*)

Bot the boye was ower so blythe,

Als whenne he herde the name kytha

Of the *stode-mere* aytthe;

Of na thyng thanne he roghte. *Perceval*, 367.

STODGE. (1) To stuff; to fill; to distend; to squeeze tightly together. *West.*

(2) Pottage, or soft food. *Devon.* Forby has *stodge*, to stir up various ingredients into a thick mass.

(3) Thick slimy mud. *South.*

STODGE-FULL. Quite full, or unable to contain more. The ground or the road is said to be *stodgy*, or *all of a stodge*, when it is wet, deep, and miry. *Warie.*

STOFFADO. "A term for the stuffing of any joint of meat, or belly of any fowl, or the like," Holme's Academy, 1688, iii. 84.

STOGGED. Set fast in a mire. *Devon.*

STOGGEREL. An old pollard. *West.*

STOIN'D. Astounded.

Stoin'd and *amaz'd* at his own shade for dread,

And fearing greater dangers than was need.

British Bibliographer, i. 290.

STOITH. "*Stipa*, a stoith," occurs in Nominale MS. among the *nomina vestimentorum*.

STOITING. The jumping of pichards above the surface of the water. *East.*

STOK-DOWE. A stock-dove. "*Palumbus, patumba*, a stok dowe," Nominale MS.

STOKE. (1) A yard in length.

(2) To stir the fire. *Var. dial.*

(3) A stock. Nominale MS.

STOKEN. Shut; fastened. *North.*

Syr, sche seyde, nothyng wells,

For sche was *stoken* yo that castelle.

M.S. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 142.

Olympias is now a wroke,

Ac yet heo is in prison *stoken*.

Kyng Al aunder, 1132.

STOKER. A man employed to stir and attend to the fire in a brewery, &c. *Var. dial.*

STOKEY. Close, or sultry. *North.*

STOLDRED. Stealth. *Kent.*

Some little corn by *stoldred* brought to town.

Billingsley's Boecy-Martirologia, 1657, p. 107.

STOLE. (1) A stool. (*A.-S.*) There was a weaver's instrument called the *stole*.

(2) Part of the ecclesiastical habit, worn about the neck. (*A.-N.*)

Jet the wonte *stole* or fanone,

When thou art to the canons,

Pass forth withowien turne,

But that thou mosta rewe perne.

M.S. Cotton. Claud. A. II. f. 150.

(3) Robe of royalty. *Weber.*

(4) A kind of packing-chest for robes and clothes.

We still have "groom of the *stole*." See

Privy Purse Expences of Eliz. of York, p. 45.

(5) To drink; to swallow. *Norf.*

STOLEN. "Stolen things are sweet," an old proverb still in common use.

From busle cooke we lova to *stolen* a bit

Behind their backs, and that in corners eat.

Nor need we here the reason why censure,

All know the proverbe, *stollen bread is sweet.*

History of Joseph, n. d.

STOLKY. Wet and miry. *Glouc.*

STOLNE. Stolen. (*A.-S.*)

Than senda Joseph after hem men that saydoo

that thel were wykkyd men, that after that hera

lorde hadde made hem wel at ese, haddon *stolne* hys

coupe that he lovid moste.

M.S. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 46.

STOLPE. A post, or stulp. *North.*

The cradles to have five *stolpes*, three at the head,

and twoe at the feet, and the king's armcs on the

middle *stolpe*, and all the other *stolpes* with other

armes, and well carpetted all about, with a pane

thereon of cloth of gould furred with ermins.

Ordnances and Regulations, p. 127.

STOLSY. To walk in the dirt. *Beds.*

STOLT. Strong; stout. *Sussex.*

STOLY. Dirty; disorderly. *Suffolk.*

STOM. (1) The instrument used to keep the malt in the vat. *North.*

(2) A large branch of a tree. *Beds.*

STOMACH. (1) Pride; hauteur.

(2) To bear, or put up with. *Var. dial.*

(3) Anger. (4) To resent. *East.* Both these senses are used by early writers. To stick in the stomach, i. e. to remember with anger.

STOMACHFUL. Stubborn. Also, angry.

STOMACHY. Proud; haughty; irritable; easily offended. *Var. dial.*

STOMAGER. "Curet, breastplate, or stomager, *thoras*," Huloet, 1552.

STOMBER. To confuse; to confound. *Salop.*

STOMBED. The same as *Poached*, q. v.

STOMELAR. A stumbler. *Pr. Parr.*

STOMPEY. To stump or walk. *Var. dial.*

STONAGE. Any heap of stones. Stonebenge is so called by the country people.

STONAS. An entire horse. *Suffolk.*

STONAYE. To confound; to astonish.

Whenne any stitres to stala, stuffe thame the bettere,

Ore thei wille be *stonayede* and *stoyede* in þoun straye

londes. *Morte Arthur*, *M.S. Lincoln*, f. 73.

He was so stomped of that dente,
That nygh he had his lyff sente.

Richard Coeur de Lion, 491.

And soche e strok to Belyse heicnte,
That he was stomped of that dynte.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 125.

STONCHIEDE. Stopped.

And the wynde *stouchede* and blew no more,
And the meyst turnde into e brytt cloude.

Chron. Filodun. p. 197.

STONCROP. The plant *crassula minor*.

STOND. "Stonde a vessel, they have none,"
Palsgrave, 1530, subst. f. 67.

It wor is thi hred end thin ale,
Thi tunne end thine *stonde* f

MS. Cott. Collig. A. ix. f. 245.

STONDAND-FIGNADE. Is thus described in
an early and curious poem on cookery:

Fyrst play thy water with honey end salt,
Grynde bianchyd almonds, I wot thou shalle;
Thurgh e streynour thou shalt hom streyne,
With the same weter that is so clemet;
In sum of the water stepe thou shalle
Whyte brede crustes to alye hit withalle.
Then take figgus end grynde hom wale,
Put hom in pot, so heve thou cele.
Then take brede, with mylke hit streyne
Of almonds that be white and clemet.
Cast in tho figgus that er i-grynde,
With powder of peper that is tho kynde;
And powder of canel, in grete lordys house,
With sugar or hony thou may hit dounce.
Then take almonds cloven in twen,
Thet fryd ar with oyle; and set with wyn
Thy dish, and Borysh hit thou myst
Wyth powder of gynger that is so brytt;
And serve hit forth, as I speke theune,
And set hit in sale before, &c.

MS. Sloane 1906, pp. 91, 92.

STONDE. To stand; to remain. (*A.-S.*)

No nan in ehyrche *stonde* schal,
Ny icne to pyllyr ny to wal.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 120.

STONDENDE. Standing.

Thorow sytte of hem misturnid were,
Stondende as stonis here end there.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 41.

STOND-HORSE. "Stonde horse, naturel,"

Palsgrave, subst. f. 67.

STONDLE. A bearing-tub. *Norf.*

STONE. (1) A gun-flint.

(2) In composition, signifying *quite*; as *stone-blind*, quite blind; *stone-cold*, *stone-dead*, *stone-still*, &c. Still in use.

Ever sett Percyville *stone-stille*,

And spakke nothyng hlr tille,

Tille scho hade sayde alle hlr wille,

And spakke lesse ne mere. *Perceval, 841.*

STONE-AX. A stone-worker's axe.

STONE-BOW. A crossbow for shooting stones.

"Stone-bowe, *arcubasta*," Pr. Parv.

STONE-BURNISHER. A stone used for polishing and making bright a piece of silver or gold. Holme, 1688.

STONE-CHAT. The wheatear. *North.*

STONE-HATCH. The ring-plover. *Norf.*

STONE-HONEY. Honey hardened and candied white like sugar. Also called corn-honey.

STONE-HORSE. A station. "Cheval entier, a stone-horse," Cotgrave in v. *Entier*.

STONE-JARS. Large jugs are so called, though composed of earthenware. *Hunter.* Forhy has *stone-ware*, old-fashioned earthenware of a dusky white or grayish colour.

STONEN. Made of stone. *West.*

STONE-SPITCHIL-DIKE. A raised earthen dike, faced with stones. *North.*

STONE-WEED. Knot-grass. *Suffolk.*

STONGEN. To stab; to pierce. (*A.-S.*)

They ben y-sewed with whight silke,

And semes ful queynte,

Y-stongen with stiches

That stureth es sylver. *Piers Ploughman, p. 483.*

STONK. A shock of corn. "Diseaux de gerbes, sheaves of corne set tenne and tenne in a heape; halfe-thraves of tenne sheaves apiece; ten sheaved *stons* or shocks of corne," Cotgrave, 1632.

STONNORD. The herb stonecrop.

STONT. Standeth. (*A.-S.*)

In the myddel the childe *stent*,

As he ys folowed in the font.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 129.

They *stont* stilly e stowende;

They putt up pevillyums ronde.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 131.

STONY-HARD. The plant corn-gromwell.

STOO. A stool. *Lanc.*

STOOD. Cropped short. *North.*

STOOK. (1) A sort of stile beneath which water is discharged. *Somerset.*

(2) A shock of corn. *North.*

Lesly having instantly ordered to raise the counter for the Perlam't, under the command of Col. Lawson and Col. Chomly, merched the next day towards Newcastle. The corn was then all in the *stook*; and Lesly knew well that if he had stayed to beggar the towne, he might have taken it within e few weeks.

Tullie's Narratives of the Siege of Carlisle, p. 7.

(3) The remains of a pillar of coal after it has been riven by a board. *Newsc.*

(4) To stoop the head. *North.*

STOOL. (1) To ramify, as corn. *Var. dial.*

(2) To plough; to cultivate. *Yorksh.*

STOOL-BALL. An ancient game at ball, played by both sexes. According to Dr. Johnson, it is a play where balls are driven from stool to stool. See a further notice in Strutt, p. 97. In Lewis's English Presbyterian Eloquence, p. 17, speaking of the teocts of the Puritans, he observes that "all games where there is any hazard of loss are strictly forbidde; not so much as a game at *stool-ball* for a Tansay, or a cross and pyle for the odd penny at a reckoning, upon pain of damnation." This quotation is given by Brand, in his Pop. Antiq. The following is from Herrick's Hesperides, 1648, p. 280:

At *stool-ball*, Lucie, let us play

For sugar-cakes and wine;

Or for e tansie let us pay,

The loose be thine or mine.

If thou, my deere, e winner be

At trundling of the ball,

The wager thou shalt have, and me,

And my misfortunes all.

Poor Robin, in his Almanack for 1677, in his

Observations on April, opposite the 16th and 17th, Easter Moody and Tuesday, says,—

Young men and maids,
Now very brisk,
At harley-break and
Stool-ball frisk.

Brads's Popular Antiquities, l. 105.
Ian. Ay, and at stool-ball too, sir; I've great luck at it. *Ward*. Why, can you catch a ball well?
Ian. I have catch'd two in my lap at one game.

Middleton's Works, iv. 507.
When health and weather both invite,
At stool-ball to play for their delight.

The Pleasant Alarum, 1703.

STOOL-OF-OFFICE. A close-stool.

And as of one part of a tree a chaire of state may be made, and of another part a carved image, and of a third part a *stool of office*; so men, being compounded and composed all of one mould and mettle, are different and discomant in estates, conditions, and qualities.

Taylor's Works, l. 144.

STOOLS. The roots of copse, or hedgewood cut down oearly to the ground. *Var. dial.* "To go a stooling, signifies to be employed in woods, generally without the owner's leave, in cutting up such decayed stools, or stumps, or moots, for fuel," *MS. Devon*. Gl.

STOOL'S-FOOT. To lay the *stool's-foot* in water, means to make great preparation for receiving a guest. *East.*

STOOL-TERRAS. To set turfs two and two, one against the other, to be dried by the wind. *West.*

STOON. A stooc. (*A.-S.*)
Oure Lord wroot it hymselfe
In stooc, for it stedefast was,
And stonde shold euerre.

Piers Ploughman, p. 326.

STOOP. (1) To fall, or pounce upon, as a hawk on the wing does upon his prey.

(2) To steep; to macerate. *West.*

(3) A post, or stulp. *North.*

(4) A drinking cup; a pitcher. Still in use in the latter sense.

(5) A barrel; a beer-vessel. *Northumb.*

(6) To tilt a cask. *South.*

STOOR. (1) To rise up to clouds, as smoke, dust, fallen lime, &c. *Yorksh.*

(2) To stir, or move actively. *West.*

(3) A sufficient quantity of yeast for a brewing. See *Forhy's East Anglia*, p. 329.

STOOREY. A mixture of warm beer and oatmeal stirred up with sugar. *North.*

STOOTIL. To lath and plaster. *North.*

STOP. (1) To cover; to hide. "A hassock or mat to stop a privy with," *Florio*, p. 84.

(2) A small well-bucket. *Norw.*

(3) To poke; to thrust; to place. *North.*

(4) To fasten a feather to the wing of a hawk in place of a broken one.

(5) The same as *Stab*, q. v.

STOP-DICE. A kind of false dice, mentioned in *Palagrave's Acolastus*, 1540. Chapman alludes to stop-cater-trays.

STOPEN. Stopped; advanced. (*A.-S.*)

STOP-GLAT. A make-shift; a substitute.

STOPLESS. A portable wooden stopper for the mouth of an oven. *North.*

STOPPE. (1) To stuff. *Pegge.*

(2) A bucket, or milking-pail. Still in use in Norfolk. The holy-water stoppe was a vessel containiog holy-water placed near the entrance of a church, and was sometimes made of lead.

STOPPER. A person at tennis, football, and other games, who stops the balls.

STOPPING. Honey laid so loog in the cells that it has become had and hard.

STOPPING-PAN.

Then stop the vcine with a little hogs-grease, and then tacke on the shooes, and turpention molten together, and ladd upon a little flax, and cram the place where you did let him blood hard with tow, to the intent it may be surely stopp'd. Then fill both his feet with hogs grease, and bran fried together in a *stopping pan*, so hot as is possible. And upon the stopping, elap a piece of leather, or else two splents to keepe the stopping.

Topseel's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 400.

STOPPINGS. A barrier of plank, brick, or stone, filling up an excavation to give directioo to a current of air in a coal mine.

STOPPLE. (1) The stopper of a bottle, &c.

But that yt lacks a stoppell,
Take thee heare my well [fayer] bottill,
For it will houlde a good pottill,
In faith, I can gawe thee no more.

Chrester Plays, l. 142

Bot both your sisters and your child
Provided well for this,
Their tubbs can never leake,
Because the stopple there is.

MS. Poems, temp. James I.

(2) The stalk of a pipe; the tufts of straw used in thatching stacks. *West.*

(3) Stuhle. *Devon.* "Halm, or stohyl, stopyll, *stipula*," *Prompt. Parv.* p. 223.

And thou haubert and ys cooler, that nere nothyng souple,

Ha smot of ys heved as lyttlye as yt were a lute stopple.

Rob. Gloucester's Chronicle, p. 223.

STOP-RODS. Are explained by Carr, "the wadding of the shafts of a mine." *North.*

STOP-SHORD. A stop-gap. *Somerset.*

STOPWOUR. The herb Alleluja.

STORBET. Disturbed. (*A.-S.*)

Hast thou be slowe to Goddes servyse,
Or storbet hyt by any wyse.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. li. f. 140.

STORE. (1) Strong; powerful; large. (*A.-S.*)
Tyrwhitt, iv. 253, was apparently unacquainted with this meaning of the term.

On a grene hylla he sawe a treee,

The sawy of hyt was strong and store.

MS. Cantab. F. li. 36, f. 49.

Fra sa mekille a manne and sa store
Had they never sene byfore.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 126.

For Sir Anlaf, the kng of Danmark,

With an ost store and stark,

Into Ingland is come:

With fifteen thousand knyghtes of pris,

Alle this lond that stroye y-wis,

And mani a toun han noore.

Gy of Warwike, p. 363.

The king and his men likene

Wend tharwith to have bene slane,

So hlew it stow with slets and rayn.

Yveline and Garsin 1297.

(2) Anything laid up for use. (3) To tell no store of a thing, to consider it of no use or importance. *Chaucer*.

(4) A receptacle for any articles.

(5) To stock, or furnish. (*A.-N.*)

(6) The plant *Libanum Olibanum*, according to MS. Sloane 5, f. 6, xv. Cent.

(7) Store is no sore, an old phrase meaning that things stored up cause no harm.

Multiply thy medecyns ay more and more,
For wyse men done sey store ys no sore.

Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 126.

This is the cause, sir, that I judged it so vile,
Bycause it is so common in talking every while;
For plenty is not delitie, as the common saying is.
No, nor store is no sore, perceiue you this.

Records of Grounds of Artoe, 1579.

(8) Number; quantity.

Others were sav'd, whose crimes rose to that store
As they deerv'd death twentie times before.

Brathwaite's Law of Drinking, 1617, p. 78.

(9) To move; to stir.

Like ye store not of that stedd,
Whedur y be quyk or dedd.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 191.

STORE-PIGS. Pigs nearly full grown.

STORGIN. A sturgeon. *Nominale MS.*

That made the erthe and the planettes sevyu,
And in the see the sturgene.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 170.

STORIAL. Historical; true. (*A.-N.*)

STORKEN. (1) To gain strength. *Cumb.*

(2) To cool; to stiffen. *North.*

STORKING. Some kind of bird. "*Fronclator*, a storkyng," *Nominale MS.*

STORK'S-BILL. "*Stork's bill, to storken*, proper to fat growing cold, and so hard," *Hallamshire Gl.* p. 124.

STORM. (1) To scold; to be angry. *East.*

(2) A shower. *Wilts.*

(3) A fall of snow. Also, a long continued frost. *North.* To be stormed, i. e. to be starved with cold.

STORM-COCK. The missel thrush. *North.*

STORMING-THE-CASTLE. A kind of sea-game mentioned in *Peregrine Pickle*, ch. 16.

STORM-STAID. Detained on a journey on account of a storm. *North.*

STORQUE.

Rip up each vein and sinaw of my storque,
Anonise him, searching every entrails.

The Muses Looking-Glasse, 1643, p. 48.

STORVE. To die. (*A.-S.*)

My some schalle not thys day etorce,
Be Seynt Thomas that y schalle serve.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 135.

Ther-whils Ypocras, with a knif,
Binom that schlid his swete lif;
And let him birle alkerliche,
Als he wera stowen sodanliche.

The Seyn Sagge, 1126.

STORVING. Slaying; killing. (*A.-S.*)

Between the barons and the king
Aupt to be no stovring. *MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 100.*

STORY. A falsehood. *Var. dial.*

STORY-POSTS. The upright timbers reaching from the top to the bottom of a story in a building of carpenter's work. *Willson.*

STOT. (1) A young ox. *North.* "Stotte, lo-veau," *Palsgrave*. Tyrwitt thinks Chaucer uses the term for stot, a stallion. "Stot hors, caballus," *Pr. Parv.* f. 165.

And saide thaire fee was fro thame revede,
Certie, syr, us es noghte icyvys
A stotts unto youre plingha? *Isumbras*, 12.

(2) To rebound, as a ball. *North.*

STOTAYE. To stumble; to stammer.

Than he stotaye for made, and alle his strengthe fayles,
Lokes ups to the lyfte, and alle his lyre chaunges.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 97.

Un-comly in cloystre. I couns ful of care.

I loka as a lurdeyn, and listne til my lare,

This song of the cecilia. dos me syken aze,

And sitte stotland on a song. a moneth and mare.

Reliq. Antiq. l. 291.

STOTCH. To poach land; "the cattle have stotched the field," that is, covered it with their footmarks. *Kent.*

STOTE. A kind of weasel. The polecat is called a stote in Somersetshire.

STOTEDE. Remained; rested?

Anone to the forest they found,

There they stotede a stound;

They pyght pavelouns round,

And loggede that nyght. *Degrevant*, 226.

STOTER. To stamhle. *North.*

STOTEYE. Cunning; stratagem. *Will. Wern.*

STOTHE. The slay of a weaver's loom. Also, a post or upright of a wall.

STOT-PLOUGH. A plough drawn by stots.

Mr. Hutchinsoun, in his History of Northumberland, speaking of the dress of the sword-dancers at Christmas, adds: Others, in the same kind of gay attire, draw about a plough, called the stot-plough, and when they receive the gift make the exclamation Iargess I but if not required at any house for their appearance, they draw the plough through the pavement and raise the ground of the front in furrows. I have seen twenty men in the yoke of one plough. He concludes thus: The stot-plough has been conceived by some to have no other derivation than a mere rural triumph, the plough having ceased from its labour. *Brand's Popular Antiquities*, l. 280.

STOT-TUESDAY. The first Tuesday which occurs after the 27th of October.

STOTTY. Gritty, as soil is. *West.*

STOU. A place, or seat. (*A.-S.*)

On stow ase thou stode,

Thou restest the under rode.

Wright's Loric Poetry, p. 98.

STOUD. A young colt. *West.*

STOUDE.

Of alle oure riche clothes tid us never a shroude,

Whose hath don for Godes love, he may be ful stoude.

Walter Mapes, Appendix, p. 348.

STOUK. (1) The handle of a pail. Also, a drinking-cup with a handle. *North.*

(2) To raise a steam. *North.*

(3) A stock or heap of anything.

STOUN. (1) Stolen. *North and Scot.*

(2) To smart with pain.

Ah, Nan, steek'th winderboard and smack it dark,

Myneen are verra sair, they steun and wark.

A Yorkshire Dialogue, 1607, p. 40.

STOUND. (1) To beat severely. *East.*

(2) To ache; to smart with pain. *North.*

(3) To long for; to pine for. If carrots or any

other food of which horses are very fond are given to them for a short time, and then withheld, they are said to *stound* for them. Early in the spring cows *stound* for grass.

(4) A wooden vessel for small beer.

(5) A moment, or short time. (*A.-S.*) Still in use, according to Forby and Moor.
Heven hijs that alle schalle wynoe,
Schylde us fro dedly synne,
And greunte us the byre of hevyn !
Yfye wylle a *stounde* blynye,
Of a story y wylle begynne,
That gracys ys to oevyn.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 71.

Then seyde the kyng that ylike *stounde*,
Me thynkth that was Sir Roger hounde,

That wenta wyth hym tho,
When the quene was flemed owt of my lande ;
Syr, they seyde, we ondurstonde
For sothe that hyt ys soo !

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 74.

Thei shal be fedde with deth that *stounde*,
The prophete it saith that here is founde.

MS. Addv. 1135, f. 96.

For-thi thay named [hym] that *stounde*,
Koyghte of the table rownde.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130.

In what place they schal be founde,
I schal yow telle at the *stounde*.

MS. Poem an Blood-letting, xv. Cent.

(6) Stunned. *Spenser.*

(7) To astound, or astonish. *East.*

They take also their name of the word *mase* and *theefe*, or *master theefe* if you will, because they often *stound* and put such persons to their shifte to towones and villages, and are the principall causes of their apprehension and taking.

Harrison's Description of England, p. 231.

(8) To beat a drum. *North.*

STOUNDEMELE. By short spaces of time ; by degrees ; every moment. (*A.-S.*)

Syn ye were first unto your make y-koyt,
Wal han ye kept your chambre of preveté ;
For hardely may oo mane sey ac yat,
That wyth your boi-é folayed hao ye.
And now cometh age, foo to your beaudé,
Aod sielyngly it wastyth *stounde-mele*.

MS. Fairfax 16.

And every day, withoutte wordes moo,
Stoundemele from the heven aboven,
Goddiss augelle come to and froo.

Lodgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 44.

Stoundemele from the heven adoun
Goddiss augelle cam to and fro.

Lodgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 6.

STOUP. A post. *Line.* "Stoulpe before a doore, *souche*," Palsgrave.

STOUPPE. (1) To bend ; to stoop. (*A.-S.*) Also, to stoop as a hawk does.

For now she loves to lyve of chaunge,
And *stoupes* to every praye ;
So he that wyl cache her
Had neede for to wache her,
Or els she wyl sore away.

MS. Ashmole 48.

(2) To give up. A cant term.

STOUPINS. Steppings, or holes made by the feet of cattle. *North.*

STOUR. (1) Dust. *North.*

(2) Harsh ; deep-toned. *Yorksh.*

STOURE. (1) Battle ; conflict. (*A.-S.*)

Me ys wo now for yowra sake

Agaynste thy kynne to stonde in *stoure*.

MS. Harl. 2532, f. 120

Tryamowre wolde oevyr heve reste,
But bare hym boldely to the besta,
That was moost of hoowre ;
To ylike a prynce he was preste,
Hors and man downe he caste,
So styrd he hym lo that *stoure*.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 76.

Han es stalworthe in *stoures*,
By sayne Martyne of Towres.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 134.

(2) Great ; severe. *Arch. xxx. 413.*

(3) Stiff ; inflexible. *East.* "Stoure, rude as course clothe is, *gros*," Palsgrave.

(4) Palsgrave has, "Stowre of conversacyon, *estourdy*," *adject. f. 96.*

(5) A stake. Still in use.

And if he willa oygte do soo, I salle late hym wist
that ye salle sende a grette poware to his citee, and
bryne it up stikke and *stourre*.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 41.

(6) The round of a ladder ; the stave in the side of a waggon.

(7) Time.

Whilom while Venus' son did seek a bower
To sport with Psyche, his desired dear,
He chose her ehio, and from that happy *stoure*
Ha never stoits in glory to appear.

Greene's Works, ii. 231.

(8) Water. Kennett, *MS. Lansd. 1033.*

STOUT. (1) Tall. *Somerset.*

(2) The gad-fly ; a gnat. *West.*

Not all the naisy nays could wäke
En vrom ie happy sleep,
Nor summe thiek, nor viles that hux,
An oo is hons da creep.

Bolton of Jerry Nutty.

(3) Proud. Batchelor, p. 143.

STOUTE. To be disobedient to ?

For no man ful comunly
Beseceth a wyfa of foly,
But there the wyfa ys aboute
The gode man for to *stoute*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 20.

Lewed man, thou shalt cursyng doute,
And to thy prent thou shalt nat *stoute*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 72.

STOUTY. Stout. *Skelton.*

STOVEN. A young shoot from the stump of a tree after it has been felled. *North.*

STOVENNED. Split ; cracked. *Yorksh.*

STOVER. (1) Fodder for cattle ; provisions.

"Assen and maylyn wyth heore stoveris,"
Kynge Alisaunder, 1866.

Aod maked hir a ful fair fer,
And fond hire that night *stover*.

The Scopyn Sages, 266b.

Our low medowes is oot onelle full of sandie eloder, which breedeth sundrie diseases to our cattell, but also more rowtie, foggie, and full of flags, and therefore oot so profitable for *stover* and forrage as the higher meads be.

Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 110.

(2) To bristle up ; to stiffen. *West.* The term is used by Ford, l. 402.

STOW. (1) To lop or top trees. *East.* "Stowd, cropt as horse's ears," Thorcaby, 1703.

(2) To resist, hinder, or stop.

Jiff any man steer me this nyth,
I xal hym geve a dedly wounde.

Country Mysteries, p. 217.

- (3) To dry in an oven. *Kent*.
(4) To silence any one. A cant term.
(5) To confine cattle. *Norff*.
(6) A place for putting things in.
(7) *Stowe, slow*, a term formerly addressed to a hawk by a falconer to make it come to his fist. See *Gent. Rec.* ii. 58.

STOWE. (1) Stole. *Weber*.

(2) "Stowe, streyth passage betwix ij. wallys or hedgys, *intrapado*," *Pr. Parv.*

(3) To cope with an enemy.

They stekede stedys in stoure with stelene waypyns,
And alle stowede wyth strengthe that stode themesagaynes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.

(4) "Stowyn or wayne, or besettyne, as men done moneye or chaffer, *commuto*," *Pr. Parv.*

STOWER. (1) The same as *Poy*, q. v.

(2) A flock of geese. *Yorksh.*

STOWERED. Staked. *North*.

Standing together et a comon wateryng place
ther called Hedgedyke, lately stowored for cattail to dryke at.

Archæologia, xiiil. 23.

STOWINGS. Loppings. *East*.

STOWLIN. A lump of meat. *Line*.

STOW-STEDE. A narrow bank of earth laid across a ditch or stream for the passage of men and cattle. *Cambr.*

STOWTE. Strong; powerful.

The emperours was fulle stowte,
And beseged the castelle aboute.

MS. Cantab. ff. ii. 30, f. 77.

When the steward sawe Gye,
Stowte he can hym hye.

MS. Cantab. ff. ii. 30, f. 157.

STOWTER. To struggle; to walk clumsily.

STRA. Straw. *East*.

STRABLET. A loog narrow piece of anything. *Somerset*.

STRABRODS. The wooden pins or stobs used to fastening thatch to the roof of a building.

STRACHY. "The lady of the *Strachy* married the yeomas of the wardrobe," *Twelfth Night*, ii. 5. The real meaning of this word is a mystery. Mr. R. P. Knight supposes it to be a corrupt form of *stratili*, a title of magistracy in many states of Italy.

STRACK. A har of iron.

STRACKLE-BRAINED. Dissolute; thoughtless. *Strackling*, a loose wild fellow. *North*.

STRAC. Distracted. *Far. dial.*

STRAD. A kind of leather gaiter worn as a protection against thorns. *West*.

STRADDLEBOB. A blackhectle. *J. Wright*.

STRADDLINS. Astride. *Var. dial.*

STRADIOTES. A class of soldiers. (*Gr.*)

Among the Frenchmen were certayne light horsemen called *stradiotes*, with shorte styropkes, bever hats, small spores, and ewerdes like semetaries of Turkey.

Holl, Henry VIII. f. 28.

STRAFE. To stray. *Satop*.

STRAFT. A scolding quarrel. *East*.

STRAGE. (1) Slaughter. (*Lat.*)

(2) To stray, said of cattle.

STRAGLE. To stray. *Far. dial.*

That we might not think amiss of that Almighty Being which has made us, nor of the sundry beings he has made, that we may neither dote nor daze, stragle no be lost.

N. Fairfax, Bulk and Salvadge of the World, 1671.

STRAGLERS. Another name for the game of *astragale*, q. v. See *MS. Ashmole* 788, f. 162.

STRAIGHT. (1) Too tight; narrow. *North*.

(2) A narrow alley. A cant term.

(3) Straightway; immediately. *Far. dial.*

(4) To make things straight, to put them in order, as to balance accounts, &c.

STRAIGHTER. A smoothing iron. *North*.

STRAIGHT-NOSED-TONGS. Tongues used by smiths for holding short or flat pieces of iron in the fire.

STRAIGHTS. A kind of cloth. It is spelt *streyt* in the Exp. Elizabeth of York, p. 104. Straights were made in large quantities in Devonshire. Blount describes *straits*, "a sort of narrow, coarse cloth, or kersey."

STRAIL. "Strayle, bed cloth, *stamina*, *stragula*," *Pr. Parv.* MS. Harl. 221, f. 165.

STRAIN. (1) Lineage; descent. *Shak*.

(2) To flow, as a river. *Drayton*.

(3) To strain courtesy, to stand upon ceremony, to be extremely formal. "Thynke yoo that it is good maner to strayne courtesye oo this maner," *Palsgrave*, verb. f. 376.

(4) To copulate, said of the cat. See *Brockitt and Wihraham*. Shakespeare uses the word applied to a woman, "When he strains that lady," *Henry VIII.* iv. 1.

(5) "I strayne, as a hauke doth, or any other syche lyke fowle or beest in theyr clawes, *je estrains*," *Palsgrave*, 1530, verb. f. 376.

STRAINE. (1) To stretch out.

Sithena was thou *straynede* one the crosse so faste.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 190.

(2) To restrain; to curb. *Gaucayne*.

STRAINGESPORTED. Transported. *East*.

STRAINT. Pressure; tension. *Spenser*.

STRAIT. To straiten; to puzzle. *East*.

STRAITE. To hind fast.

In kevil and bridel thair chikkes *stratte*,
That ys nougt neghen ne laite.

MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 90.

STRAKE. (1) Struck. *Hampole*.

He says, Now hasse thou taughts ma
How that I saile wike with the
Than his swerde drawes he,
And strake to hym thro.

Perceval, 1730.

(2) To go; to proceed. (*A.-S.*) "To strake about, *circumire*," *MS. Devonsh. Glossary*.

The stormes *straked* with the wynde,
The waves to-bote bifore and byhynde.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 19.

(3) Plighted by shaking hands.

3ys, seyde the Erie, here myn honde,
Hys trowthe to hym he *strake*.

MS. Cantab. ff. ii. 30, f. 64.

(4) To stretch one's self; to lie down. *East*. It is derived from the *A.-S.*

(5) "Abais, the strake of a cart wherin the spokes bee sette," *Elyot*, ed. 1559; "eiefus, a hoope or strake of a carte," *ibid.* Carr has *straker*, the iron rim of a wheel.

(6) A crevice or opening in a floor, &c. A rut in a road was also so called.

(7) A slice, or narrow portion.

Likewise another in Oxfordshire not *verle farre* from Burford, and the third over against Lach lade, which is parted from the main countie of Berkshire by a little *strake* of Oxfordshire.

Harrison's Description of England, p. 153.

(8) To blow a horn. See *Stroke* (6).

STRAKE-NAILES. "*Brücke grandi*, great headed studs called brodes or strake nailes," Florio, p. 68, ed. 1611.

STRALES. Two year old sheep. *North*.

STRAM. (1) A loud sudden noise. *West*.

(2) To beat; to spring or recoil with violence and noise; to dash down. *Devon*.

STRAMALKING. Gadding and loitering, said of a dirty slovenly female. *East*.

STRAMASII. The same as *Stram* (2).

STRAMAZOUN. A direct descending blow with the edge of a sword. "A stramasson or down-right slash," Howell.

STRAM-BANG. Violently; startlingly. *Devon*.

STRAME. A streak, mark, or trace. *West*.

STRAMMER. A great falsehood. *Far. dial*.

STRAMMERLY. Awkward; ungainly. *Kent*.

STRAMMING. Huge; great. *West*.

STRAMOTE. A stalk of grass. *Dorset*.

STRAMP. To trample upon. *North*.

STRAND. One of the twists of a line of hemp or horsehair; a withered stalk of grass. *Sussex*.

STRAND-HEADS. Arrow-heads.

STRANDY. Restive; passionate. *Strandy-mires*, children who are strandy. *North*.

STRANG. Strong. *North*.

STRANGE. (1) A strange woman, i.e. an immodest woman, a prostitute. Ben Jonson, ed. Gifford, iv. 418.

(2) Backward; retiring; shy; coy. A common use of the word in old plays.

(3) To wonder at. *North*.

(4) Foreign; uncommon. *He made it strange*, he made it a matter of difficulty or nicety. (*A.-N.*)

(5) To estrange. (*A.-N.*)

The see his propre kynde chaungeith,
And elle the world his forme *strangeith*.

Gower, M.S. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 191.

STRANGER. (1) A visitor. *North*.

(2) An imperfection in the snuff of a candle, causing it to gutter.

STRANGILLION. The strangury.

STRANGLE. To tire, or weary. *Baber*.

STRAP. (1) Credit. *Yarksh*.

(2) To flog, or beat. *Far. dial*.

(3) A cluster, or bunch. *North*.

STRAP-OIL. A severe beating. It is a common joke on April 1st to send a lad for a pennyworth of strap-oil, which is generally ministered on his own person.

STRAPPADO. An ancient mode of punishment, the victim being "drawn up to his height, and then suddenly let fall half way with a jerk, which not only breaketh his arms to pieces, but also shaketh all his joints out of

joint," Holme. "The strappado, *egulusus, trochlea*," Coles. Brathwaite wrote, "A Strappado for the Divell, epigrams and satyres alluding to the time," 1615.

But the best is that in Spain you shall have fellows for a small peece of silver take the *strappado*, to endure which torture another man could not be hyrde with e kingdoms.

Dekker's Knight's Conjuring, p. 6.

STRAPPER. A strong large person. *Strapping*, large and muscular. *Far. dial*.

STRAPS. "Peeces of leather fastned to the waistband instead of eyes or bolders," Holme, Academy of Armory, 1688.

STRAPULS. "Straple of a breche, *femorale, feminale*," Pr. Parv. "*Tibiale*, a straple," MS. Harl. 2270, f. 187.

Why hopes thu nott for sothe that ther stode wonus a croke on Seynt Pale stepill toppes, and drewe up the *strapuls* of his brech. How preves thu that? Be all the lill doctors of Wynberchilles, that is to saye, Vertas, Gadatryme, Trumpus, and Dadyltrymest.

Reliq. Antiq. l. 82.

STRASE. In MS. Med. Lincoln. f. 304, one of the tokens of approaching death is said to be if the sick person "pulle the *strase* or he the clothes."

STRAT. (1) To stop; to hinder. *Devon*.

(2) To splash with mud. *Devon*.

(3) To bring forth young prematurely, applied to beasts. *Cornu*.

(4) To dash in pieces. *West*.

(5) A blow. *Somerset*.

STRATCH. To slake lime. *Somerset*.

STRATE. A street, or path. See *Martire*.

STRATH. Straight. *Riton*.

STRAUGHINESSE. Madness. *Palegrave*.

STRAUGHT. (1) Stretched. *West*.

For pure joye, as in a rage,
She *strought* to hym all et ones,
And fill aswonne upon the stones.

Gower, ed. 1364, f. 164.

(2) Distracted. "I am straught, *je suis enragé*," Palegrave, 1530.

STRAUNGID. Estranged. (*A.-N.*)

For snone after he was chaungyd,
And from hys owne kynde *straungyd*.

Gower, M.S. Cantab. Fl. l. 6, f. 2.

STRAVAIGE. To stroll about. *North*.

STRAVE. Strove; tried. *North*.

STRAW. (1) To strew about. *North*.

(2) *Not worth a straw*, a common phrase for anything quite worthless.

Whatesoever he be, and yf that he
Whante money to plesie the lawe,
Do whate he case in ys Miter than
Shale not prove worthe a *strawe*.

Nug. Poeticon, p. 48.

(3) *A man of straw*, a person who is not possessed of property.

(4) "To throw straws against the wind, *cum ventis litigare*," Coles.

(5) *In the straw*, an accouchement.

STRAWBERRY-PREACHERS. An expression applied by Latimer to designate the non-residents of his day, who only visited their cures once a year. It afterwards became proverbial.

STRAW-CUTTER. A machine used for cutting straw into chaff. *Var. dial.*

STRAW-JOINER. A thatcher. *Devon.*

STRAW-MOTE. A straw. *Devon.*

STRAY. The right of stray, i. e. of pasturing cattle on commons.

STRAYE. The sky?

Abraham, doe as I thee saye,
Loke and tell, and yf thou maye,
Starres standinge one the straye:
That impossible were. *Chester Plays*, l. 63.

STRAJT. Straight; directly.

Lechery, robbery, or moneslaj,
Byd hym telle even straj.

M.S. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 145.

STRE. A straw. (*A.-S.*)

And sayeth that such an husbonde
Was to a wyf nougt worth a stre.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 88.

Thel leyn upon the hors gold and silver gret
quantyte, and thei putten abouten him gret pientee
of stre. *Mounseville's Travels*, p. 253.

STREAK. (1) To stretch. *North.* Laying out a dead body is termed *streaking*.

Goddot so I wille;
And loke that thou hire tilla,
And strek out hire thes. *MS. Digby 86.*

(2) The same as *Strake*, q. v.

STREAM. To pass along in a train actively; to draw out at length. *West.*

STREAMERS. (1) The Northern lights. *North.*

(2) Persons who work in search of stream tin. A mining term.

STREAM-WORKS. "In Cornwall they have two sorts of stannaries or metal works, i. e. lode-works and stream-works. The latter are in the lower places, when they trace the vein of tin by ditches, by which they carry off the water that would break in upon them," Kennett, *MS. Lansd. 1033*, f. 392.

STREAVE. Stray. "For some streave lordship," Hall's *Satires*, p. 127.

STREBERRY. The strawberry tree. "*Fragum*, a strebery," *Nominale MS.* "*Fragum*, a streboré," *MS. ibid.*

STREECH. The space taken in at one striking of the rake. *Streech measure* is that in which a straight stick is struck over the top of the vessel. Barnes, p. 354.

STREEK. (1) To iron clothes. *East.*

(2) To measure corn by passing a flat piece of wood over the top of the measure. "*Hostia* is to strekyn corne," *MS. Harl. 1738*, *Streeked measure*, exact measure.

(3) A strata of coal. *North.*

STREELY. Long; lean. *Staffolk.*

STREET-WALKER. A common prostitute.

STREEVED. Tried; strove. *Cornme.*

STREIGHT. Stretched. (*A.-S.*)

STREINABLE. Violent.

In this Josina his daice, it chanced that a Fortingale ship was driven and drowned by force of a streinable tempest neere unto the shore of one of the Scottish Isles. *Holmshod, Historia of Scotland*, p. 39.

He weyed up his ancore and busked up hys sayles, hevinge a prosperous end streinable wynd and a fresh gale senta even by God to deliyver him from that perill and jeopardie. *Hall, Richard III.* f. 17.

11.

STREINE. To constrain; to press closely.

STREIT. Strict; severe.

Of his ordres ha was wel streit, and he was in greet fore

For to ordainen eni man bothe he the betere were.

Life of Thomas Becket, ed. Black, p. 14.

STREIT-BRETH. Short breath.

At the hole of the throte ther be too,
That lepre and streyt breth wyl undo.

MS. Poem on Blood-Letting, xv. Cent.

STREITE. (1) Straight. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Straitly; narrowly. (*A.-S.*)

STREIVES. Beasts which have strayed.

STREKE. (1) To pitch, or erect.

Farthe stapes that steryne, and strekes his tentis
One a streghre by a streme in thas straytt landez.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 66.

(2) To strike; to go rapidly.

To kepe hym thane were thay ware,
Thaire dynittis deris hym no mare,
Thenne who so hade strekyns sare
One a harde stone. *Ferresol*, 1371.

Bothe they strekyn fiate,

They mett togedur at the laste.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 187.

(3) Direct; straight. (*A.-S.*)

Girdes strek thourghe the stour on a stede ryche;
Many steryne mane he steride by strenghe of hyme one.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79.

(4) To scratch out or cancel anything.

STREMEDEN. Streamed; flowed. (*A.-S.*)

STRENERE. A flag; a banner.

Upon the hyst mastre there

He set up a streamere

Of hys fidurs armys bryghte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 116.

STREMES. The rays of the sun.

STREN. Race; progeny. (*A.-S.*)

For the mishigetren stren,

Quik y schal now dolven ben.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 20.

STRENCH.

Jung end olde, brihet, end schene,

Allie he riveth in one stretch.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. IX. f. 943.

STRENCULT. Scattered. *Robson.*

STREND. Race; generation. (*A.-S.*)

For he saide in his hert, nocht sal I wende,

Withouten Irel, fro strend in stenda.

MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. f. 5.

STRENE. (1) The shoot of a tree. *Line.*

(2) A New-year's gift. *Dorset.*

(3) To copulate, said of a dog. *Durh.*

STRENGEST-FAITHED. Possessing the most powerful faith. *Chaucer.*

STRENGTHE. Strengthen. (*A.-S.*)

Now God, that dyed appon a rode,

Strengthe hym bothe bone and blod,

The fyld for to have!

Torrent of Portugal, p. 6.

STRENGTH. (1) A castle; a fortress. *Gifford.*

(2) Used in the provinces by farmers to express the number or quantity of labourers they have at their command. *Var. dial.*

(3) To strengthen. (*A.-S.*)

And more to strength their power, joynd with the Pope.

Taylor's Works, 1630, lii. 18.

STRENGTHING. A strengthening. *Palgrave.*

52

STRENKILLE. To sprinkle.

Tak haver, end perche it wele in a penne, end
strenkille it wele in the perchyng with water.

MS. Linc. Med. f. 299.

STRENKITH. Strength.

In hys tyme ther was no knyghte,
Of armes, of strenkith of honde,
That bare soche grysse in all thet londe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 30, f. 147.

Syr Barnard seyde, Whet haste thou thought?

Of justyng canste thou ryght noght,

For thou art not of age.

Syr, he seyde, what wott ye

Of what strenkith that y bee,

Or y be provyd in felde with the sage?

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 30, f. 73.

And yf sche at hur day fayle,

Ther schalle no thyng hur evayle,

But Burionde schalle hur wedd,

And Tryemowre noght we kenne,

Wherfore ther passyth here no men,

Wyth strenkith but they be kedd.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 30, f. 80.

STRENKLE. "Strenkyl to cast holy water,
simpillon," Palsgrave. It is the same as
Sprinkle, q. v.**STRENTHE.** Strength. Also, to strengthen.

Ne the strenthe of hys ennys,

Ne the sotelteys that in thaim lyes.

MS. Harl. 2260, f. 4.

To bowe hym ey into mekenes,

And no more wery than the sones,

That evermore he rises in lenthes,

Ay the more he gederis hys strenthe.

MS. Harl. 2260, f. 17.

The gifte of pitie es swilke a grace,

That to cherite it may us purchase,

And oure berisys so strenthe faste,

That no foodyng may us doun caste.

MS. Harl. 2260, f. 18.

STRENTJERE. A strainer.**STREPE.** To strip. (*A.-N.*)**STRESS.** To confine in narrow limits.**STRESSE.** A distress. A law term.

And of this rent, yf thet he doith faile,

I gyve hym powre to skore-on the tale,

And take on strese, yf that nedde be,

Upon the grounde, one, two, or thre.

MS. Roud. C. 86.

STREST. An extremity?

Wyndes end, wedors heve her drevyn,

That in a stret be they revyn.

Torrent of Portugal, p. 78.

STRET. (1) To stretch. *North.*

Als fere as I may stret end streche,

I wyll helpe with all my myght,

Both by dey and by nyght,

Fast to runne into the wode.

MS. Ashmole 61.

(2) Strait; tight. *West.***STRET-BODIED-COAT.** "A stret-bodied coat, this is close to the body and arms, and is usually worn without a doublet, having under it a waistcote with side or deep skirts almost to the knees," Holme, 1688.**STRETCH.** (1) To walk in a dignified manner. *Willan's Yorksh.*

(2) A strike to measure corn.

(3) A plot of ground on which weavers stretch their warps. *West.***STRETCHABLE.** Upright. List of old words prefixed to Batman upon Bartholome, 1582.**STRETCHER.** (1) The board in a boat against which a rower places his feet.

He knowes, though they had an oar in every
mans boat in the world, yet in his they cannot
challenge so much as a stretcher.

Dekker's Knight's Conjuring, p. 39.

(2) A falsehood. *Far. dial.*(3) A stick to keep out the traces from the horses' legs. *Var. dial.***STRETCHING-STICKS.** Sticks used by glovers for stretching the thumbs and fingers of gloves. Holme, 1688.**STRETT.** A road; a way. (*A.-S.*)

Seyde Tryamowre, then wolde y fayn wytt

Why ye two kepe thys stret.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 30, f. 80.

STREUD. Strided. *North.***STREUT.** To tear, or slit. *Dorset.***STREVILL.** A three-pronged fork for taking up harley or short hay. *Devon.***STREWYS.** Bad people? In the Latin version which accompanies the following it is *malorum*. And be not to moche byfore nether to ses byhynde yowre felows for drede of strewys. *MS. Bodl. 945.***STREYTHED.** Straightness. (*A.-S.*)**STRICKE.** Direct; straightway. (*A.-S.*)

He sall noght eftyr hys lyfes ende

Weende strycke to purgatory,

Bot even to helie withowten mercy.

Hampole, MS. Bower, p. 105.

STRICKING-PLOUGH. A kind of plough used in some parts of the county of Kent.**STRICKLE.** (1) A piece of wood used in striking off an even measure of corn. *West.*(2) A whetstone for a scythe. *North.* It is mentioned by Holme, 1688.

(3) "A slender spurr, rabated in the ends, answerable to the breadth of the casting-frame, whereon the plummer runs his lead when it is new cast; by this he beats down the sand in the frame, and keeps it of an even height; and when the lead is cast over to run in the frame, the plummer followeth the lead with this instrument to drive it forward, and keep it that the sheet be all of a thickness," Holme, Academy of Armory, 1688.

STRICTLAND. An isthmus.

Beyond the which I find a narrow going or strict.
land leading fro the point to Hirst Castell, which
standeth into the sea as if it hoong by a thred from
the maine of the land.

Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 50.

STRIDDLE. To straddle. Also, to walk in an affected manner. *North.***STRIDE.** (1) To measure by paces.

(2) To stride a lance, i. e. to be killed by the point of a lance.

STRIDE-WIDE. A cant term for ale mentioned in Harrison's England, p. 202.**STRIDLING.** Astride. "Py on the beest, thou standest so a strydling that a man may dryve a cart betwene thy legges," Palsgrave.**STRIE.** A straw.

Of bodi was he mayden clene,

Nevere yete in game ne in grene,

This hire ne wolde leyke ne lye,

No more than it were a strie.

Hovelsok, 966.

STRIG. The foot-stalk of a flower, leaf, or

fruit. *South*. "Strigges of hay leaves,"
Cunningham's Rev. Acc. p. 19.

STRIKE. (1) An iron spear or stanchel in a gate
or palisade. *Willson*.

(2) To proceed or go anywhere; to go rapidly.
See *Streaks*.

He saide to his sone, Tak a pike,
To-night thou schalt with me strike.

The Seyn Sages, 1284.

(3) To steal money. An old cant term given in
Dekker's *Belman of London*, 1608. "Now
we have well bousd, let us strike some chete,"
Earle's *Microcosmography*, p. 254.

(4) *Strike me luck*, an old phrase meaning to
conclude a bargain.

You see what bangs it has endur'd
That would, before new feats, be cur'd;
But if that's all you stand upon,
Here, *strike me luck*, it shall be done.

Hudibras, II. l. 540.

(5) A hushel. *Linc*.

Some men and women, rich and nobly borne,
Gave all they had for one poore strike of corne.

Taylor's Wakes, 1630, l. 15.

(6) "Stryke to gyve mesure by, *roulet a me-
surer*," Palsgrave. See *Streak*.

(7) Flies are said to *strike* and meat to be *struck*,
when the latter is fly-blown. *Linc*.

(8) To anoint or rub gently. *Devon*.

(9) "Stryke of flaxe, *poupee ds filace*," Palsgrave.
See Chaucer, Cant. T. 678.

(10) To make a straight line by means of a
chalked piece of string. *West*.

(11) To stroke softly.

(12) To make anything smooth.

The wardroper to delyver the second sheete unto
two yomen, they to crosse it over theyr arme, and to
stryke the bedde as the usher shall more playnly
shewe unto theym.

Archæologia, iv. 312.

(13) *To strike hands*, to shake hands.

(14) To raise or rise up? To shriek?

And whaone she was relevyd, she *stryked* and saide,
My lord sire Launcelot, alas! why be ye in this
pylte? and thenoe she swowned ageyne.

Morte d'Arthur, II. 343.

(15) To balance accounts.

And the said Journell, with the two other bookes,
to lye upon the greencloth dryly, to the intent the
accountants, and other particuler clerkes, may take
out the solutions entred into the said bookes, where-
by they may *strike* their lyders, and soe to bring in
their accompts incontinently upon the same.

Ordinances and Regulations, p. 229.

(16) To rebound. *Palsgrave*.

(17) A combination among workmen to leave off
their occupations until they obtain an increase
of wages. *Var. dial*.

(18) The break of day. *North*.

(19) To tap, as a harrel, &c.

(20) To spread, or lay out flat.

(21) "I stryke, I let downe the crane, *je lache*;
stryke lowe stryke, *lachez jusques a terre*,"
Palsgrave, 1530, verh.

STRIKE-BAULK. To plough one furrow, and
leave another. *Kent*.

STRIKE-BLOCK. A kind of plane, used by
joiners for short joints.

STRIKE IN. To begin. *Var. dial*.

STRIKER. (1) A wencher. An old cant term
occurring in Middleton, Massinger, &c.

(2) "An heavy piece of wood wherewith the
fleme is smitten or driven into the horse neck
vein when he is blooded," Holme, 1688.

STRIKILLE. It is the translation of *ororium*
in the *Nomiale* MS. xv. Cent.

STRINDE. (1) Stride. *Linc*. Thus a hop,
strind, and jump; a cock's *strind*, for a cock's
stride or tread, &c.

(2) Race; progeny; child. (*A.-S.*)

And seyme with baptyme wechede that *strynde*,
With synne was fylde with Ademes dede.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 218

STRINE. (1) A ditch. *Salop*.

(2) The side of a ladder. *Lanc*.

STRING. (1) *Always harping upon one string*, a
common phrase for incessant repetition.

But her parents, ever harping upon one string, ex-
pounded this averseness and decolling of hers to a
modest bashfull shame.

The Two Lancashire Levers, 1640, p. 14.

(2) I had all the world in a string, i. e. com-
pletely at my command.

(3) A narrow vein of ore. *North*.

(4) Stock; race; progeny. *Cumb*.

STRINGER. (1) A person who made strings for
bows. See Nares.

(2) A wencher. Beaum. and Flet. II. 140.

STRINGY. Cold; nipping, applied to the
weather. *Suffolk*.

STRINKLE. (1) Same as *Strenkle*, q. v. "*As-
persorium*, a strynkylle," *Nomiale* MS.

(2) To scatter; to sprinkle. *Var. dial*.

STRINTE. The same as *Strinde* (2).

And leeres well, of no mana *strynte*
Is he not gotten by kiffe of kinde.

Chester Plays, I. 100.

STRINTH. Strength; power. (*A.-S.*)

The meke hym lawys to serve stalworthly,

Ala he thot es stronge and mygy,

That alle hys strenthe, thourse mekenes,

To Goddes *strynth* chergethes es.

MS. Harl. 2260, f. 17

STRIP. (1) To strip a cow is to milk her very
clean, so as to leave no milk in the dug. In
the dairy districts of Suffolk the greatest im-
portance is attached to stripping the cows, as
neglect of this infallibly produces disease. It
is the same as the Norfolk *strooking*. Forby's
East Anglia, p. 330.

(2) To go very rapidly.

The swiftest hound, when he is hallowed, *strippes*
forth.

Gosson's Schools of Abuse, 1579.

(3) Destruction; mutilation. *Blount*.

STRIPE. (1) To beat. *Palsgrave*. Still in use.

Also, to beat time in music.

(2) Race; kindred. (*Lat.*)

(3) A woodman's knife. *Linc*.

(4) A fool. *Wills*.

(5) To thrash corn.

There after it becomes corne ripe

Bothe for to berye and for to *strype*.

MS. Harl. 2260, f. 19.

STRIPPING. "The washing and sifting of the
wast tin in order to return the rough and
course to the stamps, and the finer to the

wreck, is call'd the *stripping* of tin," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

STRIPPINGS. (1) The last milk drawn from a cow in milking. *Var. dial.*

(2) Refuse?

He is chiefe under the masier cooke in that place, and hath for his fee the *strippings* of beefe.

Ordinances and Regulations, p. 288.

STRIPT. Striped. Middleton, iv. 447.

STRIT. (1) A street. *East.*

(2) Strideth?

Moo to the mone stond and *strit*,

On his bot forke is burthen he bereth,

Hit is muche wonder that he na douo slyt,

For doua lest he valle he shooldreth ant ahereth.

Introd. Mide, Night's Dream, p. 53.

STRITCH. (1) The same as *Strike* (6).

(2) To stretch. *North.*

STRITE. Straight. *North.*

STRITHE. To stride the legs.

STRIVE. (1) To take a bird's nest. *East.*

(2) Strife.

The meke hym lawes to serve symply,

Als duse the shepe es noyt wylly,

That mekely gos withouten *strye*,

Whethere so the herde hym wille drye.

MS. Harl. 2260, f. 17.

He lovyd ay conlakt, and *strye*,

Ther was noo holdye wors on lyf. *Tundale*, p. 2.

That made them of *stryes* were.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 30, f. 64.

STRIVELING. The town of Stirling. It occurs frequently in old documents.

STROAK. Two pecks of corn. *Yorksh.*

STROAKINGS. The same as *Strippings*, q. v.

It is also call'd *strookings*. See Forby.

STROCAL. "A long iron instrument like a fire-shovel to carry the metall out of a broken into a whole pot, used by glass-makers," Blount's Glossographia, p. 615.

STROCKE. A kind of sweet cream.

STROD. A forked branch of a tree. *Sussex.*

STRODE. Threw. *Devon.*

STROF. Strove; contended. (*A.-N.*)

STROGGLE. To murmur; to grumble. "I strogell, I murmure with wordes secretly, *je grommelle*; he stroggleth at every thyng I do, *il grommelle a tout tant que je fays*," Palsgrave, verb. f. 378.

STROGS. Short splatterdashes. *I. of Wight.*

STROLL. (1) Couch-grass. *West.*

(2) Strength; agility. *Devon.*

STROKE. (1) Quantity. *Var. dial.*

(2) Sway; influence; prevalence.

This house, as well for antyquyte as for the number of worshipfull gentlemen that be of the surname, beareth on small *stroke* in the English pale of Ireland. *Strathmair's Descr. of Ireland*, p. 30.

(3) To sooth, encourage, or flatter.

(4)

So to maister the Irish that with such manner of strength of wals and rampires had not as yet beens acquainted, for till those daies they knew no defense but woodes, bogs, or *strokes*.

Holinshed, Hist. Ireland, p. 56.

(5) A game; a proceeding. *Essex.*

(6) A blast of a horn. A term formerly used by hunters. Twice, p. 45.

STROKE-BIAS. Is thus described:

The Kentish men have a peculiar exercise, especially in the eastern parts, which is nowhere else used to any other country, I believe, but their own: 'tis call'd *stroke-bias*, and the manner of it is thus: In the summer time one or two parishes convening make choice of twenty, and sometimes more, of the best runners which they can cull out in their precincts, who send a challenge to so equal number of racers within the liberties of two other parishes to meet them at a set day upon some neighbouring plaie, which challenge, if accepted, they repair to the place appointed, whither also the country resort to great numbers to behold the match, where, having stripped themselves at the goal to their shirts and drawers, they begin the course, every one having to his eye a particular man at which he aims; but after several traverses and courses on both sides, that side whose legs are the nimblest to gain the first seven strokes from their antagonists carry the day and win the prize. Nor is this game only appropriated to the men, but in some places the maids have their set matches too, and are as vigorous and active to obtain a victory.

Brome's Travels over England, 1700, p. 264.

STROKER. A flatterer. Jonson, vi. 84.

STROLL. A narrow slip of land. *Devon.*

STROM. (1) An instrument, according to Ray, to keep the malt in the vat. *North.*

(2) A storm, or tempest.

Al siker hill were alond to gon,

Ae swiche a *strom* hem cam upon,

That so hem gonoe drede.

Romance of Rembrun, p. 423.

STROMBOLI. A name given to pieces of bitumen, highly charged with sulphur and salt, found along the coast near Brighton. No doubt from the volcanic island so called.

STROME. To walk with long strides.

STROMMELL. Straw. A cant term, given in

Dekker's *Lanthorne and Candle-Light*, 1620.

STROMMELLING. Awkward; unruly. *Wills.*

STRONDE. A strand, or shore. (*A.-S.*)

Wa came hedur on the *stronde*,

Fro Constantyne the nobulle londe.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 30, f. 164.

STRONES. Tenants who are bound to assist the lord in hunting, and turning the red deer on the tops of the mountains to the forest.

Nicolson and Burn's West. and Cumb.

STRONG-DOCKED. Large and powerfully made about the loins. *East.*

STRONTE. Qu. *Stroute*, to contend?

This makyth meo mysdo more than ouye ellia,

And to *stronte* and to stare, od strya *apeyo* vertu.

Deposition of Richard II., p. 21.

STROO. To strain a liquid through cloth, or to press it through a narrow passage, as through the teeth.

STROOK. Struck. *Suffolk.* *Strooken* occurs in Honours Academie, 1610, i. 43, 67.

'Twas profit spoyld the world. Till then, we know it,

The usurer *strook* sayles unto the port.

Brome's Songs, 1661.

They blind his sight, whose soules more blind,

Had quite extinct the light of grace;

They buffet him, and bid him find

Who 'twas that *strook* him on the face.

Rowland's Betraying of Christ, 1666, ed. E. I.

STROOP. (1) The gullet. *Norw.*

(2) To bawl out, or cry aloud; from *Stroop*, the gullet. *East.*

STROOTCH. To drag the legs in walking. *Kent.*

STROP. (1) A cord. *Devon.*

(2) To milk a cow with pressure of finger and thumb, and so to draw the last drops. In doing this cleverly consists much of the art of milking, as an unskilful hand is apt, by not attending to this part of the mystery, to dry up a cow's milk. A *stropped* milk cow is a cow about to calve, and therefore, as they express it, one not in full profit; that cannot be milked *full handed*, but must be *stropped*. *Lin.*

STROPE. A strap. "A thonge, or that whiche is bounden to the middes of a darte or javelyn wherewith it is throwen, a *strobe* or a *lonpe*," Elyot, 1559.

STROSSERS. Tight drawers. They were much worn by the Irish. The term is corrupted into *strouces* in Sir John Oldcastle, p. 71.

STROTHER. (1) A marsh. *North.*

(2) The rudder of a vessel.

Then Hanybald arose hym up to see both ship and *strotir*. *The History of Bergen*, 1151.

STROU. Destroy; devastate.

The king of Danmark with greet wrong,

Thurch a geaunt that is so strong,

Wid *strou* alout thede. *Cy of Warwelke*, p. 368.

STROUNGE. Morose; severe. *North.*

STROUPE. "Strowpe of the throte, *epiglottis*," Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221. The windpipe is still called the *stroupe* in Norfolk.

R. till he ran, e stroke on him he fest,
He smote him in the helm, bakward he bare his *stroupe*.
Langletts Chronicle, p. 190.

STROUT. (1) Same as *Strout*, q. v.

The accidents (saith he) that doe accompany the bytings of spyders are these that follow. The wounded place waxeth red, yet doth it not swell nor grow very hot, but it is somewhat moyest. If the body become cold, there will follow trembling and shaking, the groyne and hemmes doe much *stroute* out, and are exceeding distended, there is great provocation to make water, and striving to exonerate nature, they sweat with much difficultie, labour, and paine. Besides the hurt persons are all of a cold sweat, and teares destill from their eyes that they grow dym-sighted therewith.

Topsell's Historie of Serpents, 1608, p. 253.

(2) To strut. Still in use.

Shake not much thy head, nor *strout* it not too much out with bridling in thy chinne, for that is more comely for great horses than for thee.

Schools of Good Manners, 1629.

(3) A struggle; a bustle; a quarrel.

(4) To swell out. Still in use. "Bocyne owte, or strowtyn," Pr. Parv. p. 41.

STROUT. See *Strouts* and *Strut* (3).

STROVE. (1) Argued obstinately. *Cornw.*

(2) Confusion; uproar. *West.*

STROW. (1) Confusion. *Cornw.*

(2) To strew. Still in use.

(3) Loose; scattered. See *Nares*.

STROYALL. A contraction of *destroy-all*, a person who delights in waste.

STROYE. To destroy. It occurs as late as 1610, in *Honours Academie*, p. 75.

Some they *stroy* and some they breeue,
They slewe my men on a day.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 165

He sayse, his craftes are so ryfe,

Ther is no mane sponne lyfe,

With swerde, spere, ne with knyfe,

May *stroye* hym allane.

Luk, my parkes are *stroyed*,

And my veners are drawed.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 132.

STROY-GOOD. A mischievous person. Forby has *efry-good*, a wasteful person.

STRUB. Toroh. *Devon.*

STRUCK. (1) Stricken. *Saak.*

(2) Struck all of a heap, i. e. excessively surprised, astounded. *Var. dial.*

STRUCK-WHEEL. "The wheel of wood that is fastned at one end of the main spindle in a jack to receive the line, or chain to turn the spit, is called the *struck-wheel*, and according to the number of grooves in them they are called *two struck* or *three struck wheels*," Kennett, *MS. Laud. 1033, f. 392.*

STRUD. Roost.

And all the cranes, because it was so early, were at *strud*, as their custome is generally, all stood upon one leg and held the other under their wing. Stephen, seeing the advantage, not willing to let so faire a bal fall to the ground, began himself: Now, sir, quoth he, I hope yourself and the rest of the gentlemen will confesse I have wonne the wager: for you see here is never e crane that hath more than one legge. *Barlow's News out of Furgentorie*, 1590.

STRUGGED. Fat and chubhy. *West.*

STRULL. Well; excellently. *Norf.*

STRUM. (1) A strumpet. *Norf.*

(2) To play music. *Var. dial.*

STRUMEL. A loose, long, and dishevelled head of hair. *Norf.*

STRUMMUCK. To stray; to wander. *Suff.*

STRUMPLES. To cock one's strumple, i. e.

to utterly astonish him. *Salop.*

STRUNCHEON. A verse of a song. *Lin.*

STRUNT. (1) A bird's tail. *North.* It is sometimes used for the tail of any animal.

(2) The penis. A cant term.

Consenting she, his art'rinde *strunt* he drew,
And to 'es venerateous game he hastily flew.

Middleton's Epigrams and Satyres, 1609.

(3) To be sullen, or prond; to walk in an affected manner. *North.*

(4) To cut off short. *Yorksh.*

STRUNTY. Docked; short. *North.*

STRUSHINS. Oris, from *Strushion*, destruction. It lies in the way of strushion, i. e. in a likelihood of being destroyed. *North.*

STRUT. (1) To trace, in carpentry.

(2) Stubbornness; obstinacy. *North.*

(3) Dispute; contention. See *Strunfine*.

STRUYEN. To destroy. (*A.-N.*)

Thow has in thy realtee revengyd thy people,
Thurgh the helpe of thy hande thynne comye ere

struyeds. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 66.*

Hast thou a *struyed* corn or gras,

Or other thyng that sowen was?

MS. Coll. Cantab. A. B. f. 145.

STRY. (1) To spoil; to destroy. *East.*

Strye the rotes and bryng them to dedd,
And set dokys and nettels yn ther stede.

M.S. Cantab. Fl. B. 30, f. 131.

(2) A witch. "Com hedyr, thou old stry,"
Towneley Mysteries, p. 148.

STRYANCE. Wastefulness. *East.*

STRYE. To stay; to ease; to cure.

STRY-GOODLY. Wasteful. *East.*

STUB. (1) An old root, or stump; also, to grub
such roots up. *Var. dial.*

And badd hym take a maitok also.
And stubbe the olde rote away,
That had stonde there many a day.

M.S. Cantab. Fl. B. 30, f. 129.

This is a hard grise growing upon the croket, and
sometime goeth round about the croket, and is
called in Italian *Soprasso*. Laurentius Russius saith,
that it may grow in any other place of the leg, but
then we cal it not a ring-bone, but a knot or knob.
It cometh at the first either by some blow of ano-
ther horse, or by striking his owne foote against
some stw, or stone, or such like casualty. The
paine whereof breedeth a viscous and slimy humor,
which resorting to the bones, that are of their owne
nature coide and dry, waxeth hard, cleaveth to some
bone, and in processe of time becommeth a bone.

Tapeell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1611, p. 411.

(2) A considerable stock; a good round sum.
Somerset.

(3) A kind of short nail.

(4) A castrated bull. *Heref.*

(5) To ruin by extravagance. *North.*

(6) A prop; a support. *East.*

STUB-APPLE. The wild apple. *East.*

STUBBERD. A kind of apple. *West.*

STUBBLE-GOOSE. A goose turned out to
feed on stubble. Still in use.

Of many a pilgrim hast thou Cristes curse,
For of thy persecut yet fare they the worse,
That they han eten in thy stubble grove.

Chaucer, Cant. T., 4349.

STUBBLENESS. Stubbornness; surliness.

STUBBO. (1) Stubble. *Cheah.*

(2) Thick; short. *Cheah.*

STUBBY. Short and thick, like the stump of
a tree. *Var. dial.*

But they were sturdy and stubbed,
Myghty pestsils and clubbed.

Skelton's Works, l. 108.

STUB-FEATHERS. The short unfledged fea-
thers on a fowl after it has been plucked.

STUB-RABBIT. One of these cunning crea-
tures of few friends, will under alarm ensconce
itself close to a *stwb* whence it is difficult to
dislodge it: and will then be so called.

Moor's Suffolk MS.

STUBS. Stubble. *Northampton.*

STUCK. (1) The handle of a porcelain, or
crockery vessel. *Warw.*

(2) A spike. *West.*

(3) To stare like a stuck pig, a metaphor
horrowed from the operation of pig-killing.

(4) The same as *Stockado*, q. v.

(5) A shock of corn. *Heref.*

(6) A slough, or mire. *Norf.*

STUCKLING. (1) An apple pasty, thin, some-

what half circular in shape, and not made in
a dish. *Sussex.*

(2) A small river fish. *South.*

STUCKS. Iron pins which are put into the
upper part of the blocks of a drag, for the
purpose of preventing the timber slipping off
the side. *North.*

STUD. (1) A meditation. *West.*

(2) The upright in a lath and plaster wall.

Oron. "Stud and stud-breadth is in Yorkshire
the way of building the walls of a house in
small frames or pannels of timber filld up
with brick or stones, or plaistering." Kennett,
MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 392.

For as in these our houses are commonlie strong
and well timbered, so that in manie places there are
not above foure, six, or nine inches betweene *stud*
and *stud*. *Harrioun's England, p. 167.*

STUDDERIE. A large stable.

King Henrie the Eight erected a noble *studderie*,
and for a time had verie good successe with them,
till the officers, waxing wearie, procured a mixed
brood of bastard races, whereby his good purpose
came to little effect.

Harrioun's Description of England, p. 290.

STUDDIED. Put in a deep thought. *Yorksh.*

STUDDLES. Weavers' implements. *Westm.*

STUDDY. A smith's stithy. *North.*

STUDY. To amaze; to astonish. *North.*

STUERDLY. Thrifty. *Devon.*

STUFF. (1) Medicine; furniture. &c. *Var. dial.*

(2) Rubbish. (3) Nonsense; foolish talk.

STUFFING-STICK. A stick made of iron or
hard wood, used for poking the stuffing into
chairs, &c. Holme, 1688.

STUFFINS. Coarse flour: used at times syno-
nymously with *shorts* and *sharps*. The real
distinction between these words is this: the
first remove above bran is *shorts*; the next
above that is *sharps*: and *shorts* and *sharps*
are occasionally and respectively termed coarse
or fine stuffins. *North.*

STUFFURE. Stuff. *Pr. Parv.*

And when hit is braiet smal, take up the *stuffure*,
and do hit in a chargeour, and putte therto powder of
pepur, and saffron, and powder of cloves.

Ordinances and Regulations, p. 453.

STUFFY. Very fat. *Var. dial.*

STUGGE. A hog's trough. *Pr. Parv.*

STUGGED. Healthy; strong. *Devon.*

STUGGY. Thick and stont. *Devon.*

STUK. Short; docked. *Pr. Parv.*

STULING-KEN. A receiving house for stolen
goods. This cant term is given in Dekker's
Lanthorne and Candle-Light, 1620, sig. C. iii.

STULK-HOLE. A miry puddle. *East.*

STULL. (1) A luncheon. Also, a great piece of
bread, cheese, or other eatable. *Essex.*

(2) Timber placed in the backs of levels, and
covered with boards or small piles to support
rubbish. *Cornw.*

STULP. A short stout post, put down to mark
a boundary, or driven into the ground for any
purpose. See a passage in Stowe, as quoted
by Nares. It is the same as *stoop*, which is
still used in the North of England. See other
references in Carlisle's Account of Charities,

p. 309; and Hall, Henry VI. ff. 12, 78. The reader will find this term under other forms. "Stoulpe before a doore, *souche*," Palsgrave.

STULTICII. A crutch; a stilt for boys. This is given as a Wiltshire word in MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 2. *Stelch* is still used in the same sense, and also for a post.

STUM. Strong new wine, used for strengthening weak liquor. *Stum'd*, strengthened. According to Howell, *stooming* wine was effected by putting herbs and infusions into it. "Stnm is wine that has never fermented," Blount, p. 615.

There strength of fancy, to it sweetness joyne,
Ummist with water, nor *stum'd* with strong lines.

Brome's Songs, 1661.

Then then to the Queen, let the next advance,
With all loyal lads of true English race;
That scorn the *stum'd* oction of Spain and France.

Songs of the London Prentices, p. 122.

STUMMATCHER-PIECE. An irregular, gored, piece of land, of no shape easily expressible, and so likened to the ancient article of dress, which becoming "fine by degrees and beautifully less," had no straight side, and affords not a very inapt description of a similar piece of land. *Moor's Suff. MS.*

STUMMER. To stumble. *North.*

STUMP. (1) To knock down the wicket by hand, a term used at cricket.

(2) The tower of Boston church is generally called Boston *Stump*. *Linc.*

(3) To step heavily. *West.*

(4) A post. *Var. dial.*

(5) A stupid heavy fellow. *North.*

(6) To *stump* up, to pay cash.

(7) To be in want of money. To be put to one's stumps, i. e. to a hard shift.

(8) To walk very heavily. *Var. dial.*

(9) *Stump* and *rump*, completely.

STUMPERE. Extempore.

The sed the common'st that was there
Was vrom a tubor a wicker chair,
They call'd it *stumperere*.

Wright's Political Ballads, p. 4.

STUMPFoot. A club-foot.

And saw the net the *stumpf* foot blacksmith made,
Wherein fell Mars and Venus was betray'd.

Taylor's Works, lib. 24.

STUMPOINTED. A bunted rabbit in its fright ran against the dogs and tumbled over was said to be *stumpointed*; whether this be of individual coinage or a current word, I now know not. A friend surmized that it be a contracted combination of stannud and disappointed. I have heard it since the preceding was written said of a rabbit also baffled by dogs in a ditch. *Moor's Suff. MS.*

STUMPS. Legs. *Var. dial.* To stir one's *stumps*, a common phrase, meaning to set about anything expeditiously.

His loof practice of the pot has exempt him from
being prest a souldier: hee has quite lost the use of
his *stumps*, how should he then possibly keepe his
march? *Braithwaite's Lawe of Drinking*, 1617, p. 70.

This makes him *stirre his stumps*, and to aserwar

her letter with such speedy cheerfulness, as Melinda
can expect on lesse than all successe to her desires.

The Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 202.

STUMPY. Ready money. *Var. dial.*

STUNCH. Short and stout. *North.*

STUNDE. A short space of time.

Wellawel, sore has him biswicked,
That for on *stunde* other two
Warehish him pine evermo.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix. f. 243.

STUNE. To empty. "The cock or spigot being laid on the hoop, and the barrel of ale *stum'd*, as they say in Staffordshire, that is, drank out without intermission," Coles' English Dictionary, in v. *Cock-on-hoop*. If from the A.-S. *Stunian*, to beat, to strike against, it may simply mean *broached*.

STUNKEY. A term applied to arable land, when it is so saturated with wet as to be unfit for ploughing or sowing. *Ware.*

STUNNED-POLL. A stupid miserable fellow; a dunce. *Someraset.*

STUNNER. A severe blow or fall which stuns a person. *Var. dial.*

STUNNISH. To stun; to sprain. *Lanc.*

STUNT. (1) Fierce and angry. *Linc.* Also sulky and obstinate. "He's as *stunt* as a burnt wong, there's no turning him:" how or why I know not. *Linc.*

(2) If a person's thumb is struck violently on the end against any hard substance, so as to occasion great pain at the time, and several days after, it is said to be *stunted*.

(3) To make a fool of one. *Durham.*

STUNTISE. Quarrelling?

Hil brewen strut and *stuntise* there as shoide be pes;
Hil shoidea gon to the Holl Lond, and maken there
her res. *Appendix to Wright's Pol. Songs*, p. 334.

STUNTISH. (1) Sullen. (2) Dumpy. *North.* *Stunty*, ill-tempered, obstinate.

STUPE. (1) A cloth dipped in warm medications, and applied to a sore.

(2) A stupid fellow. *Var. dial.*

STUPID. Obstinate. *North.*

STUPPIN. A stewpan or skillet. *Kent.*

STURBING. Disturbance; fight.

Gij werd him fast in that *sturbing*;
Now helpe him, Jhesu, haven king!
Gy of Warwick, p. 296.

STURBLE. To disturb.

Ne thou oghtes nat to be enchesun
To *sturble* manys devocyon.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 74.

So was he *sturbled* with the mynstral,
That he hadde oo grace to sey withalla.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 31.

STURBRIDGE-FAIR. A very celebrated fair held annually near Cambridge.

When th' fair is done, I to the Colledg come,
Or else I drink with them at Trompiogtoo,
Craving their more acquaintance with my heart
Till our next *Sturbridge feire*; and so wee part.

Braithwaite's Honest Ghost, 1650, p. 129.

STURBULING. A disturbance.

Jet the cursid Jewes kene
Mads a *sturbuling* hem betwene.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 46, f. 35.

Who than is thi lord,
And who is thi king,
And who the hlder sent
To make me sturbing?

Legend of Seyn Margrete, p. 98.

STURDY. (1) The same as *Giddy* (2).

(2) Sulky and obstinate. *North.*

STURE. (1) A steer, q. v. *West.*

(2) Dust; disturbance. *Devon.*

(3) Rude; ill-looking.

STURJOUN. A sturgeon.

And in the se made the *sturjoun*.

Cy of Warwike, p. 136.

STURKEN. To grow; to thrive. *North.*

STURM. Stern; morose. *Kent.*

STURRE. To stir. (*A.-S.*)

STURRY. Inflexible; sturdy. *South.*

STURT. (1) Disturbance; annoyance. *North.*

Kennett explains it, quarrel, strife. "Sturt and strive," to contend and strive, Urry's Ch.

(2) Great wages. A mining term.

STURTES. Stirrups.

And his arsons al-after, and his sthel *sturtes*,
That ever glemed and glemt al of grene stones.

Syr Gawayn and the Grene Knygt, 171.

STURTLE. To startle; to shy. *Devon.*

STUSSNET. A skillet. *Sussex.*

STUT. (1) Stout; strong.

Erlis mygt and lordes *stut*,

As cherles shel ys erthe be pat.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 58.

(2) To stutter. *Paingrave.* Still in use in the North of England. "To stut, to stagger in speaking or going," Baret, 1580.

How much better is it, then, to have an elegant lawyer to plead ones cause, than a *stutting* townsman, that loseth himself in his tale, and dooth nothing but make legs. *Nash's Pierce Penniless*, 1592.

(3) A gnat. *Somerset.*

(4) Stegged. *Scott.*

STUTTLE-BACK. The prickleback. *East.*

STUWES. Stews; brothels. (*A.-S.*)

Save Jagge the jogelour,
And Jonette of the *stuwes*. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 121.

STY. (1) A ladder. *Yorksh.*

(2) The same as *Stie*, a lane or path. It is wrongly explained by Ritson, Weber, and some other glossarists.

(3) A small inflamed tumour on the lid of the eye is so called. *Var. dial.*

STY-BAKED. Dirty, as a pig in a sty: with the dirt adhering to or engrafted into the skin as if baked upon it. *Line.*

STYDES. Hours? *Arch.* xxx. 413.

STYK. A stitch.

For the best that sewes her any *styk*
Takes bot four penyis in a *wik*.

Yvaine and Gawin, 3083.

STYMPHALIST. From *Stymphalides*, the large birds driven away by Hercules.

This *stymphalid* is bee that with five or sixe tenements and the retinue thereunto belonging, infectes the stre with stenche, and poisons that parish.

Maroccus Estaticus, 1595.

STYWARD. A steward. (*A.-S.*)

For nythand every a *steward*

The dome that they teve ys over hard.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 31.

SUA. So; in like manner.

Sum in the air, sum in the lift,
Thar that dret ful hard schrif,
Thar pin thei bere upon than al,
And sua sal do to domes-dal.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 4.

SUAMONE. A kind of oil, mentioned by Chettle in his *Kind Hart's Dreame*, 1592.

SUART. Black; dark; swarthy.

SUBARBES. Suburbs. (*Lat.*)

SUBDUCE. To withdraw. (*Lat.*)

To subduce and convey themselves from the company of the worldly people. *Bacon's Works*, p. 130.

SUBDUEMENT. Defeat. *Shak.*

SUBETH. A kind of apoplexy.

SUBFUMIGATION. A species of charm by smoke. (*Lat.*)

SUBGET. Subject. *Chaucer.*

SUBLIMATORIE. A vessel used by chemists in *sublimation*, or the separation of particles in a body by means of heat.

SUBMISSE. Submissive.

Unmov'd thereto by our *submis* intreat,
No suite of clay obtain'd it at his head.

Rowland's Betraying of Christ, 1308.

SUBNECT. To add, or subjoin. (*Lat.*)

Why may I not here take the libertie in *subnect* to this discourse of echos some remarks of sound.

Aubrey's Witte, *Royal Soc. MS.* p. 45.

SUBPLANTARYE. Supplanting.

Whiche is conceyvid of envye,

And clepid is *subplantarye*.

Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 76.

SUBPOUELLE. To support.

Tho send Hys grace to *subpouelle* end comfort,
Tho alle that ys wyth wrong report.

MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 123.

SUBRUFE. Reddish. (*Lat.*) It occurs in the Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 194. *Subruphus*, Robert of Gloucester, p. 481, note.

SUBSAID. Just mentioned. *Norw.*

SUBSCRIBE. To submit. Shakespeare has also the substantive *subscription*, submission.

SUBSECUTED. Cut off. (*Lat.*)

Lord, how carriours ranne into every coast, howe lyght horsemen galloped to every streyt to folowe and deteine him, yf by any possibilitie he coude be *subsecuted* and overtaken.

Hall, *Richard III.* f. 22.

SUBSISTER. A poor prisoner.

Like a *subsister* in a gown of rugge, rent on the left shoulder, to sit singling the counter-tenor by the cage in Southwarke.

Kind-Hart's Dreame, 1592.

SUBSOLARY. Earthly. (*Lat.*)

Therby the causes and effects of all
Things done upon this *subsolary* ball.

Brome's Songs, 1661, p. 198.

SUBTILITE. Sntility.

That none his owen astate translate
Be freude ne *subtillite*.

Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 81.

SUBTLE. Smooth; fine. *Shak.*

SUBULON. A young hert.

The dung of harts cureth the dropsie, especially of a *subulon* or young hart: the urine causeth the paine in the spiecoe, the wind in the ventricke and bowels, and infused into the eares, healeth their ulcers. *Tusnell's Four-Footed Beaste*, 1607, p. 133.

SUCCESS. That which follows. *Shak.*

SUCCESSFULLY. A common corruption of the word *successively*. Carr il. 178.

SUCCULATION. Pruning of trees. More's MS. Additions to Ray's North Country Words.

SUCH. A country expletive. "If you don't give me my price like, I won't stay here haggling all day and such." *Leic.*

SUCHE. To seek? *Robson.*

SUCK. (1) The same as *Sock*, q. v.

(2) To suck the monkey, to drink at an alehouse at the cost of another person.

SUCKE. Juice; moisture.

SUCKEGGELDEST. We are happy in superlatives. The following is a genuine speech of a gamekeeper touching the magpie. "Cousim it, 'tis the most suckeggeldest warmant i'th' wald." *Moor's Suff. MS.*

SUCKEN. The same as *Soke*, q. v.

SUCKET. (1) A sucking-rabbit.

(2) A conserve, or sweetmeat. See Harrison's Description of England, p. 167.

And presently after, instead of *suckets*, twelve raw puddings; I speake not one word of drinke all this while, for indeed he is no drunkard; hee abhorres that swinish vice.

Taylor's Works, 1630, l. 144.

SUCK-FIST. *Hume-venne*, Cotgrave.

SUCKING-BOTTLE. A long, narrow, hollow glass, put to a sore nipple for a child to suck through. *Var. dial.*

SUCKINY. A kind of smock-frock. (*A.-N.*)

And she had on a suckiny,
That not of hempe herdis was;
So faire was none in all Arras.

Remount of the Rose, 1339.

SUCKLING. (1) The honeysuckle. *East.*

(2) In Norfolk, the common purple clover. In Suffolk, the white or Dutch clover. "Suk-lynge herbe, *locusta*," Pr. Parv.

SUCK-PINT. "*Humeux*, a sucke-pinte or swill-pot, a notable drunkard," Cotgrave.

SUCKREL. A sucking colt. *Suffolk.*

SUCKSTONE. "A little fishe called a suck-stone, that staieth a ship under saile, *remora*," Withals' Dictionary, 1608, p. 37.

SUCRE. Sugar.

And with the mirre taketh the *sucrs*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 49.

SUCRE-ROSETH. Sugar of roses.

SUCTION. Malt liquor. *Var. dial.*

SUD. Should. *North.*

I send hev messad recits for sweet pyes on rice puddins.

Westm. and Cumb. Dialects, p. 13.

SUDARY. A napkin; a kerchief. The kerchief mentioned in John, xx. 7, is so called in Wickcliffe's translation.

O Jhesu, fore thi bleful face,
Thou betoke Veronea bi grace,
Upon here sudard,
That face be ne consolacion,
And to the fynd confusion,
That day when I schal dye.

Poems, Douce MS.

His sudary, his wyndyng clothe,
Therz were thei lafte, I say hem bothe.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 107.

SUDD. Menduous are said to be *sudded*

when they are covered with drift sand left by a flood. *West.*

SUDDEN. Abrupt. *South.*

SUDDIE. Buggy?

Nevertheless the water of this river is for the most part sore troubled, as comyng thorough a suddis or soddle more, so that little good fish is said to live therein.

Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 87.

SUDDLE. To soil, or tarnish. *North.*

SUDEKENE. A subdeacon. (*A.-N.*)

Thorgh the holy ordre that men tas,
That sudekene or preste has.

MS. Harl. 2960, f. 118.

SUDS. To be in the *suds*, to be sullen, or in a sulky peevish temper; to be concerned in a quarrel, or other troublesome matter.

SUE. (1) To follow. (*A.-N.*)

But by ther bonyz ten thei be to you untrac,
For homward another way thei doo euz.

Digby Metaphors, p. 7.

(2) To issue in small quantities. *East.*

(3) To drain land. Also, a drain. *Sussex.*

SUENT. Smooth; even; regular; quiet; easy; insinuating; placid. *West.*

SUERES. Followers. (*A.-N.*)

And sayde to his sueres
For sothe on this wyse,
Nought thy neighbors good
Coveyte in no tyme.

Piers Ploughman, p. 460.

SUERIE. To swear. *Hearne.*

SUERT. Sword?

Wend out of londre sone,
Her nast thou nout to done.
Wel sone bote thou flette,
Myd suert y shal the sette.

Geats of King Horn, 714.

SUETHELBAND. A swaddling-band. (*A.-S.*)

A new born barn lay in the crotpe,
Bondon wlt s suethelband.

MS. Cotton, Vespas. A. 111, f. 9.

SUETON. Suetonius, the historian.

SUEYNE. The same as *Suaine*, q. v.

The lads, that stod hyre besyde,
Fled and durste not long shyde,
Bot went unto the paly sene,
And told both knygt and sueyne,
How that the queene away wold,
And bad them come hyr to be-hold.

MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

SUFF. (1) A song, or drain. *North.*

(2) To sob; to sigh; to draw the breath in a convulsive manner. *Deron.*

SUFFER. To be punished. *Var. dial.*

SUFFETINE. "Buffetyne, or suffetyne, *alapipo*, *alapo*," Prompt. Parv. p. 41.

SUFFICANT. Sufficient.

Me thyneith that this evidence
As to this paynte is sufficient.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 60

SUFFICIENCY. Ability. *Shak.*

SUFFING. Something. *Essex.*

SUFFISANCE. Sufficiency; satisfaction.

What wol ye more of me but repentaunce,
God wol Himselfe have therof suffisaunce.

MS. Cantab. Ft. L. 6, f. 116.

SUFFISANT. Sufficient. (*A.-N.*)

SUFFRAGE. "Suffrage or helpe, *suffrage*,"

Palsgrave. "Suffrage, the prayers that be in books, *suffrages*," Palsgrave.

SUPPRAUNT. Forbearing. (*A.-N.*)

And, Lord, graunt me, for thy mercy digne,
Above all thinge for to have mekenesse,
And make me humble, *suffraunt*, and benigne.

Lodgate, MS. A. 16. 20, f. 12.

SUFFRE. (1) To bear; to endure.

And ley yt to the arme also hote as he may *suffre*,
and when it is colde, take yt away and ley to that
other that is houte. *MS. Med. Rec. xv. Cent.*

(2) To forhear. *Weber.*

SUPPRENTIE. Sovereignty.

Or eri thou afcrde of thy olde name,
That in every place is had in fame,
And is supported in such *suffrentie*
From the lowest unto the hyst degree.

Albion Knight, Shak. Soc. Pap. 1 63.

SUPFRYNGAM. Penitencier, Palsgrave, f. 68.

SUFFURATE. To steal away; to withdraw.

I could conveniently *suffurate* and steal away from
the institution and teaching of my scholars.

Becon's Works, p. 198.

SUG. (1) A word used to call pigs to eat their wash. *Norfolk.*

(2) "Sugge, a byrde," Palsgrave. "Sugge, bryd, *curuca*," Pr. Parv. "*Curuca est quedam avis que alienos pullos educat vel educat, et hec litiosa se dicitur eadem avis*," MS. Harl. 2257, f. 24.

(3) To soak. *West.*

SUGAR-BARLEY. Barleysugar. *East.*

SUGAR-BREAD. A kind of sweet cake or bread mentioned in Harrison's Description of England, p. 167.

SUGAR-CANDIAN. Sugarcandy. *Hall.*

SUGAR-CUPPING. A Derbyshire custom. On Easter-day children melt sugar in a cup of water from the Dropping Tor, and drink it. *Hone.*

SUGAR-LOAF. A high-crowned hat.

SUGAR-PLATE. "*Sugar-plate* or *comfettes*, *dragee*, *confite*," Palsgrave, subst. f. 68. "*Sukyrt plate, sucura crustalis*," Pr. Parv.

SUGAR-STONE. A name given in Cornwall to a kind of soft clayey schist.

SUGAR-TEAT. A small portion of moist sugar tied up in a rag of linen of the shape and size of a woman's nipple, given to quiet an infant when the mother is unable to attend.

SUGET. Subject. (*A.-N.*)

To the sevenithe Crist seith, Blessyd ben the peetib folk, in the wuche alle thinge ben wel ordeined, none sturynge overcomynge remoun, bote al thing *suget* to the epiest, for he is *suget* to God.

Reliq. Antiq. 1. 30.

SUGGE. To say?

Je, quad the vox, al thou most sugge,
Other elien-wet thou most abugge.

Reliq. Antiq. 11. 276.

SUGGEST. To tempt. *Shak.*

SUGGOURNE. To abide; to rest; to sojourn.

In the vale of Viterbe vetalle my knyghties,
Suggourne there sex wokes and solace myselfene.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 57.

SUGRED. Sweetened, as with sugar.

He promised to be so grateful unto them that they should have cause to say their great curtesies

were well bestowed upon him; but all his *sugred* sweete promises were, in the prooffe, but gell and wormwood in the performance.

Taylor's Works, 1630, iii. 82.

What swan of bright Apollo's brood doth sing,
To vulgar love, in courtly sonnetting?
Or what immortal poets *sugred* pen
Attends the glory of a citizen?

Drayton's Poems, 1637, p. 288.

SUITLIKER. More swiftly.

Suitliker then hee may wink,
Or and mans hert mel thynk.

MS. Cotton. Vespas. A. iii. f. 3.

SULK. Such.

Goddoth t quath Leve, y shal the feste
Bred an chese, butere and unlk,
Pastene and fleunes, al with *sulck*.

Havelok, 614.

SUIN. Sows; swine. (*A.-S.*)

A feyre there was holdyn hende.
This povre man had *suin* to selle,
And theder he wold, as I yu telle.
On morwe he ros and gan hym dresse;
Hys wyf had hym bydyn and here messe.

Reliq. Antiq. 1. 62.

SUIRT. To break off the sharp edge of a hewn stone. *Northumb.*

SUIST. A person who seeks for things which merely gratify himself.

SUIT-BROKER. One who made a trade of obtaining the suits of petitioners at court. He was sometimes termed a *suit-jogger*.

Some by their braines, as politicians, monopolists, projectmongers, *suit-joggers*, and star-gazers.

Taylor's Works, 1630, i. 143.

SUITY. Uniform; even. *Heref.*

SUKCADES. Sweetmeats; suckets. Maundevile has it *sukkarde*, Travels, p. 310.

SUKKEN. Moisture. *Cumb.*

SULE. (1) To soil. (*A.-N.*)

And his eyre a souteure
Y-soiled in grece.

Piers Ploughman, p. 493.

(2) Soil; earth. *Prompt. Parv.*

(3) Should ye. (*A.-S.*)

Mine knithes, hwat do ye?
Sule ye thus gale fro me fle?

Havelok, 2419.

SULFEROUS. Sultry. *Var. dial.*

SULING. A ploughland. *Kennett.*

SULK. To be sullen. *Var. dial.* In the sulks, i. e. sullen and peevish.

SULL. A plough. *West.*

SULLAGE. Muck, or dung. *Kent.*

SULLEN. In Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 189, mention is made of "ix. yardes of *sullen* cloth of gold purple." Qu. *cullen*, Cologne?

SULLENS. Sick of the sullens, i. e. very gloomy or morose. The phrase occurs in Lilly. "And let them die that age and *sullens* have," Shakespeare. See Dyce's Remarks, p. 99.

SULLEVATE. To raise into enmity.

SULLOW. A plough. *West.*

SULMARD. "*Fetruncus, peccoides*, a *sulmard*," Nominale MS. The MS. is distinctly *sulward* but it may be an error for *fulmard*.

SUL-PADDLE. "Sulpaddle is used in the West for a plow-staff," Blount's *Glossographia*, p. 621, ed. 1681.

SULSH. To soil; to dirty. *Somerset.*

SULT. To insult. *South.*

SULTREDGE. A coarse apron worn by poor women in some parts of Wiltshire.

SULTRONG. Sultry.

This garment is too much too warme for thee,
In the estival of a sultriong heat.

Middleton's Epigrams, 1600, repr. p. 36.

SUM. (1) Some. *Sum and al.* completely.

So thou mygt knowe, *sum* and *al.*

Whether the sygne be gret or smal.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 146.

(2) A question in arithmetic. *Var. dial.*

SUMA. A small cup made of blue and white stone-ware. *Somerset.*

SUMBER. Summer. *Heref.*

SUMFUN. Something. *Suffolk.*

SUMITER. A scimitar. "Sumyter, a fauchon, *sumiterre*," Palgrave, 1530.

SUMMED. A term in falconry. "Summed is when she is in all her plumes," Gent. Rec. II. 63. See Dict. Rust. in v.

And when the plumes were *summ'd* with sweet desire,
To prove the pions, it ascends the skies;
Doe what I could, it needly would aspire
To my soules sun, those two celestiall eyes:
Thus from my breast, where it was bred alone,
It after thee is like an eagle flowne.

Drayton's Poems, 1637, p. 464.

SUMMER. (1) A sumpter-horse.

(2) The principal beam of a floor. See Thoresby's Letter to Ray, 1703, in v. *Baaks*; Harrison's England, p. 187.

(3) That part of a waggon which supports the bed or body of it. *Sussex.*

(4) To summer and winter any one, i. e. to know him thoroughly, or at all seasons.

SUMMER-BARM. To ferment. Said of malt liquor when it ferments in summer before the application of the yeast.

SUMMER-COCK. A term given to a young salmon in summer time. *North.*

SUMMERED. Agisted, as cattle; well fed on grass. *Summer-eat*, to agist. *North.*

SUMMER-FOLDS. Summer freckles. *Glouc.*

SUMMER-FRECKLED. Spots on the face caused by the heat of the sun. *South.*

SUMMER-GOOSE. Gosamer. *North.*

SUMMERINGS. (1) Country rejoicings and wakes formerly in vogue on Midsummer-day.

(2) Very early apples and pears.

(3) Riots or scolding matches. *North.*

(4) Cattle of one year old. *North.*

SUMMERLAND. To summerland a ground is to lay it fallow a year, according to Ray. *Suffolk.* Moor gives only the substantive.

SUMMER-LATEN. Summer fallowed. *Norf.*

SUMMER-RIDING-BOOTS. "Demi-chase (Fr.) half-chase, or half hunting boots; so called by the French: we call them summer riding-boots," Blount's *Glossographia*, p. 187.

SUMMERSAULT. See *Somersault*.

SUMMER'S-DAY. As nice a person as one shall see on a summer's day, i. e. as one could

see. This vernacular phrase is not unusual in early writers. "They say hee is as goodly a yonth as one shall see in a summer's day," Lilly's Mother Bomhie, ed. 1632, sig. Z. x. "A proper man as one shall see in a summer's day," Mids. Night's Dream, i. 2. See Henry V. iii. 6, iv. 8. The phrase also occurs in later works. "As fine a fat thriving child as you shall see in a summer's day," Joseph Andrews, h. iv. c. 15.

SUMMER'S-RUN. Said of a horse which has been at grass during the summer.

SUMMER-TILLED. Fallowed. "That field was *summer-tilled* last year," i. e. lay fallow. *Line.* Sometimes termed *summer-stirred*. "To summer-stir, *estate sulcare*," Coles. In the South of England, land is said to have a summer fallow.

SUMMER-TREE. Same as *Summer* (2).

SUMMER-VOY. Yellow freckles in the face.

SUMMING. Arithmetic. *Var. dial.*

SUMMISTER. One who abridges.

Over this, if the historian be long, he is accompted a trifler; if he be short, he is taken for a *summister*.

Helinahed, Chron. Ireland, p. 80.

And thus, though rudely, have I plaid the *summister*.

The Means in Spending, 1606.

SUMMITTE. To submit. *Lydgate.*

SUMMUNDER. An apparitor. "Aparator, a summunder," Nominale MS. Nomina dignitatum clericorum. The term occurs more usually *summermon* or *summer*.

SUMMUT. Something. *Var. dial.*

SUMNER. See *Summerunder*.

SUMNLI. Summon. (*A.-S.*)

To Westmystre he let summi the bischopes of his londe,
And clerkes that grettest were ek and heylst, ich under-
stonde.

Life of Thomas Beket, p. 19.

SUMP. (1) According to Carr, a hole sunk below the levels or drifts of a mine at a proper distance to divide the ground, and communicate air to the different works or branches. Ray says, "a round pit of stone covered over with clay within." See his English Words, 1674, p. 114.

(2) A puddle, or dirty pond. *Cumò.*

(3) A very heavy weight. *Suffolk.* Hence, a heavy stupid fellow is so called.

SUMPH. A simpleton. *North.*

SUMP-HOLE. A cesspool. *Yorksh.*

SUMPLE. Supple; pliant. *West.*

SUMPTER. A horse which carried furniture, &c. on its back. It was more commonly termed a *sumpter-horse*.

But, for you have not furniture

Beseeming such a guest,

I bring his owne, and come myselfe

To see his lodging drest.

With that two *sumpters* were discharg'd,

In which were hangings brave,

Silke coverings, curtens, carpets, plate,

And al such turn should have.

Percy's Reliques, p. 78.

SUM-UP. To collect. *North.*

SUMPY. Boggy; wet. Damp, watery, as potatoes; heavy, as bread. *Var. dial.*

SUN. In the sun, tipsy.

SUN-AND-MOON. "Dieleystinda, a kinde of play wherein two companies of boyes holding hands all on a rowe, doe pull with hard hold one another, till one be overcome; it is called *Sonne and Moone*," Thomasii Dictionarium, 4to. Lond. 1644.

SUN-BEAM. Gossamer. *North.*

SUN-CATE. A dainty. *Suffolk.*

Mauther, geng the gitsen into the voooceroof, bring my hat from off the sparket, ding the door after you, oemla the cat should get in end eat the *suncate*. Girl, girl, go up stairs into the garret, and fetch my hat from off the peg; shut the door for fear the cat should get in and eat the dainty.

Gosse, ed. 1839, p. 111.

SUN-DANCE. A custom was formerly in vogue of rising early on Easter-day to see the *sun dance*, the superstitions believing that the sun really did dance on that day.

SUNDAY-CLOTHES. Best clothes, kept for use on Sundays and holidays. *Var. dial.*

SUNDAY-SAINTE-AND-EVERY-DAY-SINNER. A person who never misses church twice every Sunday, nor an opportunity of reviling or cheating his neighbours on all the rest of the week. *Moor's Suff. MS.*

SUNDAY'S-FELLOW. Monday.

One asked Tarlton why Monday was called *Sundays fellow*? Because he is a saule fellow, sairs Tarlton, to compare with that holy day. But it may be Monday thinks himselfe *Sundays fellow* because it follows Sunday, and is next after; but he comes a day after the faire for that.

Tarlton's Jests, 1611.

SUNDER. To air; to expose to the sun and wind, as hay which has been cocked, but which is still under-dry. *York.*

SUNDERLAND-FITTER. The knave of clubs.

SUNDERLY. Peculiarly; alternately.

SUNE. Soon?

That fur schal kumen in this world

One one *sune* nyte. *MS. Cott. Catlg. A. ix. f. 245.*

SUNFEY.

Under the paine of payng the billes themselves, which they refuse eyther to file or cleere within that space, without prejudice alwaies to the complaunt to use an avower if he have anie, and thereby to claime his double and *sunfey*. *Egerton Papers, p. 237.*

SUNFULE. Sinful [men]. (*A.-S.*)

An the *sunfule* so stætiche heo stonðeth.

MS. Cott. Catlg. A. ix. f. 245.

SUN-GATE-DOWN. "Sunne settinge, or sunne gate downe, *occassus*," Pr. Parv. "At the *sunne* gate downe, *sur la soleil couchant*," Palsgrave, 1530.

SUNGILLE-STOK. See *Swingle-hand*.

SUNHOUN. A halo round the sun. *South.*

SUNK. A canvas pack-saddle stuffed with straw. *North.*

SUNKET. (1) A snapper. *Cumb.*

(2) To pamper with dainties. *East.* A sunketting child, i. e. a delicate child.

(3) A foolish fellow. *Norf.*

(4) A small quantity of food or drink, especially if given grudgingly. *Norf.*

SUNK-FENCE. A ditch cut perpendicularly on one side and obliquely on the other, com-

mon in parks, &c. affording protection without interrupting the prospect.

SUNNEN. Sins. (*A.-S.*)

Woltou, quod the vox, rift ouoderfonge,

Tel thine *sunnen* on end oo,

That ther bilvee never on. *Reliq. Antiq. li. 276.*

SUNNING. Basking in the sun.

So homeward bent, his eye too rude and cunning,

Spies knight and lady by a hedge a *sunning*.

Ovid de Arte Amandi, &c. 1677, p. 130.

SUNNY-SIDE. The south side of a hill.

SUN-SHINER. The dark shining beetle.

SUNTORE. Cracked by the sun. *Salop.*

SUOAK. To snuff the air. *Northumb.*

SUP. To sup sorrow, i. e. to be afflicted by anything causing sorrow.

SUPERALTARY. The slab which covered a stone altar in a church. (*Lat.*)

SUPERFICIALTIE. Superficies.

In els many journeyes may thei gon fro Jerusalem unto other confynyes of the *superficialtie* of the erthe beyonde. *Mausonville's Travels, p. 183.*

SUPERFLUE. Superfluous. *Palsgrave.*

SUPERGRESSION. An old chemical term.

And see with loog leasure it will waste,

And not with bulding made in haste;

For doubt of perrills many moe then one,

And for *supergression* of our stone.

Arminie's Theat. Chrm. Brit. 1632, p. 47.

SUPERNACULUM. An old drinking term, thus described by Nash, Pierce Penilesse, repr. p. 52, "a devise of drinking new come out of Fraunce, which is, after a man hath turnde up the bottom of the eup, to drop it on hys nayle, and make a pearl with that is left; which, if it slide, and he cannot mak stand on by reason thers too much, he must drinke againe for his penance." It is supposed to be a corruption of *super ungulam*. Brathwaite mentions it in his Law of Drinking, 1617, p. 11, "they without any difficulty at all can soake and sucke it *in rou yuv*, to a nayle." The term is still in use, and is applied, according to Grose, to "good liquor, of which there is not even a drop left sufficient to wet one's nail."

Were it a whole hogshede, I would pledge thee.

What, if I drinke two? Fill them to the brimme;

Wher's hee that shall merry with my sister?

I drinke this to thee *super naculum*.

Timon, ed. Dyce, p. 30.

SUPERNE. Above; supreme. *Lydgate.*

SUPERNODICAL. Excessive; supreme.

O, *supernodical* foole! wel, he take your

Two shillings, but he bar striking at legs.

Timing of a Shrove, p. 185.

SUPERTASSE. According to Stubbes, "a certaine device made of wiers, crested for the purpose, whipped over either with gold thred, silver, or silke; this is to bee applied round about their neckes, under the ruffe, upon the outside of the bande, to beare up the whole frame and bodie of the ruffe from falling or hanging doune," ed. 1585, f. 21.

SUPERVISOUR. The overlooker of a will.

And to se all thinges truly donee

After my deth, sweetly and right some,

I ordeyn to be myn executour

Of my last will, with a *superviseur*,

Aleyn Malton, to se truly
My will performyd wile and duly,
As I have ordeynd here after myn entent,
By good avicement in my Testament.

MS. Roucl. C. 86.

SUPERVIVE. Qu. *Supervive*, to look at.
As I me leyd unto a joyful place,
Lusty Phœbus to supervise.

Loqgate's *Minor Poems*, p. 78.

SUPERVIZE. Sight; view. *Shak.*

SUPETERS. Armour for the feet.

SUPPEDITATE. To subdue, or tread under.

But oh Lorde, all thynges that I of long tyme
have in my mynde revolved and immagined, that
stelyng thief Death goeth about to subverte, and to
the moment of an houre clerely to *suppeditate*.

Hall, *Edward IV.* f. 60.

SUPPER. (1) To set one his supper, to perform
a feat impossible for another to imitate.

(2) The sucker of a pump.

SUPPINGS. (1) Spoon-meat. "Suppyng for
a sicke man, *humaige, humee*," Palgrave.

(2) The refuse milk after the cheese is made.
Chesh.

SUPPLANTARYE. Supplanting.

For in good feythe yt haddn I lever,

In my simplestes, for to dye,

Thao werche suche *supplantarye*.

Gower, *M.S. Soc. Antig.* 134, f. 77.

SUPPLE. To render pliant. It is now used
only as an adjective. "To make a thing which
is hard and rough, soft; to soften, to *supple*,"
Hollyband's Dictionary, 1593.

Yf he be acursed that we a wete cuppell,

For I am interdyct; no salve that sore can *suppell*.

Bale's *Kyngs Johan*, p. 68.

SUPPLIE. To supplicate. (*A.-N.*)

SUPPOELLE. (1) To support. (2) Support.

So that ther myghte no schippes come nere the
havene for to veteille the citee, or *suppoelle* it with
mene, by cause of the bastelle.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 5.

And to live in reste and in quiete

Thorug thil supporte and thil *suppoentille*.

MS. Digby 230.

And wher mede was, he made *suppoement*.

Hardyng's *Chronicle*, f. 49.

SUPPORTAILE. Support. (*A.-N.*)

And in mischef, whanne drede wolde us assaile,

Thou arte oure schilde, thou arte oure *supportaile*.

Loqgate, *M.S. Soc. Antig.* 134, f. 29.

SUPPORTATION. Support. (*Lat.*)

For there is oo great mao so weake, but hath
councell and *supportation* of inferiour officers, oor
meao man so sotilsh, but hath friends or servants in
the dispatch of his businesse.

History of *Patient Grisiel*, p. 35.

SUPPOSALL. A supposition.

Hee inroches often upon admittance (where
things be well delivered) to multiply his observa-
tion, and he will verifie things, through a scandal-
ous *supposall*, as if they were now committed.

Stephens' *Essays and Characters*, 1618, p. 219.

SUPPOSE. (1) To know with certainty. A
person announcing what he knows to be a
fact will say, "I *suppose* Mr. A. is dead." *Salop.*

(2) A supposition.

To speake with him she kindly doth entreat,

Desiring him to cleare her darke *suppose*.

Taylor's *Workes*, 1630, lil. 25.

SUPPOSITOR. A medical term, meaning an
excitement or provocative. Ford, li. 182.

SUPPRESSID. Oppressed.

Goddis law biddith help the *suppressed*, jugith to
the families, defendith the wydow, and how tempo-
ral lordis ow to thole no wrong be don; and maad
doctors and lawis and resoure acordyo to this.

Apology for the *Lollards*, p. 79

SUPPUTED. Imputed. *Drayton.*

SUP-UP. The legitimate meaning of *sup up* is
to give cattle their last meal at night, or sup-
per. It is a rural phrase, and has extended
from the farmyard to other actions and occu-
pations. *Var. dial.*

SURANCE. Assurance; satisfaction.

Thus wedded be her at Yorke to all *surances*.

Hardyng's *Chronicle*, f. 86.

SUR-ANTLERS. "The sur-antlers, or bear-
antlers of a buck, but the royall of a stagg,
viz. the second branch," Howell, sect. 3.

SURBATRE. A kind of bruise. (*A.-N.*)

SURBED. "To surbed coal, to set it edge-
waies on the fire that the heat and flame may
cleare it and make it burn with greater vehe-
mentes," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

SURBATED. Grazed, as the skin is by con-
stant rubbing or pressure; battered. (*Fr.*)

Fresh grease is very profitable for those members
that are *surbated* or riven of their skin, and likewise
to anoint them that are weary with long journeys.
The ashes of womens haire burned in a shell, and
mingled with the fat of swine, are said to ease the
paine of St. Anthonies fire, and to stanch blood, and
to cure ring-wormes.

Typsell's *Four-Footed Benets*, 1607, p. 689.

SURCARING.

Ac in al this *surcaring*,

Merlin com to Ban the king.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 147.

SURCEASE. To stop; to cease; to refrain.

I shall gladly *surcease* to make any farther attempt
of the house, garden, stables, and approaches, as
falling too short of the greatness and excellency of
it.

Aubrey's *Willa*, Royal Soc. MS. p. 236.

The watchfull bird that centinels the mornes,

Shrill herald to Auroraes earlie rising,

That oft proclaimes the day ere day be borne,

Distinguishher from pitch-fac'd oughts disguising,

Surceas'd to heed; why Nature taught him erow,

And did exclaim on mee for sioning so.

Roseland's *Betraying of Chrest*, 1608.

SURCINGLE. A long upper girth which often
went over the pannel or saddle. "The pay-
trellis, *surcingle*, and crowpers," *Morte*
d'Arthur, l. 211.

SURCOTE. An upper coat, or kirtle, worn over
the rest of the clothes. At a later period,
there was a mourning garment so called,
"made like a close or straye-hodied gowne,
which is worn under the mantell."

SURCREASE. Excessive increase. *Drayton.*

SURCREW. A surplus.

It had ooce left me, as I thought; but it was only
to fetch more company, returning with a *surcrease*
of those splemetick vapors that are call'd hypocon-
driacal.

Reliq. *Wotton*. ed. 1681, p. 513.

SURCUDANT. Presumptuous; arrogant.

SURDAUNT. Arising.

And furthermore to here and determyne all man

ner causes, quarrels, controversies, debates and demaunders, emerging and surdound among any persons coetleline within the said cite.

Darles' York Records, p. 255.

SURDINE. "A surdine to put in a trumpet to make it sound low," Florio, p. 514.

SURDINY. The fish sardine.

SURDOWGHT. Sour-dough; leaven. "*Fermentum, surdowght*," Nominale MS. xv. Cent.

SURE. (1) "I don't know, I am *sure*," a very common expression, the last sentence being merely a confirmatory tautology. *Sure* and *sure*, indeed.

(2) Sour Medulla MS.

SURE-CROP. The shrew mouse. *Dorset*.

SUREN. To assure. (*A.-N.*)

SUREPEL. A cover or case.

The sexte hade a sawtre semliche bowdene
With a surepel of silke sewede fulle faire.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 68.

SURESBY. A person to be depended on.

SURE-TO. Assured to; affianced.

SURETY. Defence; safeguard. "Surety, defence, *sauve garde*," Palsgrave, 1530.

SURE-WORK. To make sure work, i. e. a certain safe conclusion to any undertaking.

Their unmanly manner is to knocke out a mans braines first, or else to lurke behind a tree, and shoot a man with a peece or a pistol, so make *sure worke* with the passenger, and then search his pockets.

Taylor's Works, 1630, lii, 68.

SURFANO. A plaster, or salve.

SURFEIT. A cold; a disorder. *Craven*.

SURFEL. To wash the cheeks with mercurial or sulphur water. See Ford, l. 405.

Having at home a well painted mannerly harlot, as good a maid as Fletcher's mare that bare three great foals, went in the morning to the apothecaries for half a pint of sweet water that commonly is called *surfing water*. A manifest Detection of the moste vile and detestable Use of Dice Play, &c. d.

SURFET. Fault, offence, or trespass. For wele, ne for worthyp, ne for the wloke werkken, Bot in synge of my surfet I schal se hit ofte.

Gaucyn and the Grene Knygt, 2433.

SURFLE. To ornament with trimmings, edgings, or embroidery; to plait.

SURFOOT. Sore-footed? See Nares.

SURGE. A quick motion. *South*.

SURGENRIE. Surgery. (*A.-N.*)

And dide hym assaie his *surgenrie*

On hem that ake were. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 336.

SURGIAN. A surgeon. *Palsgrave*.

SURILED. To surhed a stone is to set it edge-wise, contrary to the posture it held in the quarry. *Northumb.*

SURINGER. A surgeon. Peele, lii. 94.

SURJONER. A surgeon. Medulla MS.

SURKETE. The same as *Surcote*, q. v.

Surketes over al he can holde,

Off knyghtes and of persons holde,

Sich hade he non sene.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 46, f. 54.

SURLETTES. Part of ancient armour, mentioned in Hall's Union, 1548, Hen. IV. f. 12. See *Sollerets*.

SURMIT. To surmise.

Thai by the breeche of cloth were chalenged,

Nor I thinke never were, for to my wyt

They were fantastieall, imagined;

Only as in my dreame I dyd surmit.

Thynne's Debate, p. 67

SURMOUNT. To excel; to surpass.

So as the kynge himselfe acompteth,

That he alle other men *surmounteth*,

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 233.

SURNAPPE. A napkin; a tablecloth.

The *surnappe* must be properly layde towards the salt endlong the brode edge, by the bandes of th' aforesaid yeoman of the ewile.

Warner's Antiq. Culiv. p. 100.

SURPLIS. A surplice. (*A.-N.*)

SURPLUSE. Remainder; surplus.

SURQUEDRIE. Presumption; arrogance; conceit. *Surquidous*, overbearing, arrogant.

O, where is alle the transitorye fame

Of pompe and pryde, and *surquidrye* in feere?

Lodgegate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.

Or rebelle in any manere weye

Of *surquidrye* or pride to werrye.

MS. Digby 230.

The tother branche of pride is *surquidrye*, that is, to undirtake thyng over his powers, or werrye to be mare wyse than he is, or better than he is, and avaunte hym of gude that he hase of other, or of ille that he hase of hymselfe.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 200.

SURRE. A sore place; a scar.

SUR-REINED. Overworked. *Shak.*

SURREPT. To invade suddenly. (*Lat.*)

But this fonde newe fonde ceremony was litle regarded and lesse esteemed of hym that only studied and watched howe to *surrept* and steale this turtle oute of her mewes and lodgyngs.

Hall, Henry VII. f. 20.

SURREY. A corruption of *Sirraa*.

SURRY. Syria.

Nowe of the kynge of *Surry* wylle I seye more.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. li. f. 119.

They drewe up sayle of bright hew,

The wynde them soone to *Surry* blew.

Syr Iseabaz, ap. *Uterson*, l. 91.

SURRYALL. The second projection of the horn on a stag's head above the sur-antler.

And fyrat whan an hert hath fourched, and then suntere ryall, and *surryall*, and forchede one the one syde, and troched on that other syde, than is he an hert of .x. and of the more. *Reliq. Antiq.* l. 151.

SURS. Rising.

Att the *surs* of the sonne he sees there commande,

Raykande to Rome-warde the redyeste wayes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 69.

SURSANURE. A wound healed outwardly, but not inwardly. (*A.-N.*)

SURSAULTED.

Retourne my hert, *suraulted* with the fill

Of thousand great unresets and thousand feares.

England's Helicon, repr. p. 162.

SURSERARA. A corruption of *certiorari*?

With hollocke, sherant, malliga, canars,

I stuf your sides up with a *surserara*.

Taylor's Works, 1630, lii. 126.

SURSTBYE. A courtship?

On morow when he shuld to court goo,

In russet clothyng he tyret hym tho,

In kyrtil and in *surstbye*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54.

SURVEANCE. Superintendence. (*A.-N.*)

SURVEY. A species of auction, in which farms are disposed of for three lives. *Devon.*

SURVIOURE. An overlooker.

SUSE. (1) Six. (2) She. *Lanc.*

SUSGINE. A surgeon?

A *surgeon* of Salerne searches his wounds.

Morte Arture, MS. Lincoln, f. 98.

SUSPECT. Suspicion.

I have been in prison thus long, only upon the occasion of the disputation made in the convocation-house, and upon *suspect* of the setting forth the report thereof. *Philpot's Works, p. 5.*

SUSPECTABLE. Liable to suspicion.

SUSPECTION. Suspicion. *Chaucer.*

SUSPENDED. Freed. "Suspended from all their pains," *Honours Academie, 1610, i. 49.*

SUSPICAL. "Suspyral of a cundyte, *spiraculum, suspiraculum*," *MS. Harl. 221, f. 168.*

SUSPIRE. To respire; to sigh.

SUSPOUSE. Suspicion.

SUSS. (1) A dog-fish. *I. of Wight.*

(2) To will like a hog. *Suss, suss, a call to swine to eat their suss or hog-wash. East.*

SUSSACK. A fall; a blow. *Suffolk.*

SUSSEX-PUDDING. Boiled paste. *South.*

SUSSLE. Noise; disturbance; an impertinent meddling with the affairs of other people. *Sussex.*

SUSTER-DOUGHTERE. A niece. (*A.-S.*)

SUSTRE. A sister. (*A.-S.*)

Bycause that hurra *sustre* so beselyche of hurra sougt, What ha hadde y-don *seyne* seyn Ed. *Chron. Vitodum, p. 137.*

Justice and pees, three *sustres* schal provide
Twixt reawmes twyne stedfast love to sette.

MS. Harl. 3889, f. 2.

SUTE. (1) After. *Hearne.*

(2) Cunning; subtle. *Staff.*

(3) A sute of locks, a set of six or more locks, whereof the respective keys shall serve only for each lock, and yet one master key shall open all. *Holme, 1688.*

(4) A pursuit, or following. *Pr. Parv.*

(5) Soot. *MS. Dictionary, c. 1500.*

(6) To clothe or suit.

Tha moone like *suted* in a sable weed,
Mournd for sinnes outrageous bloody deed.

Rowlands' Betraying of Christ, 1596.

SUTELTEE. See *Sotiltees.*

SUTELY. This word occurs in Hall, Henry IV. f. 11, but is probably a misprint for *surety*, and certainly used in the same sense.

SUTERE. A suitor, or suppliant.

All men may take example, lo!

Of lowly meeknes evyn ryght here,
Be ours Lorde God that comyth me to,
Hese poore servaunt and his *sutere*.

Country Mysteries, p. 301.

SUTLER. One who sells provisions in a camp. Spelt *sutteler* by Coles.

For setting on those with the luggadge left,
A few poore *sutlers* with the campe that went.

Drayton's Poems, p. 86.

SUTTER. A cobbler, or shoemaker. (*A.-S.*)

Hail be ye, *sutters*, with your mani lesles,
With your blote hides of selcuth bestia.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 176.

SUTTIS. Fools? (*A.-N.*)

Dyschoppes, archedekyns, and abbottes,

Wysa men of the churcha and no *suttis*.

MS. Cantab. Ft. II. 30, f. 211.

SUTTLE-BEE.

For those kind of cattle have commonly the *suttle-bee*, and are as weary of a single life as nuns of their absters, and therefore catch at the very appearance of match.

A Cup of Gray Haire for a Green Head, 1688, p. 77.

SUTTLE'S-CABINE. A soldier's tent.

SUWE. To follow; to pursue. (*A.-S.*)

With his fest ha me smot;
Therefore ich im *sued*, God it wot!
And smot him so thou might se.

Gy of Warwick, p. 226.

Enl hill pris sette thel therby,
But *sween* ewere her owen foly.

MS. Ashmole 60, f. 4.

SUWELLE. To swell. (*A.-S.*)

To do that foule fley to *sucelle*,
That foule wormes scholden ete.

Appendix to Walter Mapes, p. 334.

SUXUNDATION. Drowning. *Henloot, 1552.*

SWA. So. See *Sua.*

It wolde wirke me fulle wa,
So mote I one erthe ga,

If ne sallie noghte be-tyde me *sua*,
If I may righte rada. *Percell, 1463.*

Als wepand and als drezi,

Sua meked I witterli.

MS. Cott. Vespa. D. vii. f. 22.

SWAB. (1) To splash over. *North.*

(2) A rough awkward fellow. *Norw.*

SWABBER. (1) A sweeper of a vessel. Also, a kind of broom for sweeping out a boat or ship. "Their ragges served to make me swabbers," *Dekker's Knights Conjuring, p. 65.*

(2) Certain cards at whist by which the holder was entitled to a part of the stakes were termed *swabbers*.

SWABBLE. (1) To quarrel; to squabble. *East.*

(2) "Swahlynge or swaggynge," *Pr. Parv.*

SWACHE. A tally; that which is fixed to cloth sent to dye, of which the owner keeps the other part. *North.*

SWACK. A blow, or fall. *Swocking*, huge, large. *Suacker*, anything very large.

SWAD. (1) A silly foolish fellow; a country humpkin. "Swad, in the North, is a pescod shell; thence used for an empty shallow headed fellow," *Blount, p. 627.*

Let country *swalnes* and silly *swade* be still;

To court, young wag, and wanton there thy fill.

Greene's Perimede, 1589.

How should the reasonable soule (unlesse all his prime faculties were drowned and drenched in the lees of sense) affect such a *swad*?

The Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 22.

O, how this tickles mee, to see a *swad*,
Who'ver so much as education had
To make him generous, advance'd to state.

Brothwell's Honest Ghost, 1668, p. 3.

I have opinion, and have ever had,
That when I see a stag'ring drunken *swad*,
Than that a man worse then an ass I see.

Taylor's Motto, 1622.

(2) The pod of a pea, &c. *North.* *Grose* says the term is used metaphorically for one that is slender, p. 157, ed. 1839. *Coles* has a differ-

ent application. "A swad [of a woman], *oberula*." A handful of pease-straw is also called a *swad*.

(3) A sword. *Suffolk*.

(4) A fish-basket. *Sussex*.

SWADDER. A pedlar. Earle, p. 249. "Swadders or pedlars," Harrison's England, p. 184.

SWADDLE. To beat. "Hee hande, belammed, thumped, *swaddled* her," Cotgrave, in v. Chaperon. "Swaddled, endgelled," Coles.

I swear by God, and by saynt John,

Thy bootes will I *swaddle*, so have I blisse.

The Wife Lapped in Moris Skin, n. d.

SWADDLE-BAND. "Swadybande, *bande*, *fasse*," Palsgrave.

SWADDY. Full of husks, or pods. "Goussu, coddie, hullie, huskie, *swaddie*," Cotgrave. See *Swad* (2).

SWAFF. As much grass as a scythe cuts at one stroke. Holme, 1688.

SWAFT. Thirst. *Wiltz*.

SWAG. (1) To hang loose and heavy; to sag. *Warw*. "I swagge, as a fatte persons belly swaggeth as he goth, *je assouage*," Palsgrave.

(2) To swing about. *Suffolk*.

(3) Booty; large quantity. *Leic*.

(4) "One that falls down with some violence and noise is said to come down with a *swag*," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 396.

SWAG-BELLY. A loose heavy belly.

SWAGE. (1) To assuage. *Palsgrave*. In our second example, to lessen power?

Then will he thys wa *swage*.

Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

Y schall have Harrowde and Gye,

Tyll they be *swaged* a gode partye.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 100.

(2) To move anything about. *Line*.

(3) A notch in a blacksmith's anvil.

(4) A joiner's gauge. Holme, 1688, iii. 366.

SWAGER. A brother-in-law. *Durh*.

SWAGING. Refrigeration. Palsgrave.

SWAGLE. The same as *Swag* (2).

SWAIB. To swing forward and backward like a pendulum. *Somerset*.

SWAIMUS. Shy; squeamish. *Cumb*.

SWAINE. A herdsman or servant; a youth not yet an esquire. (*A.-S.*) In compositions of the fourteenth and fifteenth century, the term is not exclusively applied in the original sense. Any one not a knight seems to have been so called.

Kolghtes, *swaines*, levedies beld,

Maden erud hem to bihold.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 204.

Jondyr ys Gayere, so hard *swayne*,

The emperoure sone of Almayo.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 160.

SWAISE. To swing the arms in walking.

SWAITHE. (1) A row of grass cut down. *Laid o' th' mossie bank*, spread abroad. *North*.

(2) The ghost of a dying person. *Cumb*.

SWAKE. A pump-handle. *East*.

SWAL. Swelled. (*A.-S.*)

He *swel* so faste and wondrously.

That almost bigoo he for to dy.

Cursed Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 78.

SWALCIL. A pattern. *Yorksh*.

SWALE. (1) A valley? Forby explains it, "a low place;" and Moor, "a gentle rising of the ground, but with a corresponding declivity."

Be the deeth that I shalle dye,

Therto my hed then dar I ley,

Now sone in this *swale*.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 40.

(2) To wither in the sun. *Warw*.

(3) A piece of wood going from an upright shaft in an oatmeal mill to one of the wheels.

(4) A gutter in a candle. Also, to swell or gutter; to melt away. *Var. dial*. Metaphorically, to grow thin.

(5) Shade; a shady place. *East*. "Swale, *umbra*," MS. Harl. 221, f. 167.

(6) To split down or off. *Heref*.

(7) Windy; cold; bleak. *North*. To lie in the swale, i. e. in the cold air.

(8) To singe, or burn. *Grose*. "And men *swaliden* with greet heete," Wickliffe's New Testament, p. 249. Kennett explains it, "to kindle or set on fire."

SWALER. A dealer in corn, or rather one who buys corn and converts it into meal before he sells it again. *Chesh*.

SWALGE. A whirlpool.

SWALIEST. Coldest. *North*.

SWALLE. Swelled. See *Swal*.

And therefore he *swalle* for envye.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 133.

But he his ye away ne swereth

From hire, whiche was oaked alle,

And ache for anglr therof *swalle*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 40.

SWALLOCKY. A term applied to the appearance of clouds in hot weather before a thunderstorm. *East*.

SWALLOW. A heavy lounging walk. *Norf*.

SWALLOW. (1) A hollow in the earth. *North*.

Carr has *swallow*, a deep hollow in the ground, in which the rain is swallowed or conveyed off. It is an archaism, occurring under the form *swolow*, a gulf or abyss, as in the Legend of Dido, 179, "the swolowe of hell." Maundevile, p. 33, mentions "a swelowege of the gravelly see." According to Kennett, "where hollow caverns remain in the earth upon mine works, if the roof or top of such caverns or hole made by such fall is called a *swallow* and a *swallow pit*." In the Pr. Parv. occurs, "Swelwe of a water or of a grownde, *sworago*," MS. Harl. 221, f. 167.

However the sayde nowse lye or be edified with his gardeyns, wallis, gutters, *swolow*, lying or beying upon any partye of the grownde.

Chronicon Johannis de Wethamstede, p. 546.

They schulke soke for to entre into crevys of stoonys, and into *swolowys* of the erthe, fro the dredefull face of oure Lorde.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 7.

(2) To swallow an affront, to take an affront without any apparent retaliation.

SWALLOW-DAY. April the 15th. *Var. dial*.

SWALLOW-PEAR. The service apple.

SWALLOW'S-TAIL. "A swallowes taile in carpenters worke, which is a fastening of two

pieces of timber or boards so strongly that they cannot away." Rider's Dictionary, 1633.
SWALME. Sickness. See *Swame*. Also, to turn sick or ill, as in Ritson, iii. 33.
 That jere litulle shaibe of wyne,
 And swelme among faite wyne.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 46, f. 77.

SWALTER.

Slippes in in the sloppes o-slute to the girdyle,
 Senlteris upe swyftly with his swerde drawene.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 94.

SWALTISH.

Hot; sultry.
SWAME. An attack of sickness. In the following passage, the tokens of disease. "Swame or swame, *subita agrotatio*," Rider.
 In whose bloodie bathed he should have been,
 His leprous swames to have washed of cene.

Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 48.

SWAMLING.

For swamlyng of glet that is aboute the lyver,
 and the longus, and the mylte.

MS. Med. Rec. xv. Cent.

SWAMP.

Lean, as cattle. *North*.
 Our why is better tidded than this cow,
 Her ewr's but swamps; shee's nui for milk I trow.

A Yorkshire Dialogue, 1607, p. 36.

SWAN.

Teche hyt forthe thorow-owt thys londe,
 Oon tyll eður that thys boke have now swen.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 36, f. 40.

SWANE.

To soften; to absorb, applied to a swelling. *Salop. Antiq. p. 583.*

SWANG.

(1) A fresh piece of green swarth, lying in a bottom, among arable or barren land; a dool. *North*.

SWANGE.

(2) A swamp, or bog. *Yorksh.*
 (3) To swing with violence. *East*.

SWANGE.

The grin?
 Swappes in with the swerde, that it the *swange* braystedd,
 Botho the guttes and the gorre gushes owe si tmes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.

SWANGENE.

Struck.
 Swerdes *swangene* in two swelterand knyghtez,
 Lys wyde upyne welterande on walopande stiedez.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.

SWANGWAYS.

Obliquely; aside. *Norw.*

SWANK.

(1) Lahoured. (*A.-S.*)
 I swank in ml sghing siele,
 I sei wasche bi al nyghies ml bede.

MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 3.

I swank criland, haase ore made.
 Chekes mine for pine I hade.

MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 46.

SWANK.

(2) To abate; to shrink; to lessen. *Devon*.
 "When a great swelling abates, and the skin hangs loose, particularly that of the belly, it is said to swank," *MS. Devon Gl.*

SWANK.

(3) To strike with a sword?
 He swounande diede, and on the swarthe lengede,
 Sweltes ewynne swyftly, and swenke he no more.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 84.

SWANK.

(4) A bog. (5) To give way, or sink.
SWANKING. Big; large. *North*.

SWANKUM.

To walk to and fro in an idle and careless manner. *Somerset*.

SWANKY.

(1) Boggy. *Far. dial.*
 (2) Swaggering; strutting. *Wills*.
 (3) The weakest small beer. *West*.
 (4) A strong strapping fellow. *North*.

11.

SWANT. Proper; steady. West.

SWAN-UPPING. The taking of swans, performed annually by the swan companies, with the Lord Mayor of London at their head, for the purpose of marking them. The king's swans were marked with two *nicks* or notches, whence a double animal was invented, unknown to the Greeks, called *the swan with two necks*. A MS. of swan marks is in the library of the Royal Society, described in Arch. xvi. Upping the swans was formerly a favorite amusement, and the modern term *swan-hopping* is merely a corruption from it. The struggle of the swans when caught by their pursuers, and the duckings which the latter received in the contest, made this diversion very popular. See Kempe's *Loseley Manuscripts*, p. 309.

SWAP.

(1) To harter; to exchange. *Far. dial.*
 (2) To cut wheat in a peculiar way, to chop, not to reap it. *Sussex*.

SWAP.

(3) Clean; quickly; smartly. *West*.
 (4) A blow. Also, to strike. In some counties, a fall is called a swap.

With *swappes* sore thel hem swang.

Carver Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 118.

And on hys body so many *swappes*,

With bloody lypys y kyss hym here.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 36, f. 46.

Kastes in his elere scheide and coveres hym full faire,
Swappes of the swerde hande als he by gentils.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 97.

SWAPE.

(1) To place aslant. *North*.
 (2) To sweep. *North*. (*A.-S.*)
 (3) A long oar used by keelmen. *Newce*.
 (4) A fork for spreading manure. *North*.
 (5) The handle of a pump. *Norw.* It is also the same as *Swoop* (2).

SWAPER.

(6) A har for hanging kettles over the fire.
SWAPER. The same as *Scay* (1).

SWAPPER.

A great falsehood. *Kent*.

SWAPPING.

Large; huge; strong. *West*.
 A fish-man in his hande, a *swapping* ale dagger at his back, containing by estimation some two or three pounds of yron in the hyltes and chape.

A Counterparts given to Martin Junior, 1549.

SWAPSON.

A slattern. *Warw.*

SWARBLE.

The same as *Swarm* (1).
SWARD. Skin; covering. (*A.-S.*) *Sward-pork*, bacon enred in large fitches. "Sward or swordes of besch, *coriana*," Pr. Parv.

SWARE.

(1) Sure; true. Perhaps *swete* of *sware*, as in l. 441, i. e. *swere* or neck.

He acyde, Sys, wedyth ovyr the see,
 And bydd the emperowre of Rome sende me
 Hys doghtur swete and swete.

Le Bon Florence of Rome, 90.

SWARE.

(2) Square. *Prompt. Parv.*

SWARE.

(3) Painful. Conybeare's Octavian, p. 58.

SWARE.

(4) To answer. *Gwynne*.

SWARF.

(1) The grit worn away from the grinding-stones used in grinding cutlery wet. *York*.
 Also called *wheel-swarf*.

SWARF.

(2) To swoon; to faint. *North*.

SWARFF-MONEY.

"The swarff-money is one peny half-peny; it must be paid before the rising of the sun; the party most go thrice about the cross, and lay the swarff-money, and

then take witness, and lay it in the hole; and when ye have so done, look well that your witness do not deceive you, for if it be not paid, ye give a great forfeiture, xxx. s. and a white bull," Blount.

SWARFFY. Swarthy; tawny. *Lanc.*

SWARM. (1) To climb the trunk of a tree, in which there are no side branches for one to rest the hands and feet on. *North.*

He swarmed up into a tree,
Whyle eyther of them might nether se.

Syr Isebras, 351.

(2) The motion of the limbs in ascending the boll of a tree in contradistinction of climbing amongst the branches. *North.*

(3) To beat; to thrash. *South.*

(4) A large number of people. *Swarmen*, a great number, Tim Bohlin GL.

What furies guided this misguided *swarmen*
To bend their force against unthought harms?
Roseland's Betraying of Christ, 1596, sig. B. iii.

SWART. (1) Black; dark; swarthy. Also, to blacken, as hy burning, &c. "I swart, as a thyng dothe when it begynneth to burne," *Palsgrave*, verb. f. 381.

Foaming about the chaps like some wilde boore,
As *swart* and tawne as an India Moore.
Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Vaine, 1600.

(2) The same as *Sweard*, q. v.

Hwbeit, where the rocks and quarrie grounds
are, I take the *swart* of the earth to be so thin, that
no tree of anle graine, neither than shrubs and
bushes, is able to grow.

Marriens's Description of England, p. 212.

SWARTER. Darker; more black.

His nek is greter than a bole,
His bodi is *swarter* than an cole.

Gy of Warwike, p. 260.

SWARTH. (1) Black? (*A.-S.*)

Watir to sle *swarth* lice. Take mogwort, worme-
wode, saveyn, the water of theis sleth the vermin
in mans ennyldes, and in his chare beneath the
navelle. *MS. Sloane 7*, f. 51.

(2) Sward; grass; any outward covering, as the rind of bacon. (*A.-S.*) "On the swarthe lenglende," *Morte Arthure*, MS. f. 84.

(3) *Grose* defines *swarth*, "grass just cut to be made up into hay." A *swarth* is a row of cut grass. An anonymous correspondent has furnished me with the following observations on a passage hitherto unintelligible:

"In Mr. Wright's first volume of the *Biographia Britannica Literaria* (Anglo-Saxon period), there is a riddle, the seventh line of which is thus printed:

corfen sworfen: cut and —

leaving the second word untranslated. It strikes me that *sworfen* is the same word which is now used in Kent and elsewhere as *swarthed*, or *laid in swarth*. It is the word required in that particular part of the description to carry out the process regularly, cut and *swarthed*, turned and dried, bound and twisted, &c."

SWART-RUTTER. "A reister or swart-rutter, a German horseman," *Cotgrave*.

Good thrifile men, they drewe out a dinner with

sallets, like a *swart-rutter's* sute, and make Madona Nature their best caterer.

Nash's Pierce Penniless, 369.

Next five *swart-rutters* strangely appalled with great hose down to the small of their legs, with strange caps agreeable, bearing on their necks long swords. *Wood's Boemans Glory*, 1622, p. 45.

SWARVE. (1) To climb.

Then Gordon *swarved* the maine-mast tree,
He *swarved* it with might and maiue;
But Horacley with a bearing armwe,
Strike the Gordon through the braue.

Percy's Reliques, p. 136.

(2) To swerve. *Morte d'Arthur*, li. 225.

And doth hartly confesse that whosoever *swarves* from this pattern *swarves* from honesty, though hee be deeply leamed.

Stephens' Essays and Characters, 1615, p. 130.

(3) To fill up; to be choked up with sediment, as the channel of a river. *South.*

SWARY. Useless; worthless. *North.*

SWASH. (1) "To fence, to swash with swords, to swagger," *Florio*, p. 127. "To swash, *elango*, *gladiis concupo*," *Coles*. Forby has *swash*, to affect valour, to vapour, or swagger; but these are secondary meanings.

(2) A roaring blade; a swaggerer.

Or score out husbands in the charcoal ashes,
With country knights, not roaring city *swashes*.
Ovid de Arte Amandi, &c. 1677, p. 141.

(3) A torrent of water. "A great swash of water, *magnus aquarum torrens*," *Coles*. The verb is still in use, to spill or splash water about.

(4) Refuse; hog-wash. *Devon.*

(5) Soft; quashy. *North.*

SWASH-BUCKET. The common receptacle of the washings of the scullery. *Devon.* A mean slatternly woman is so called. "Swash-bucket, a careless hussy that carries her bucket so that the milk or pigs wash and such like is always flapping or flashing over," *MS. Devon Glossary*.

SWASH-BUCKLER. Literally, one who makes a clattering noise by swashing his sword against his buckler. Hence, a swaggering ruffian, one with more show of bravery than real courage. "A bravo, a swash-buckler, one that for money and good chere will follow any man to defend him and fight for him, but if any danger come, he runs away the first and leaves him in the lurch," *Florio*, p. 74. *Cotgrave* translates *bravache*, "a roister, utter, swaggerer, *swash buckler*, one that ever vanishing of his owne valour."

Whereby a man male see how manie bloudie quarrels a bralling *swash-buckler* male picke out of a bottle of haie, namelie when his braines are fore-bitten with a bottle of napple ale.

Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 67.

Ille ipse, the same; I desire no more than this sheep-hook in my hand to encounter with that *swash-buckler*.

Heywood's Love's Mistress, p. 26.

A drunkard, a whore hunter, a gamster, a *swash-buckler*, a ruffian to waste his money in proud apparel.

Filkington's Works, p. 151.

SWASHING. Slashing; dashing. *Shak.*

SWASHIWAY. A deep swampy place in large sands in the sea. *Var. dial.*

SWASHY. (1) Swaggering. *East.*

(2) Watery, as vegetables are. *North.*

SWASIONS. Persuasions.

Made at his coming into your notable presence at Wyndore, all the swasions and colour, all motions in the moote apparant wise that he could, to induce your highnes to your agreement.

Hall, Henry VII. f. 62.

SWASSING. Dashing; splashing.

Drench'd with the swassing waves and stew'd in sweat, Scarce able with a cane our boat to set.

Taylor's Works, 1630, lib. 74.

SWAT. (1) A quantity. *Line.*

(2)

Of hys hele he ase ne sweat,
Bot thow telle wo hym bygate.

Wright's Seven Sages, p. 30.

(3) Sweat. Still in use.

(4) A knock, or blow; a fall. *North.*

(5) To throw down forcibly. *North.*

(6) To squat down. *Yorksh.*

(7) To swoon. *Lanc.*

SWATCH. (1) To bind, as to swaddle, &c.

(2) A pattern, or sample; a piece or shred cut off from anything. *North.*

(3) To separate, or cut off. *Yorksh.*

(4) A row of barley, &c.

One spreadeth those bands, so in order to lie,
As barley (in swatches) may fill it thereby.

Tusser's Husbandry, p. 165.

SWATCHEL. (1) A fat slattern. *Warw.*

(2) To beat with a swatch or wand. *Kent.*

SWATCHELLED. Dirty; daggled; oppressed from walking or over-exertion. *Warw.*

SWATH. (1) Same as *Swarth* (3).

(2) To tie up corn in sheaves. "Swathed or made into sheaves," Cotgrave in v. *Javelé.*

SWATH-BAUKS. The edges of grass between the semicircular cuttings of the scythe. *Yorksh.*

Swath-banks, rows of new-mown grass.

SWATH-BONDS. Swaddling-bands. *Nares.*

"Two swathe-hands," *Ord. and Reg. p. 127.*

About a faint and slender body wear

A flannel swathband or warm stomacher.

Ovid de Arte Amandi, &c. 1677, p. 75.

SWATHE. Calm. *North.*

SWATHIEL. A strong man. *Gauwayne.*

SWATHELE. To swaddle. "Swathele me so that I run a-gasping," *Brit. Bibl. l. 345.*

SWATHER. To faint. *Somerset.*

SWATHE-RAKING. The operation of hand-raking between the swathes (or mown rows) of barley or oats, to collect on to such swathes the loose stalks or ears scattered in the mowing. From a habit of transposing harsh consonants, the word is sometimes pronounced *swake-rathing* and *swake-rathing*. *Moor.*

SWATHING-CLOTHES. Swaddling clothes, or bandages in which children were rolled up. *Shak.*

SWATTE. Sweated. (*A.-S.*)

SWATTER. To spill or throw about water, as geese and ducks do in drinking. *Yorksh.* Also, to scatter, to waste.

SWATTLE. (1) To waste away. *North.*

(2) To drink, as ducks do water. *North.* Hence a swatling fellow, or one that always swattles, a tippler.

SWATTOCK. A severe fall. *Norw.*

SWAUR. A swath of grass. *Devon.*

SWAVE. To pass backward and forward. *Cumb.*

SWAY. (1) A switch used by thatchers to bind their work, usually pronounced *sway* in *Suffolk. East.*

(2) A balance, or lever. *Suffolk.*

(3) To swing. "Let us sway on," let us go on rapidly, *Shak.* We still use *swing* in a similar sense. "He went swinging on," i. e. at a violent pace; "he went at a swinging pace," &c.

So it happened at the last,
An halfe peny halter made hym fast,
And therein he swayed.

The Boke of Moryl Ensign, p. 26.

(4) To weigh; to lean upon. *North.*

SWAYNE. Noise, or sweten.

Hys wynges was long and wyght;
To the chylde he toke a flyght,
With an howe swayne.

Torrent of Portugal, p. 24.

SWAY-POLE. A long pole fixed at the top of a post as a pivot, by which water is drawn from a well. *Suffolk.* Kennett gives it as a Cheshire word, "a long pole in a pin to draw up coals from the pit, turn'd round by a horse," *MS. Lansd. 1033.*

SWEAK.

Or in a mystic morning if thou wilt

Make pitfalls for the lark and pheldifare,

Thy prop and sneaks shall be both overguilt,

With Cyprus selfe thou shalt compare

For gins and wykes, the coons to beguilla,

Whilst thou under a bush shalt sit and smilla.

The Affectionate Shepherd, 1804.

SWEAKING. Squeaking.

The one in a squeaking treble, the other in an ale-blowen base.

Kind-Hart's Dreams, 1809.

SWEAL. The same as *Swale*, q. v.

SWEAME. The same as *Swame*, q. v.

SWEAMISH. Squeamish; modest. *North.*

SWEAR. (1) To swear by. *Shak.*

(2) An oath. See *Swore*.

(3) To spit, said of a cat. *Var. dial.* "The dog swears when he grumbles and snarles," Kennett, *MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 398.*

SWEARD. "Sweard, of some called Swarth, the turf or upper crust of heath ground," Holme, 1688.

SWEARLE. An eye with a peculiar cast.

SWEAT. (1) To beat; to thrash. *East.*

(2) To sweat a person's purse, to cause him to spend nearly all his money.

SWEAT-CLOTH. A handkerchief. *North.* "Sudarum, a swetyng clothe," *MS. Harl. 2270, f. 183.*

SWEATING. Violent perspiration was formerly considered a remedy for the *lues venerea*.

Why, sir, I thought it duty to informe you,
That you were better match a ruind bawd,
One ten times cured by sweating and the tub.

The City Match, 1630, p. 34.

SWEB. To faint; to swoon. *North.*

SWECH. Such. (*A.-S.*)

Many men in this world after here pilgrimage

have left memorials of *swech* thingis as thei have
herd and seyn. *MS. Bodl. 423, f. 205.*

SWECHT. Force, or violence. *North.*

SWEDDLE. To swell; to puff out. *North.*

SWEDE. A swarth of grass. *North.*

SWEDIRD. Jerked?

*Speris to-brast and in peces flowen,
Swedes sweedyd out and laid hem down.*

Roland, MS. Lanet. 338, f. 380.

SWE. (1) A giddiness in the head. *North.*

(2) Out of the perpendicular. *Northumb.*

SWEE. (1) A nut made to turn in the centre of
a chair, a swivel. *Northumb.*

(2) A sudden burst of laughter. *North.*

SWEEM. To swoon. *Somerset.*

SWEEMISH. Paint. *Somerset.*

SWEEP. (1) To drink up. *North.*

(2) "A great poste and high is set faste; then
over it cometh a longe beame whiche renneth
on a pynde, so that the one ende havyng
more poysse then the other, canseth the
lyghter ende to ryse; with such beere hrew-
ers in London dooe drawe up water; they call
it a *sweepe*," Elyot, ed. 1559.

(3) An instrument used by turners for making
mouldings in wood or metal.

SWEEP-CHIMNEY. A chimney-sweep. *Suff.*

SWEEPLESS. An ignoramus. *Cumb.*

SWEEP-NET. A large fishing-net. "Exparvier,
a great sweepe-net for fishing," Cotgrave.

SWEEPS. The arms of a mill. *Kent.*

SWEER. (1) Unwilling. *Northumb.*

(2) Sure; faithful.

*Thou art a young man as I,
And seems to be as sweer.*

Robin Hood, l. 100.

(3) A neck. (*A.-S.*)

*That schi aboute his white sweers
It dede, and bing hiselwe there.*

Gower, MS. Bodl. 204.

SWEET. (1) Perfumed. *Sweet gloves, &c.*

(2) A term of endearment applied to a woman.
Still in use. *Sweet and twenty* was also a
phrase of affection to a girl.

*Sey, that of all names 'tis a name of woo,
Ooe a kings neme, but now it is not so:*

*And when all this is done, I know 'twill grieve thee,
And therefore (sweet) why should I now believe thee?*

Drayton's Heroicall Epistles, 1637, p. 177.

In delay there lies no plenty;

Then come kiss me, sweet-and-twenty.

Twelfth Night, ii. 3.

SWEET-BAG. A small silk bag filled with
spices, &c. used as a cosmetic.

SWEET-BREADED. Sweet-voiced.

SWEETFUL. Delightful; full of sweets.

SWEET-HEART. A lover. *Var. dial.* It is
also common as a verb, to court, to woo.

SWEETIES. Sweetmeats. *Var. dial.*

SWEETING. (1) A kind of sweet apple men-
tioned by Ascham and others, translated by
melimelum in Rider's Dictionary, 1640. A
bitter sweeting is mentioned in Romeo and
Juliet, ii. 4. "Swetyng an apple, *pomme
douce*," Palgrave, 1530.

(2) A term of endearment, still in use according
to Palmer's Devon. Gl. p. 88.

*By Jesu, he saide, my sweeting,
I have but three shyling,
That is but a lyttle thing,
But if I had more.*

The Milner of Abington, n. d.

*Launfal beheld that swete wyȝth,
Alle hys love yn her was lyȝth,
And keste that swete flour;
And sat adoun her bysyde.*

*And seyde, sweetyng, what so betyde,
I am to thyng honour.*

Illustrations of Fairy Mythology, p. 12.

SWEET-LIPS. An epicure; a glutton.

SWEET-MART. The badger. *Yorksh.*

SWEETNER. (1) A person who bids at a sale to
raise the price, not intending to purchase.

(2) A guinea-dropper; one who dropped a
guinea, and then pretending to find it when a
respectable person passed by, was liberal
enough to offer him half as a proper compli-
ment for being present at the discovery,
treat him at a public-house, and eventually
sleece him of his money.

Guinea dropping or sweetening is a pautly little
cheat that was recommended to the world about
thirty years ago by a memorable gentleman that has
since had the misfortune to be taken off, I mean
hang'd, for a misdemeanour upon the highway.

The Country Gentleman's Vade Mecum, 1699, p. 97.

SWEETTINGS.

*If I were to paint Sloth, (as I am not seen in the
sweetnings by Saint John the Evangelist,) I swear
I would draw it like a stationer that I know.*

Nash's Pious Pennsylvanian, 1592.

SWEETS. The herb sweet-wicely. *North.*

SWEET-SEG. A sweet-smelling, sedge-like
plant. *Acorus calamus. East.*

SWEET-TOOTH. He has got a sweet tooth,
i. e. he is fond of sweet things.

SWEET-WORT. The decoction from malt be-
fore that of the hops is extracted. *South.*

SWEETY. Beautiful. "It's a *sweety* fine
morning." *Line.*

SWEF. A cry to hounds to check them and
prevent their running riot. (*A.-S.*)

SWEFNE. A dream. (*A.-S.*)

His fader he tolde a sweefne anigt that him mette.
MS. Bodl. 692, f. 1.

*Within on a rythe belde rysys a littylye,
And with the swoghe of the see in sweefyng he felle.*
Morte Arture, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

SWEG. To sway, or incline. *Line.*

SWEGH. A violent motion. (*A.-S.*)

SWEIGH. To swing. See *Siegy*.

SWEIGHT. Portion; greatest quantity. *North.*

SWELDERSOME. Very sultry. *East.*

SWELE. (1) To wash. *R. de Brunne.*

(2) A swelling; a tumour.

*So long he plaiede with yong man,
A swelle in his membres cam than.*

The Scryn Sages, 1505.

SWELEWE. To swallow. (*A.-S.*)

*For styneche of the mowthe. Ete pillole drie and
cerfoyle, and sweteu cyzel, when thou gost to bedde,
And wascha thi mowthe with venegre.*

MS. Med. Rec. xv. Cent.

*That morsel swelowe thou good spedde,
But in thin honde holde the thredde.*

MS. Lanet. 793, f. 126.

- SWELGHE.** To swallow. (*A.-S.*)
And helic saile opene than fulle wyde,
And *swelghe* that synfulle company.
Hampole, MS. Bown, p. 1.
- SWELK.** The noise caused by the revolving of
a barrel churn at the time of the butter sepa-
rating from the milk. *East.*
- SWELKING.** Sultry. *Norff.*
- SWELL.** (1) A fop. *Var. dial.*
(2) To swallow. *Somerset.*
- SWELLE.** Eager; furious. (*A.-S.*)
Dewkys, eryls and baroos also,
That arste were bolde and *swelle*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 53.
- SWELLED-NOSE.** A person in an ill humour
is said to have a *swelled nose*. *North.*
- SWELSH.** A quesh, or fall. *West.*
- SWELTE.** (1) To die; to faint. (*A.-S.*) *Swelt*,
died, fainted, the past. past.
Twys in a swoonyng, *swelte* as cho walde,
He pressed to his palfray in presence of lordes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.
And rlyte as he had salde this wordes, ho *swelt* in
Alexander armes. *MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 21.*
Where my payne for yowhe was maste,
And where I *swelte* and y-headed the gaste.
Hampole, MS. Bown, p. 154.
(2) To broil with heat. *North.*
The dogged dog daies now with heat doe *swelt*,
And now's the season of th' unseason'd aire.
Taylor's Workes, II. 256.
Soft a while, not away so fast, they melt them;
Piper, be hand' awhile! knave, looke the dauncers
swelt them. *British Bibliographer, I. 343.*
- SWELTERED.** Very hot; overcome with heat;
in a great perspiration. *West.* "Sweltered
venom," venom moistened with the animal's
sweat, Shak. "Swalteryng or swoonyng,
swelope," *Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 167.*
- SWELTH.** Mud and filth. *Nares.*
- SWELTING.** To *swelt* rice is to soften or boil
it before being baked in a pudding. *Lanc.*
- SWELTRY.** Overpoweringly sultry.
But as we see the same oft times, through over
sweltrie heats,
Changing the weather faire, great stormes and thun-
dercraks doth threat.
Honours Academie, 1610, l. 16.
- SWENE.** (1) Swimming; giddiness. (*A.-S.*)
Loke at thou come at that tyme,
Othre swowne shal k[n] *swene*,
The lady shall l-ae. *Degrevant, 1211.*
- (2) Sorrow. *Sweneful*, sorrowful.
When this was seide, his hert began to melt
For very *swene* of this *sweneful* tale.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 38.
- SWENE.** (1) Noise.
You women of Jerusalem,
Weepe not for me, ney make no *swene*,
But for your owne barme teame
You mon reme tenderlye. *Chaucer Plays, II. 53.*
- (2) *MS. Bodl. 175* reads *swem*.
And nowe that fitte male I not feye,
Thinke me never so *swene*.
Chaucer Plays, I. 169.
- SWENGINGE.** (1) "Swengynge, *excussio*," *Pr.*
Parv. "Swengynge or sehakyne, as mene
done clothys and other lyke," *ib.*
- (2) Moving; stirring. *Prompt. Parv.*

- SWENSIE.** The quinsy in the throat.
- SWEPAGE.** The crop of hay in a meadow, also
called the *sweppe* in some parts.
- SWEPE.** (1) A whip. "Sweype for a top or
scourge, *flagellum*; sweype or swappe, *alapa*,"
Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 167.
Blo and bloody thus am I bett,
Swongen with *sweppe* and alle to-swett.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 227.
- (2) A baker's malkin. *Pr. Parv.*
- (3) A crop of hay. Blount, p. 628.
- SWEPERLYE.** Swiftly; speedily. (*A.-S.*)
Swiftly with swerdes they swappene there-aftre,
Swappes doune fulle *sweperlye* *sweltande* knyghtes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.
- SWEPING.** A whip, or scourge.
Mikel *sweping* over sinful clives,
Hopand in Laverd mercy umgives.
MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 20.
And againe me thal fained and come in aye,
Samened on me *swepinges*, and I wist name.
MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 22.
- SWEPPENE.** Laid?
In swathes *swappene* doune, fulle of swete floures;
Thare unbrydilles thei bolde, and baytes theire
horses. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.*
- SWEPPLE.** Same as *Swipple*, q. v.
- SWER.** Sure.
Serche and ye shall fynd in every congregacyon
That long to the pope, for they are to me full *swere*,
And wyll be so long as they last and endwee.
Bale's Kruges Johan, p. 6.
- SWERD.** (1) A sword. (*A.-S.*) "*Ensis*, a
swerde; *ensifer*, a swerde bearer," *MS. Harl.*
2257, f. 38.
They schett arows heded with steele,
They faghte with *scharpe swerds* wele.
MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 160.
- (2) The same as *Sward*, q. v.
- SWERE.** Dull; heavy. *Durh.*
- SWERLE.** To twist, or roll about. *North.*
- SWERNE.** Sworn. (*A.-S.*)
- SWERNES.** Sourness; sadness.
- SWETE.** (1) Suit. (2) Sweated. *Gawayne.*
- SWETE-HOLLE.** A pore in the skin; a sweat-
hole. "*Porus*, a swete holle," *Nomi-*
nale MS. xv. Cent.
- SWETELICHE.** Sweetly. (*A.-S.*)
Heo schulen l-aeon the lavedi
That Jhesu Crist of-kende:
Bi-tweonen hire armes
Sweteliche he wende.
MS. Cott. Calif. A. ix. f. 245.
- SWETILENS.** Swedes.
Buckling besides in many dang'rous fights,
With Norwales, *Swethens*, and with Muscovites.
Drayton's Poems, 1637, p. 246.
- SWETTER.** Sweeter. (*A.-S.*)
- SWEVEN.** A dream; a slumber. (*A.-S.*)
As he was in sorowe and dud wepe,
Upon hys bedd he fello on slepe;
He can mete a strange *sweven*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. B. 36, f. 171.
Now by my faye, sayd jollye Robin,
A *sweven* I had this night;
I dreamt me of two mighty yemen,
That fast with me can fight.
Percy's Reliques, p. 22.
- SWEVIL.** The swingel of a flail.

SWEYE. 1) To fall; to descend.

Downe he *sweye* fulle swythe, and in a swoone fellis.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 97.

(2) To sound. (*A.-S.*)

SWEYN. Noise.

The tables the held an hood
Bitwen hem, withouten *sweyn*.

Legend of Pope Gregory, p. 29.

SWHALOUE. To swallow. *MS. Gloss. xv. Cent.*

SWICE. "Swyce or swyccers pype, *fleuste dale-*
mant," Palsgrave, subst. f. 68.

SWICHE. Such. (*A.-S.*)

Seiche schuld acomber also frie.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 20.

SWICHEN. The herb groundsel.

SWICK. Den?

He ys black as any pyck,

And also felle as a lyn in hys *swyck*.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 190.

SWIDDEN. To sweat, or singe. *North.*

SWIDDER. To dnuht; to hesitate. *Yorksh.*

SWIDGE. (1) To smart; to sehe. *North.*

(2) A puddle of water. *East.*

SWIER. (1) A squire. *Nominal MS.*

(2) The neck. See *Swire* (1).

SWIFT. (1) A stupid fellow. *Oxon.*

(2) A wooden revolving frame used in the North
for winding yarn, &c.

(3) A newt. "Swyfte worme, *lesarde*," Pals-
grave, subst. f. 68.

About A.D. 1686, a boy, lying asleep in a garden,
felt something dart down his throat: it killed him;
'tis probable 'twas a little newt. They are exceeding
nimble; they call them *swifts* et Newmarket heath.

Aubray's MS. Wiltz, p. 165.

SWIFTER. Part of the tackling that fastens a
load of wood to the waggon. *South.*

SWIG. (1) To drink; to suek. *Var. dial.* In
some places, any nice liquor is called *swig*.

(2) To leak out. *Suffolk.*

(3) "A game at cards called *swig* or new-cut,"
Florio, p. 580; "to put up the cards, to swig
or deale againe," *ib.* p. 27. "A sort of play
at cards in the North, in which all the game-
sters are to be silent, is call'd *swig*," Kennett
MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 398.

SWIGGLE. (1) To shake liquor violently. After
linen has been washed, it is necessary to move
it to and fro in clean water to get the soap
out. To this operation this word is applied.
"That's right, *swiggle* em right well." *Moor's*
Suff. MS.

(2) To drink greedily. *Suffolk.*

SWIGMAN. "A swygmán goeth with a ped-
lers pack," *Frat. of Vacahondes, p. 5.*

SWIKE. (1) To deceive; to betray. (*A.-S.*) Also
an adjective, deceitful, treacherous; and when
the substantive is understood, a deceiver or
betrayers.

Swappede owte with a swerde that *swykede* hym
never,

Wroghte wayes fulle wyde and wounded knyghtes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 72.

Thanne Godard was alkerlike

Under God the moote *swike*

That eue in erthe shewed was,

Withuten on, 'he wike Judas.

Harleib, 423.

(2) To stop; to cease. (*A.-S.*)

Sir Tiril, he seyd, forth thou go,

Night no day thou *swike* thou no.

Cy of Warrwike, p. 228.

(3) A den, or cave?

Under that than was a *swyke*,

That made yf y wain to myskile.

Yveine and Gucin, 677.

SWIKEDOME. Treachery. (*A.-S.*)

With gyle and *swikedome*

Thou lettust thi lorde to dethe don.

MS. Cantab. FF. v. 48, f. 106

Of whas mallok his mouth ful is
Of *swykedoms* and of bitternes.

MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 5

SWIKELE. Deceitful; wicked.

I-mette wid is soster the *swikele* wimon;

Judas, thou were writhe me stende the wid ston,

For the false prophete that tou bilevest upon.

Reliq. Antiq. I. 144.

Mony a *swykyll* swayne then to the swerde yode.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. II. f. 111.

Menslars and *swykel*, Laverd, wlate sal,

And I in mikelhede of thi mercy al.

MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 2.

SWILE. (1) To wash. (*A.-S.*)

The thriddle day shal flowe a flood, that al this world
shal hylen;

Bothe beye out lowe the dunle shal it *swyle*.

Appendix to W. Mapes, p. 347.

(2) Hog's-wash. "Brida, wash, swile or draffe
for swine," Florio, p. 68.

SWILKE. Suek. See *Swilk*.

But they noyt ere *swyke* als they seme.

MS. Harl. 2260, f. 68.

And thys me made do dedys *swyke*,

With whych my goost ys ofte unglade.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 99.

A gefawoon whyte as mylke,

In alle thys worlde ys noon *swyke*.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 150.

SWILKER. To splash about. *North.* To
swilker over, i. e. to dash nver. *Grose.*

SWILL. (1) Hog's-wash. This meaning of the
word is given by Urry, in his *MS. Additions to*
Ray. See *Swile* (2).

(2) A wicker basket of a round or glnhular form,
with open top, in which red herrings and other
fish and goods are carried to market for sale.
"George Grenewell, the swill maker," *Chron.*
Mirah, p. 33.

(3) To drink; to throw a liquid over anything.
Worc. The first of these senses is common.

(4) To wash hastily; to rinse. *Var. dial.* "I
swyll, I ryncce or clense any maner vessell,"
Palsgrave, verb. f. 381.

(5) The bladder of a fish.

(6) "A keeler to wash in, standing on three
feet," *Ray*, ed. 1674, p. 47.

(7) A shade. *South.*

SWILL-BOWL. A drunkard. "Swilbolles,
potares bibuli," Baret's *Alvearie*, 1580.

SWILLER. A scullion; one who washed the
dishes, &c. "*Lira*, a *swyllere*," *Nomi-*
nale MS. xv. Cent.

SWILLET. Growing turf set on fire for ma-
nuring the land. *Devon.*

SWILLINGS. Hog's-wash. *Swilling-tub*, a tub
for swillings. *Var. dial.*

SWILL-POUGH. "Besot, a dilling or swill-plough; the last or youngest child one hath," Cotgrave.

SWILL-TUB. A drunkard; a sot.

SWILTER. To waste away slowly. *West.*

SWIM. To turn giddy. *Var. dial.*

SWIMMING. Swimming.

Withynne the castell is whyte shyng
As is the swan when heo is *swymyng*.

MS. Religious Poems, xv. Cent.

SWIMBUL. Tyrwhitt and some manuscripts read a *romble* and a *swough*.

First on the wal was peynted a foreste,
In which ther dwelled neyther man ne beste,
With knotty knarry barcyn trees olde
Of stubbes scherpe and hildous to hyholde;
In which ther ran a *swymbul* in a swough,
As it were a storme schuld burst every bough.

Chaucer's Cant. T. ed. Wright, 1961.

SWIME. A swoon. (*A.-S.*)

In tille his logge he hyde that tyme,
And to the erthe he felle in *swyme*.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 125.

Bytwene undrone and pryne,
Luk thou come at that tyme,
And one of us sallie by in *swyme*.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 135.

Tharfore aske hyt be tyme
For deth cumth now as yn *swyme*.

MS. Harl. 1704, f. 75.

SWIMER. A hard blow. *Devon.*

SWIMMER. A counterfeit old coin.

SWIMY. Giddy in the head; having a dimness in the sight, which causes things to turn round before you. *Sussex.* "Swymyng in the hed, *bestournement*," Palsgrave, 1530.

SWIN. To cut anything aslant. *North.*

SWINACIE. The quinsy.

SWINCHE. Labour; work.

In stronge *swynche* nigt and dal tn of-*swynche* here
mete stronge;

In such *swynche* and herde tyve hi hileveda, hem
thorie, tinge. *Life of Thomas Becket, p. 1.*

SWINDGE. The same as *Swinge*, q. v.

SWINDLE. A spindle. *North.*

SWINE-BACKED. A term in archery.

Fourthye in coulinge or sheeringe, whether bighe
or lowe, whether somewhat *swyne backed* (I must
use shooters wordes) or saddle backed.

Ascham's Torophitus, 1571, f. 47.

SWINE-CARSE. The herb knotgrass. *Gerard.*

SWINE-COTE. A pig-sty. *Palsgrave.* It occurs in the Hallamshire GL. p. 125. *Swine-crue*, Kennett's Latin Glossary, p. 115. "A swin-hall or swine-crue, a hog-stye," Ray, p. 47.

At the battell of Brakonwete, ther as the beyre justyd,
Sym Saer and the *swynkete* thei wer sworne brodur.

Reliq. Antiq. 1. 84.

SWINE-DRONKEN. Beastly drunk.

SWINE-PIPE. The redwing. *Pegge.*

SWINE-POX. An ill sore in hogs which spreads abroad, and is a very grievous scab, proceeding sometimes from poverty, at other times from lice in the skin; so that while they have them, they'll never prosper, but will infect one another. *Dict. Rust.*

SWINE-SAME. Hog's-lard. *North.*

SWINE'S-FEATHER. A sort of small spear,

about six inches long, like a bayonet, affixed to the top of the musket-rest, and which was sometimes concealed in the staff of the rest, and protruded when touched by a spring. Fairholt, p. 609.

SWINE'S-GRASS. The herb knotgrass. *Gerard.*

SWINE-STY. A pig-sty. *Palsgrave.*

SWINE-TIIISTLE. The herb sowthistle.

SWINFUL. Sorrowful; sad. *Suffolk.*

SWING. (1) Scope; room. *To have his own swing*, follow his own inclinations. *Var. dial.*

If they will needs follow their lustes, their pleasures, and their owne *swinges*, yet in the end, he will bring them to judgement. *Dent's Pathway, p. 58.*

(2) Sway, or swing.

And there for a certayne space loyted and turked with Sir Thomas Broughton knyght, whiche in those quarters bare great *swinges*, and was there in great euthoritie. *Hall, Henry VII. f. 5.*

(3) To shake; to mix. *Pegge.*

(4) A machine on which a person stretched himself by holding a cross board, and formerly used for strengthening the limbs.

(5) The name given to the leader of ruffians who infested the country some years ago by burning stacks, &c. and which has since become proverbial.

SWING-DEVIL. The swift. *North.*

SWINGE. (1) To beat; to chastise. *North.*

"To beat, swinge, lamme, bethwacke," Cotgrave in v. *Dober*.

An ofte dede him sore *swinge*,
And wit hondes smette dinge;
So that the hiod ran of his feys,
That tendre was, and swithe neys.

Havelok, 214.

O, the passion of God! so I shalbe *swinged*;

So, my bones shalbe hang'd!

The porridge pot is stolne: what, Lab, I say,

Come away, and he hand!

Marriage of Witt and Wisdom, 1579.

(2) To singe. *Var. dial.*

(3) To cut the nettles, &c. from hedges, and make them neat.

Swinge hrambles and brakes,
Get focks and rakes.

Tusser's Husbandry, p. 160.

(4) A leash or couple for hounds. *East.*

SWINGE-BUCKLER. A violent dashing blade.

SWINGEL. (1) That part of the flail which falls on the corn in the straw. *Var. dial.* "Fleyle *swyngyl*, *tribulum*," Pr. Parv.

(2) To cut weeds down. *East.*

SWINGER. Anything large or heavy.

SWINGING-STICK. A stick used for beating or opening wool or flax. *Lanc.*

SWINGLE. (1) A swing. *West.*

(2) The first operation in dressing flax, i. e. beating it to detach it from the harle or skimps.

(3) "In the wire-works at Tintern in Monmouthshire is a mill, where a wheel moves several engines like little harries, and to each barrie is fastned a spoke of wood which they call a *swingle*, which is drawn hack a good way by the calms or cogs in the axis of the wheel,

and draws back the harrie, which falls to again by its own weight," Kennett MS.

SWINGLE-HAND. "*Ercudia*, a swynghande," Ortus Vocab. "A swingle-head, *ercudia*," Coles. *Ercudia*, a sungylle stok; *ercudiatatorium*, a sungylle hande," Nominale MS. "This is a wooden instrument made like a fauchion, with an hole cut in the top of it to hold it by: it is used for the clearing of hemp and flax from the large broken stalks or shoves by the help of the said swingle-foot which it is hung upon, which said stalks being first broken, bruised, and cut into shivers, by a brake," Holme.

SWINGLE-TREE. The same as *Heel-tree*, the bar that swings at the heels of the horse when drawing a harrow. "These are made of wood, and are fastned by iron hooks, stables, chains, and pins to the coach-pole, to the which horses are fastned by their harness when there is more then two to draw the coach," Holme, 1688.

SWING-SWANG. Swinging; drawing. *North.*

SWINJIN. Great; tremendous. "We shall have a *swinjin* frost to-morrow morning."

SWINKE. (1) To labour. (2) Labour. (*A.-S.*) Brockett has *swinked*, oppressed, vexed, fatigued. "One that works hard at any tasque is said to *swink* it away," Kennett MS.

Swynkyng and *swetyng* he muste tho,
Fure his spendyng was alle go.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 3.

Haast thou fetoile mete or drynke,
For thou woldest not therfore *swynke*,
MS. Cott. Claud. A. 11. f. 143.

But nowe I *swynke* and sweate in valne,
My labour hath on end,
And moping in my study still,
My youthfull yeares I spend.

Morings of Watt and Wladome, 1679.

So bide ich evere mete other *drinke*,
Her thou leest at thi *swinke*. *MS. Digby 86.*

SWINKY. Pliant; flexible. *Devon.*

SWINNEY. Small beer. *Devon.*

SWINNYING. A dizziness in the head, more usually termed a swimming. *North.*

SWINWROTING. A ditch, or furrow? It is the translation of *scrobs* in Nominale MS.

SWINYARD. A keeper of swine.

Porters, carmen, brick-makers, maisters, chimney-sweepers, bearers of dead corps, scavengers, hostlers, ditchers, shippards, dyers of black cloth and sad colours, chandlers, herds-men, *swinyards*, coopers, black-smiths, leather-dressers, hat-makers, farmers, plough-men and the like, as collyers, &c.

Bishop's Murren of Astrology, p. 36.

SWIPE. (1) To drink off hastily. *Cumb.*

(2) The same as *Swope*, q. v.

SWIPES. Poor weak beer. *Var. dial.*

SWIPINGE.

Bui lay ther, as an hound,
Apon the bare *swypping* grounds.

MS. Addis. 10636, f. 53.

SWIPPE. To move rapidly. (*A.-S.*)

A gode man dyes to weende to rest
Whare hys lyf shalle be althyrest,
When the sawle fro the body *swyppes*,
Als myot Johan says in the Apocalippes.

Hampole, MS. Bower, p. 71

Tharefore that *swyppe* thowen purgatory,
Als a fowlye that feghes smartly.

Hampole, MS. Ibid. p. 163.

SWIPPER. Nimble; quick. *North.* "*Swyppyr* or *delyyrr*, *agilis*; *swyppyr* and *slydyr* as a wey, *labilis*," Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 168.

SWIPPLE. The part of a sail which strikes the corn; the blade of a flail, as it were. *Warw.*

SWIPPO. (1) Supple. *Chesh.*

(2) The same as *Swipple*, q. v.

SWIR. To whirl anything about. *Devon.*

SWIRE. (1) The neck. (*A.-S.*)

For sorowe he gan hys handys wryng,
And fyl bakward of hys chayre,
And brak on twen hys *swyre*. *MS. Harl. 1701, f. 34.*
Gye 3yt answerd wyth grete yre,
I schall not leave, be my *swyre*!

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 36, f. 170.

The *swyers swyre-bane* be *swyppes* in soudyre.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 64.

(2) A hollow near the top of a hill.

SWIRK. A jerk; a blow. *Suffolk.*

SWIRL. A whirling wavy motion. *East.*

SWIRREL. A squirrel. *North.*

SWIRT. (1) A squirt. *North.*

(2) To squirt, or splash with water, &c. "Bilagged wit *swirting*," MS. Arund. 220, f. 303.

SWIRTLE. To move about nimbly. *North.*

SWISE. Very. (*A.-S.*)

The cam ther to hem a junglich mao, *swyse* fair and hende,

Fairere man ne mygte beo, that oure Loverd hem gan sende.

Life of St. Branden, p. 33.

SWISH. To dash, as water falling. *West.* To

go swish, i. e. very quickly.

SWISH-SWASH. Slop.

There is a kind of *swish-swash* made also in Essex, and diverse other places, with homleoms and water, which the homelle cuntry wives, putting some pepper and a little other spice among, call *mead*, verie good in mine opinion for such as love to be loose-bodied at large, or a little eased of the cough; otherwise it differeth so much from the true *methegil* as chalk from cheese.

Horrocks's England, p. 170.

SWISH-TAIL. A pheasant. *Far. dial.* Also, the uncut tail of a horse.

SWISSER. The Swiss.

Leading three thousand must'rd men in pay,

Of French, Scots, Almen, *Swissers*, and the Dutch;

Of native English, fled beyond the sea,

Whose number neere amounted to as much.

Drayton's Poems, p. 84.

SWITCH. (1) To walk nimbly. *North.*

(2) To cut, as with a switch.

(3) To trim a hedge. *Yorksh.*

SWITCHER. A small switch. *North.*

SWITCHING. Cheating. *Line.*

SWITE. To cut. *West.*

SWITERF. "More subtyll in craftes and swy

terf than ever they were afore," Caxton's

Chronicle, Notary's edition, 1515.

SWITHE. (1) Immediately; quickly. (*A.-S.*)

Enrhe sche went with sorowe y-nogh,

And tyed hur horn to a bogh,

Tyde the throwes were alle y-*soo*.

A feyre some had sche borne,

When sche herde the chylde crye hur befor,

Hyt comfortyd hur fullie *swithe*.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 36, f. 4.

Thider he wente him anon,
So swithe so he myhte goo. *MS. Digby 86.*
Two servauntys Gye can calle,
And bad them hys swythe alle.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 30, f. 151.

Tille hur felowes she seide,
To the church go we, I rede,
As swythe as we may.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 45.

For swithelli drie thal aal aie hai,
And als wortes of grenes tite fal aal thal.
MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 24.

(2) Very; excessively. (*A.-S.*)

The kyng seid, Let se that drynke,
I shalle say riht that I thynke,
Me thirstis swyth sore.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 49.

(3) To support? (*A.-S.*)

In over and to the night
Seith me mine neeres riht.

MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 8.

SWITHER. (1) To scorch; to burn. *North.*

(2) To fear. (3) A fright. *North.*

(4) To throw down forcibly. *North.*

(5) A umber; a quantity. *Warw.*

(6) A perspiration. *Wore.*

(7) To swal or melt away. *Line.*

SWITHIN (ST.). The ootien current, I believe,
pretty extensively, that if we have raio oo this
day, oot one of the next forty will be wholly
without, is still in full force among us. Nares
notices it as an old and ofteo revived superstition;
referring to ample illustrations thereof
in Pop. Aot., where it is not, however, men-
tioned that Ben Jonson, in his Every Man out
of his Humour, introduces it. In Alban
Butler's Lives of the Saints, Swithin is re-
corded; but ootthing is said of the rainy pro-
digy. *Moor.*

SWITHINGE.

And als warme als it may be suffrede lay it on
the maledy, and suffre it to lygge unto the jokyng
and swythyngs be alle passede awaye.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 303.

SWITTERED. Flooded. *North.*

SWITTLE. To cut; to hack. *Wills.*

SWITZERS. Swiss. Nares calls them, "hired
guards, attendaot upon kings." *Switzer's knot*,
- a fashion of tying the garter. The Switzers
were noted for size and fatness. "A swizzers
bellie and a druokards face are no (true) signes
of penitential grace," *Cotgrave.*

SWIVE. (1) Futuo.

A! seyde the pye, by Godys wyll,
How thou art swayed y schalle telle.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 30, f. 136.

Nor will I swize thee though it bee
Our very first nightes jollitie.
Nor shall my couch or pallis lye
In common both to thee and I.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 101.

And now ere sary swyzers brokyne owte of bande,
Thay fille alle fulle this Ynglande, and many other
laode.

Io everlik a touna ther es maoy one,
Aod everlik wyfe wenyis hir seife thar scho hafes one.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 149.

And for to be at this fest funerali,
I will have called in generale

Alle tho that ben very good dryokers,
Aod eke also alle feoble swyzers,
And they also that can lyft a bolc. *MS. Rassi. C. 66.*

(2) To cut wheat or beans with a broad hook.
Salop.

SWIVEL. "Swivel is that which keepeth a
hawk from twisting," *Geot. Rec. II. 63.*

SWIVELLY. Giddy. *I. of Wight.*

SWIVET. A deep sleep. (*A.-S.*)

SWIZZEN. To singe. *North.*

SWIZZLE. Ale and beer mixed. *I. of Wight.*

Also a verb, to drink, or swill.

SWKYR. Sugar. *Arch. xxx. 413.*

SWOB. Same as *Swab*, q. v.

SWOBBLE. To swagger in a low manner.

SWOB-FULL. Brimful. *East.*

SWOD. A basket for measuring fish. *Sussex.*

SWOGHE. See *Swoughe* and *Sirowe*.

SWOGHENED. Swooned. *Weber.*

SWOKELL. Deceitfully. (*A.-S.*)

Opend and thrugh es throte of tha,
With thair tungs swokelli dide thal swa.

MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 7.

SWOLE. To chaio a cow to the stall. *Lanc.*

SWOLK. To be angry. *Sussex.*

SWOLL. For *swill*. To drench with water;
to cleanse by dashing down much water upon
a thing. *Line.*

SWOLOWE. The same as *Swallow*, q. v.

SWONGE. Beat; chastised.

SWONGENE. Beaten. (*A.-S.*)

Take swongens eyrene in busyne clem,
And kreme of mylke, that is so schene.

MS. Sloane 1906, p. 65.

SWONKE. Laboured. (*A.-S.*)

Thou haste swonks so sore to oight,
That thou haste lorne thy sight.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 30, f. 118.

SWOOP. (1) The sudden descent of a bird of
prey upon its victim. All at one swoop, i. e.
at one blow or swoop.

(2) To sweep alog, as a river. Pegge has it as
the pret. of *sweep*.

(3) The stroke or cot of a scythe.

SWOOP-STAKES. Sweepstakes. To cry
swoop-stakes, to call the winnig of the stakes.

SWOOTE. Sweat. (*A.-S.*)

Off the hete and of the swoote
Thei comen, and of grasse that is hote.

MS. Lansd. 795, f. 118.

SWOOTII. A fright. *Leic.*

SWOP. The same as *Swap*, q. v.

SWOPE. To strike off.

Let me see what ye will doe,
And laye downe selver here.

For the devell swoope of my swire,

And I doe it without hyre,

Other for soveraigne or alre:

It is not my manere. *Chresty Plays, II. 16.*

The syste peyne is gret derkenesse

That is in helle, and nevere schal lesse:

So thik it is men may it grope,

But thei may not away it swoope.

MS. Addit. 11305, f. 97.

SWORD. (1) The same as *Sward*, q. v.

(2) The sword of a dung-put is an upright bar
with holes for a pio, by which the put is set to
aoy pitch for shooting dung.

(3) *On my sword*, formerly a common oath. *Sword and buckler*, martial.

(4) "Sworde fur a flaxe wyfe, *guinache*," Palsg.

SWORD-DANCING. There is a very singular custom, called *sword-dancing*, prevalent in many parts of Northumberland, and in the county of Durham, during the Christmas holidays, which seems to be peculiar to the northern part of the kingdom. The sword-dancers are men entirely or chiefly composed of miners or pitmen, and of persons engaged in the various other vocations of a colliery, who, during the week intervening between Christmas and New Year's Day, perambulate the country in parties, consisting of from twelve to twenty, partly in search of money, but much more of adventure and excitement. On these occasions they are habited in a peculiarly gaudy dress, which, with their dancing, principally attracts attention. Instead of their ordinary jackets they wear others, composed of a kind of variegated patchwork, which, with their hats, are profusely decorated with ribands of the gayest hues, prepared and wrought by their sisters or sweethearts, the sword-dancers being usually young and unmarried men. This, with slight individual variations, is the description of dress worn by all the members of a sword-dancing party, with the exception of two conspicuous characters invariably attached to the company, and denominated amongst themselves respectively the *Tommy* (or fool) and the *Beasy*. Those two personages wear the most frightfully grotesque dresses imaginable; the former being usually clad in the skin of some wild animal, and the latter in petticoats and the costume of an old woman; and it is the office of these two individuals, who play by far the most important part in sword-dancing excursions, to go round amongst the company which collects to see them dance, and levy contributions in money, each being furnished for this purpose with a huge tin or iron box, which they rattle in the faces of the bystanders, and perform other antics and grimaces to procure subscriptions. A fiddler also is an indispensable *attaché* to a company of sword-dancers; and it is the business of another of the party to carry about a change of wearing apparel for his comrades, which becomes necessary when they make protracted journeys, as they sometimes do, into the country, going round amongst the towns and hamlets, and farm-steadings, and exhibiting their dance before the inhabitants. This is a peculiar kind of dance, which it would be vain to attempt to describe. It bears some resemblance to an ordinary quadrille dance, with this difference, that the sword-dancers are each furnished with long steel wands, which they call *swords*, and which they employ with a very peculiar and beautiful effect during the dance. The dance is sometimes accompanied with a song, and a fragment of dramatic action. The fiddler accom-

panies the song in unison with the voice, repeating at the end of each stanza the latter part of the air, forming an interlude between the verses; during which the characters are introduced by the singer, make their bow and join the circle.

1. The first that I call in he is a squire's son;
He's like to lose his love because he is too young.
2. Altho' he be too young, he has money for to rove.
And he'll freely spend it all before he'll lose his love.
3. The next that I call in, he is a sailor bold,
He came to poverty by the lending of his gold.
4. The next that I call in, he is a tailor fine,
What think you of his work? he made this coat of mine.
5. The next that I call in, he is a keelman grand,
He goes both fore and aft, with his long sett in his hand.
6. Alas! our actor's dead, and on the ground he's laid,
Some of us must suffer for't, young man, I'm sore afraid.
7. I'm sure 'twas none of me, I'm clear of the crime,
'Twas him that follows me, that drew his sword so fine.
8. I'm sure 'twas none of me, I'm clear of the fact,
'Twas him that follows me that did the bloody act.
9. Then cheer up, my bonny lads, and be of courage bold,
We'll take him to the church, and bury him in the mould.
10. Cox-Green's a pretty place, where water washes clean,
And Palmshaw's on a hill, where we have merry been.
11. You've seen them all call'd in, you've seen them all go round,
Wait but a little while, some pasture shall be found.
12. Then, fiddler, change the tune, play us a merry jig,
Before I will be beat, I'll pawn both hat and wig.

In explanation of the above, it should be stated, that after the fifth verse other characters are generally introduced in a similar manner, and then the sword-dance takes place, in which one of them is killed. After the ninth verse the doctor is introduced, and a dialogue of some length takes place, which terminates in his restoring the dead man to life.

A writer in the *Genl. Mag.* for May, 1811, tells us that in the North Riding of Yorkshire the sword-dance is performed from St. Stephen's Day till New Year's Day. The dancers usually consist of six youths, dressed in white, with ribands, attended by a fiddler, a youth with the name of *Bessy*, and also by one who personates a doctor. They travel from village to village. One of the six youths acts the part of King in a kind of farce, which consists chiefly of singing and dancing, when the *Bessy* interferes while they are making a hexagon with their swords, and is killed. *Brand's Popular Antiquities*, l. 263.

SWORDER. A game cock that wounds its antagonist much.

SWORD-PLAYER. A juggler with swords.
"Gladiator, a swordplayer," *Nominalis* MS.

SWORD-SLIPPER. See *Slip* (3). The term appears to be now applied to a sword-cutler.
"Sword-sleiper, a dresser or maker of swords; so used in the North of England; and a cutler with them deals only in knives," *Blount*, p. 628, ed. 1681.

SWORE. An oath. (*A.-S.*)

Haast thou geyten wyth fals score,
Any thyng lasse or more.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 139.

SWORED. The neck. (*A.-S.*)

Nicolas he smot in the *swored*,
That he laide his hed in wed.

Kyng Alisunder, 975.

SWOREN. Swore, i. e. swore to kill him.

All they chacyd me at the laste,
And my dethe they *sworen* faste.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 173.

SWORLE. To snarl, as a dog. *Swæsc.*

SWORN-BROTHERS. Brothers in arms, bound by the ancient laws of chivalry. Afterwards any persons very intimate were so called. "Sworn brother and brethren in iniquity," old proverb.

SWOSE.

Ther he saw stedus and stockfische pryckynge
swose in the watur. Ther he saw hennus and
heryngus that hunted after hartus in heggys. Ther
hee see elys rostynge larkus. *Reliq. Antiq. i. 83.*

SWOSIL. A snash. *Suffolk.*

SWOST.

We wule swopen this hus,
And ut mid the *swost*.

MS. Cott. Collig. A. ix.

SWOT. To throw. *Wæsc.*

SWOTE. Swat. See *Swoteof*.

SWOTHE.

But sche hed he defaute off *swothe*
Towardys love, and that was rowthe.

Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 8.

SWOTTLING. Fat and greasy. *East.*

SWOUGHE. (1) Swoon; swooning. (*A.-S.*)

Thowse ther were no *swoghe*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 94.

There he loste bothe mayne and myght,
And ovyr the tombe he felle in *swoghe*.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 90.

With that worde hys body can bowe,
Downe he felle thete in a *swoghe*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 148.

(2) Sound; noise. (*A.-S.*)

A *swerde* lenghe within the swathe he swappen at ones,
That nere swoones the kyng for *swoghe* of his dymtes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.

Into the foreste forth he droghe,
And of the see he berde a *swoghe*.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 140.

(3) A splinter or chip?

Sir Eglamour his *swerde* owt drowthe,
And in his eghne it keste a *swoghe*,
And hysyddid hym that tyde.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 140.

(4) A song, bog, or mire.

At a chapel with riche lyghte,
In a foreste by a *swoghe*. *MS. Harl. 2252, f. 98.*

(5) Quiet.

SWOUND. To swoon. Also, a swoon. Still in common use in East Anglia.

For grete yoye amonge them all
In a *swounde* sche dud downe falle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 186.

Still in a *swound*, my heart revives and faints,

'Twixt hopes, despair, 'twixt smiles and deep complaints.

As these sad accents sort in my desires,
Smooth calmes, rough storms, sharp frosts, and raging
Bres.

Put on with boldnesse, and put backe with feares,
For oft thy troubles doe extort my teares.

Drayton's Heroicall Epistles, 1637, p. 174.

SWOWE. (1) To faint; to swoon. (*A.-S.*) Also, a swoon. See *Swoughe* (1).

(2) A noise.

He come to hym wyth a *swowe*,
Hys gode stede undur hym he slowe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 65.

(3) To make a noise, as water does in rushing down a precipice. Also, to foam or boil up. "Swowyn or nowndyn, as newe ale and other lycure." *MS. Harl. 221, f. 177.*

That whate *swowynge* of watyr and syngynge of byrdes,

It myghte salve hym of sore that sonnde was nevere.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.

SWREDDEZ. Swords.

And alle done of dawes with dymtes of *swreddez*,
For thare es noghte bot dede thare the dragone es ralsede.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 75.

SWUGGLE. To shake liquids. *East.*

SWUKEN. Deceived; betrayed.

Unto the than cried I,
Whil that *swuken* es mi herit.

MS. Cott. Feopas. D. vii. f. 41.

SWULLOCK. To broil with heat. *East.*

SWUNNED. Swooned.

The duk lay on the ground,
In hertswyftly he *swunned*.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 135.

SWUPPLE. The same as *Swipple*, q. v.

SWURLT. Whirled. *Cumb.*

SWY. The herb glasswort.

SYE. Saw. (*A.-S.*)

Forthe they went be day lyghte,
Tytle hyt drewe to the nyghte:

Londe they *seye* at the laste,

Thedurward they drewe faste.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 150.

SYER. Sire; father.

And lokkethe hym in hir herte hoothe as 8er,
And seethe the olde, hir colde and ewherand *eyer*.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 35.

SYGH. An error for *Syth*?

And sayd to the duke, my lord, *sygh* by Gods
hygh provision and your incomparable wysedome
and pollicie, this noble conjunction is fyrst moved.

Hall, Richard III. f. 12.

SYLES. The principal rafters of a house or building. *North.*

SYLLABE. A syllable. *Jonson.*

SYNGE. To sin. A provincial form. More usually, to sing. "Frigilla, a brid that *syng*et for cold wedder," *MS. Harl. 2181, f. 46.*

Thow mytte *syng*e als sore in thoght

As thou that dede hadest l-wreght.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 139.

SYPIRS. Cloth of Cyprus.

The stowt dedis of many a knyght

With gold of *Sypire* was dyght.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136.

T (1) *Right to a T.* is a very common expression, when anything is perfectly right.

(2) Beards cut in the form of a T are often alluded to by our early writers.

TA. (1) *It. Ta dew, it does. East.*

(2) To take. (*A.-S.*)

The sowdane sayse he wille her to :

The lady wille hir-selfe sla,

Are he that es hir maste fa

Solde wedde hir to wyfe. *Parceval, 906.*

TAA. (1) A toe. *North.*

And ylke e *taa* and fynger of hand

War e rote for thet tre growand.

Hampole, MS. Bower, p. 63.

(2) The one.

And whenne he was over, the lordes of Persa went
apponne the *ys* so grete a multitude that they
coverde the *ys* fra the *tos* banke to the tother, and
that e grete brede, and thane onnne the *ys* brake.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 19.

TAANT. Tall, or too high for its breadth, or
higness; *a Taant* mast, house, &c. *Kent.*

TAA8. Wood split thin to make baskets with.
Cumb.

TAB. (1) The latchet of a shoe. *North.*

(2) The tag, or end of a lace. *East.*

(3) Children's hanging sleeves. *East.*

TABARD. A short coat, or mantle. "*Colobium, n tabard.*" *Nominale MS.* Strutt describes it, ii. 29, "a species of mantle which covered the front of the body and the back, but was open at the sides from the shoulders downwards; in the early representations of the tabard, it appears to have been of equal length before and behind, and reached a little lower than the loins." According to Nares, the name of *tabard* is still preserved in Queen's College, Oxford, for scholars whose original dress was a tabard. "Tabard, a garment, *montean.*" *Palsgrave.* Verstegan says in his time, the term was confined to a herald's coat.

Quet wyllt thu zewe, so Cryst the save!

And tak the quych thu wyllt have.

The man seyde, so mote I the!

A peny xel I jeyrn the.

He seyde, Ney, withoutyn lek,

No lece than the *tabard* on thi bak.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 62.

TABBER.

Tabberys glosion eny where,

And gode feyth comys all byhynde;

Ho shall be leyvd the se the wyll spare?

For uow the bysom lodels the hleynde.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 240.

TABBY. A kind of cloth.

TABERING. Restless in illness. *Somerset.*

TABERN. A cellar. *North.* See Ray's English Words, 1674, p. 48. "*Taberna, a tabyrn,*" a tavern or inn, *Nominale MS.* Hence *taberner*, a tavern-keeper. "*Tabernarius, a taberner,*" *Nominale MS.* A person who played the tabour was also called a taberner.

TABERNACLES. Ornamental niches.

With *tabernacles* was the helle e-boupte,

With pynacles of golde sterne end stoute.

Byrre Gausene and the Carle of Carlyle, 610.

TABINE. A kind of silk. In a list of female

apparel in the Egerton Papers, p. 252, mention is made of "*tabines* brauncht or wrought with sylver or gold."

TABLE. (1) To go to the table, i. e. to receive the Holy Communion. *Var. dial.*

(2) In palmistry, a space between certain lines on the skin within the hand. According to our first extract, the table is a line reaching from the bottom of the little finger to the bottom of the first finger. It is incorrectly explained the "palm of the hand" in Middleton, iv. 438; hut the term was certainly variously applied.

Hit ys to know that the lyne that goth about the thombe ys cleped the lyne of lyfe or of the hert. The lyne that ys betwene the medyle of the pawme that ys betwene the thombe and the next fynger, is cleped *medie naturalis*. The lyne that begynneth under the liille fynger and streceheth toward the rote of the fynger next the thombe ys cleped *mensalis*, that is, the *table*; it ys sothely the lyne which is cleped the nether triangle, which is syden founde, and it begynneth fro *menalis*, strechynge rytt throw the pawme lille to the wrist. *Lina recepta* ys he thet is withyn the ende of the honde, appon the joyn of the hond that is betwene the boone of the arme or of the hond. *Mons pollicis* is fro the lyne of the hert tille to the rote of the wombe, and strecheheth itselfe to the wryste. *Mons manus* or the tabulle begynneth fro *menalis* to the wryste. *Treatise on Palmistry, MS. xv. Cent.*

Other lines also may be divided into equal sections, as the table line, the natural line, the quadrangle and triangle, which are all to be parted into equal portions, and according to proportion shall shew the time and age of life in which every accident shall happen, which the characters shall signify, in their several natures. This space is called the *table* of the hand, which heth on the one side the *menal* line, on the other the middle natural line. *Sanders' Chiro-mancy, p. 67.*

(3) A tablet, or table-book; a record of things to be remembered. *Shak.*

(4) To board; to live at the table of another. See Autobiography of Joseph Lister, p. 48.

All supper while, If they *table* together, he
peereth and prieth into the platters to pike out
dainty morsels to content her maw.

The Man in the Moon, 1600.

(5) A picture. *Shak.*

(6) In architecture, a horizontal moulding, ornamenting the face of a wall, &c.

TABLE-BOARD. A table. *Cornus.*

TABLE-BOOK. A memorandum-book; a book with leaves of wood, slate, vellum, or asses skin, &c., for the purpose of recording observations and memoranda. It was sometimes accompanied with a calendar, &c.; and was used on all occasions, at theatres, sermons, &c. "A reproof or a jeer out of your table-book notes," *Nabbes' Bride*, 1640, sig. G. ii. A table-book of wood is in the possession of Mr. J. H. Hearn, of Newport, Isle of Wight, and is described in the Journal of the British Archaeological Association, ii. 193, hut very few seem to have been preserved.

His *table-books* be a chiefe adjunct, and the most significant emblem of his owne quality that man may beare about him; for the wiping out of olde

notes give way to new, and he likewise, to try a new disposition, will finally forsake an ancient friends love, because hee consists of new enterprises.

Stephens' Essays, 1615, p. 218.

TABLE-DORMAUNT. "Tabylle dormend, assidella, tabula fixa, stapodium," MS. Dict. C. 1500. See *Dormant*.

TABLE-LINE. See *Table* (2).

When the table-line is crooked, and falls between the middle and fore finger, it signifies effusion of blood, as I said before.

Sanders' Chirurgery, p. 75.

TABLE-MAN. "A tabylle maos, status, timpanum," MS. Dict. c. 1500.

TABLE-MEN. Men used at the game of tables. Metaphorically, dice-players.

And knowing that your most selected gallants are the onely table-men that are plaid withal at ordinaries, into an ordinary did he most gentleman-like convey himself in state.

Dekker's Lanterns and Candle-Light, 1620, sig. D. iv.

TABLER. One who keeps boarders, ooe who tables people. See *Table* (4). Also, the person who tables, a boarder. "Commensadle, a fellow border or tabler," Florio, p. 111. "Convictor, a tabler, boarder," Coles.

TABLERE. The game of tables.

Hauntst taverns, or were to any pere

To play at the chee or at the table.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 7.

TABLES. The game of backgammon. It was anciently played in different ways, and the term appears to have been applied to any game played with the table and dice. Strutt has given a fac-simile of a backgammon-board from a MS. of the 14th century, which differs little from the form now used. See *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 321. "Alea, table," MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45.

Go we now to chaubur same,
On some maner to make us game;
To the chesses or to the tablets,
Or allys to speke of fables.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 166.

That es, to play at tabyls or at dyce.

Offe the wilke comes negheu manere of vice.

MS. Harl. 2560, f. 60.

An honest vlekier and a kind consort

That to the ale-house friendly would resort,

To have a game at tables now and than,

Or drinke his pot as soone as any man.

Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Vaine, 1600.

TABLET. Is explained in Baret's *Alvcaric*, fol. 1580, an "ornament of gold."

TABN. Explained by Polwhale, a bit of bread and butter. *Cornue*.

TABOURE. (1) To play oo the tabour. (*A.-N.*) (2) "Taboure for fowlares, *terricium*," Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 177.

TABOURET. A pin-case. Also, a little low stool for a child to sit on. (*Fr.*)

TABOURINE. A kind of drum. (*Fr.*)

TACES. The skirts or coverings to the pockets. See *Meyrick*, iii. 13.

TACHE. (1) A spot, or hlemish. (*Fr.*)

(2) A quality, or disposition; a trick; eoterprise; boldness of design. (*A.-N.*)

For south this harde I hym says,
That he would rise the thirde daye;
Nowe surerlye and ha so maye,
He hath a wonderous tache.

Chastel Plays, ii. 87.

And to his facris mneris enelyne,
And wikkid tacheis and viceis eschewe.

Ocellus, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 273.

It is a tachea of a devouring hounde

To resseyve superfluyté and do excesse.

MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 157.

(3) A clasp. Also, to clasp; to tie. "I tache a gowoc or a typpet with a tache, *je agraffe*," Palsgrave. "Spinter, a tache," MS. Arundel 249, f. 88.

Wylt thou have a buckle of golde or a golden pyne, such as in olde tyme women used to fasten their upper garment with on the left shoulder: Stephanus calleth it a tache or a clasp.

Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

(4) To take a thief.

(5) The piece which covered the pocket, and therefore the belly. *Meyrick*, ii. 251.

(6) A rest used in drilling holes. *Yorksh.*

TACHEMENTEZ. Attachments?

I jif the for thy thyngden Tolouse the riche,

The tolle and the tachmentez, tavernez and other.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.

TACHING-END. The waxed thread, armed with a bristle at the eod, used by shoemakers. *North*.

TACK. (1) A smack, or peculiar flavour. Drayton uses the term, and it is still in common use.

He told me that three-score pound of cherries was but a kind of washing meate, and that there was no tacks in them, for hee had tride it at one time.

Taylor's Works, 1630, l. 148.

(2) A slight blow. Also, to clap with the hands, to slap. *West*.

(3) A trick at cards. *Suffolk*.

(4) To attack. *Var. dial.*

(5) The handle of a scythe. *East*.

(6) A shelf. A kind of shelf made of crossed bars of wood suspended from the ceiling, on which to put hacon, &c.

(7) To hire pasturage for cattle. *Heref.*

(8) A lease. *North*.

(9) Timber at the bottom of a river.

(10) Bad malt liquor. *North*. In some places it is applied to estates of bad quality.

(11) Hold; confidence; reliance. *Cheah*.

(12) Substance; solidity; spoken of the food of cattle and other stock. *Norf.*

(13) A hook, or clasp. Also, to fasten to anything. "I tacked a thyng, I make it faste to a wall or suche lyke," Palsgrave. A wooden peg for hanging dresses on is sometimes called a tack.

(14) A path, or canseway. *Sussex*.

TACKELLS. "Tackells are small ropes which runne in three partes, havioge either a pedant with a block to it or a runner, and at the other end a blocke or hoke to cache houlle and heave in goodes into the shipp," MS. Harl. 6268.

TACKER. (1) The same as *Taching-end*, q. v

(2) A person who dresses cloth.

(3) A great falsehood. *Devon.*

TACKES. To mend apparel. *Essex.*

TACKET. (1) The penis. *North.* "A takett, claviculus," MS. Dict. c. 1500.

TACKLE. (1) To attack. *Var. dial.*

(2) To stick to one's tackle, i. e. to be firm, not to give way in the least. "To stand to our tackling," Harrison, p. 115.

(3) Food; working implements; machinery of any kind, or of the human frame. *Var. dial.*

"Tackle or wepene, armamentum," Pr. Parv.

(4) A horse's harness. *Var. dial.*

TACKLING. See *Tackle* (2).

TACKS. "Tacks are great ropes having a wale knott at one end, which is seased into the clew of the saile, and so reeved first through the chestrees, and then comes in a hole of the shipp's side," MS. Harl. 6268.

TAD. Excrement. *East.*

TADAGO-PIE. A pie made of abortive pigs from a sow that has miscarried. *Cornw.*

TADDE. A toad. Brockett has *Taed*.

That myn herte anon ne burst,
Whon ich was from my mooder take;
Or ben into a put i-cast,
Mid a taddle or mid a snake.

Appendix to W. Mayes, p. 344.

TADE. To take. *Salop. Antiq. p. 587.*

TADE-PITS. Certain pits upon some of the downs of Devon where toads live dry.

TADOUS. Cross; peevish; fretful; tiresome. Applied chiefly to children. *Var. dial.*

TAFFATY-TARTS. "Are made like little pasties, round, square, or long, the paste being rolled thin, and apples in lays, strewn with angar, fennel seeds, and limon peel cut small; then iced in the baking," Holme, Academy of Armory, 1688.

TAFFETY. (1) Dainty; nice. *West.*

(2) Taffeta, a sort of thin silk.

When first I saw them, they appeared rash,
And now their promises are worse then trash;
No taffety more changeable then they,
Is nothing constant but no debts to pay.

Taylor's Works, 1630, ll. 40.

TAFFLED. Entangled. *Dorset.*

TAFFY. A common coarse sweetmeat, made with treacle thickened by boiling. Almonds are often stuck into it. *Var. dial.*

TAG. (1) The common people; the rabble.

(2) A sheep of the first year. *South.*

(3) To follow closely after. *East.*

(4) To cut off the dirty locks of wool around the tail of a sheep. *South.*

(5) To understand, or comprehend.

TAGED. According to Markham, "a sheep is said to be *tag'd* or *belt*, when by a continual squirt running out of his ordure, he berayeth his tail in such wise that through the heat of the dung it scaldeth and breedeth the scab therein," Husbandry, ed. 1676, p. 91.

TAGGELT. A loose character. *Cumb.*

TAGILLE. To entice?

Consalle es doynge awaye of worldes riches, and

of alle deleytes of alle thynges that mane may be
enjoyd with in thoghte or dede.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 196.

That he may hafe ryste in Goddes lufe without-
tene tagyllinge of other thynges. *MS. Ibid. f. 196.*

TAG-LOCK. An entangled lock. *Nares.*

TAGSTER. A scold; a virago. *Devon.*

TAG-WOOL. The long wool of tags or hogs not shorn while they were lambs. *Glove.*

TAHMY. Stringy, untwisted, as tow. *Cumb.*

TAHT. (1) Given. (2) Taught. *(A.-S.)*

TAIGH. To take. *Chesh.*

TAIGLE. To linger about a place. *North.*

TAIL. (1) To turn top over tail, i. e. the head over the tail, completely over.

Soche a strokk he gaf hym then,
That the dewke bothe hors and man
Turned toppes ovyr tayle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 30, f. 76.

(2) Slaughter. See Weber's Gloss. in v.

(3) To keep the tail in the water, to thrive. To *flea the tail*, to get near the conclusion of any work.

(4) To exchange animals with an even number on each side. *Var. dial.*

(5) Number?

Cotte thou not the wordes *taile*,
But sey hem oute wythowte *taile*.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 150.

TAIL-BAND. A crupper. *North.* "Tayl-band, *subtela*," MS. Dict. c. 1500.

TAIL-BINDER. A long large piece of cut stone projecting over the corner stone of a wall to give additional firmness to it.

TAIL-CORN. The inferior portion of a dressing, not fit for market. About one in twenty, or more, according to the season, will be *tail-corn*. This, though not very much inferior, would, if left in the *boke*, injure the sale at market. By the farmer who prides himself on the goodness of his sample, this is dressed out and *spent* at home. Dross is different. This is *nddercorn*, so light and inferior as to be given to poultry.

TAILDE. Carved.

The wardes of the cyte of helen bryght
I lycken tyl wardes that stalworthy dyght,
And clenely wrought and craftyly *tailde*
Of clene sylver and golde, and enameylde.

Hampole, MS. Duces, p. 232.

TAILE. (1) To cut to pieces. *(A.-N.)*

(2) A tally, or notched stick; an account scored on a piece of wood. *(A.-N.)*

Hitt is skord here on a *taile*,
Have brok hit wel without *taile*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 43, f. 23.

TAIL-ENDS. Inferior samples of corn, such as being hardly marketable, are usually consumed at home. See *Tail-corn*.

TAILLAGE. A tax. *(A.-N.)*

TAILLAGER. A collector of taxes. *(A.-N.)*

TAILLE. A tally. See *Tale*.

TAILLIOR. A tailor. *North.*

TAILORS. It is a very old saying that it takes three or nine tailors to make one man.

Some foolish knave (I thinke) at first began
The slander that three taylers are one man;

When many a taylers boy I know hath bene,
Hath made tall men much fearful to be seen.

Taylor's Workes, 1630, lib. 73.

TAILORS-MENSE. A small portion left by way of good manners. See Brockett.

TAILOURS. A book of ancient cookery receipts thus describes the way of making *taylor's* :

Take almondes, and grynda hem raw to a mortar, and temper hit with wyoe and a litul water, and drawe it thorgh a streynour into a goode stiff mylke into a pottle, and casta thereto reysons of coraunce and greta reysone my[o]ced, dates, clowes, maces, powder of peper, canel, saffrons a good quantite, and salt, and sette hem over the fire, and lete al boyle togidre a while, and slay hit up with flour of ryse or elles grated brede, and cast therin sugar and salt, and serve hit forth in maner of mortrewes, and caste thercoos powder gloger to the dish.

MS. Harl. 4016, f. 19.

TAIL-PIPING. Tying a tin can or anything in the tail of a dog, which is generally done to prevent his paying visits to the place where this punishment may be inflicted.

TAIL-ROPE. Part of a horse's harness, mentioned in *MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon.* 28.

TAIL-SHOTEN. A disease in the tail of cattle, in which the spinal marrow is so affected that in a short time the beast is unable to stand. Also called *tail-soke*.

TAIL-TOP. The swingle of a flail.

TAIL-JOR. A tailor. *Nominale MS.*

TAINCT. A kind of red-coloured spider very common in the summer time.

TAINT. (1) A term at tilting, apparently meaning to injure a lance without breaking it. Gifford, Ben Jonson, ii. 55, explains it, to break a staff, but not in the most honorable or scientific manner. See, however, the second example under *Attaint*.

(2) Explained in the *Booke of Hawking*, "a thing that goeth overthwart the feathers of the wings and of the tail, like as it were eaten with worms."

(3) A dirty slattern. *East*.

(4) Explained by *Furbie*, "a large protruberance at the top of a pillard tree."

(5) "A taint or overreach in the backe or shanke of a horse," Florio, p. 47.

TAINTERS.

For the outward compound remedies, a plinister made of opponax and pitch is much commended, which Menippus used, taking a pound of pitch of Brutias, and foure ounces of opponax (as *Attius* and *Actuarius* doe prescribe) adding withall, that the opponax must be dissolved in vinegar, and afterward the pitch and that vinegar must be boyled together, and when the vinegar is consumed, then put in the opponax, and of both together make like *taintere* or spiliots and thrust them into the wound, so let them remaine many dayes together, and to the meane time drinke an antidot of sea crabs and vinegar, (for vinegar is always pretious in this confection).

Topell's Foure-Footed Beaste, 1607, p. 117.

TAISAND. Poising ready for throwing.

And ther blisde, on u dar-joun,
He kest a mase of cler latoun,
And in his hond an arblast hebland,
And therlone a quarel tairind.

Beorn Sagas, 1978.

TAISHES. Taces, armour for the thighs. This form of the word occurs in *Warner's Albion's England*, xii. p. 291.

TAISTREL. A rascal; a villain. *North*.

TAIT. (1) The top of a hill. *West*.

(2) To play at see-saw. *Dorset*.

TAKE. (1) To give; to deliver up to. (*A.-S.*)

And alle that they aske scho wyll them take,
For drede of theym, swyke boote they make.

MS. Harl. 2280, f. 80.

But take hur an oolde stede,
And an olde knygt that may hur lede,

Tylla sche be paste yowra realme,

Aod gyt them some spenyngte,

That them owt of thy londe may brynge,

Y can no bettryr deme.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 72.

(2) A vulgar name for the sciatica, mentioned in *Aubrey's MS. Nat. Hist. Wilts*, p. 10, in the library of the Royal Society.

(3) A sudden illness. *Dorset*.

(4) A lease. *North*.

(5) "I take the wynde, as a dere dothe of a personn, *je assens*," *Palsgrave*.

(6) *To take up*, to reprove. "*Tanser*, to chide, rebuke, checke, taunt, reprove, take up," *Cutgrave*. *To take up n horse*, to make him gambol. *To take on*, *to take by*, to be much affected by any melancholy event. *To take in*, to capture, to subdue. *To take one along*, *to take one with you*, to go no faster than he can go with you, i. e. to let him understand you. *To take out*, to copy. *To take one's teeth in anything*, to set about it heartily. *To take a stick in one*, to beat him. *To take on*, to enlist for a soldier. *To take in do*, *to take in task*, *to take a talking in*, to reprove. *To take on*, to simulate. *To take after*, to resemble. *To take off*, to mimic, to ridicule. *To take to*, to capture, or seize; to attack. Also, to marry; to enter on a farm; to own, or acknowledge. *To take shame*, to be ashamed. *To take up for any one*, to give surety, to protect. *To take on*, to associate with. *A take-away*, an appetite. *To take one's ease in one's inn*, to enjoy one's self, as if at home. *To take up*, to borrow money, or take commodities upon trust. *To take up n quarrel*, to settle or make it up. *To take upon*, to suspect any one of a wrong action. *To take forth*, to learn, to teach. *To take order for*, to provide for or against anything. *To take in anything*, to answer for the truth of it; to stand to a bargain. *To take up*, to clear up, said of the weather. Also, to reform one's habits; to commence anything. *To take clothes about one*, to wrap them well over him. *To take about the neck*, to embrace. *To take n breath*, to consider well beforehand or take advice. *To take any one forth*, to set him forwards. *To take heart*, to take courage. *To take one's part*, to defend him. *To take in worth*, *to take in good part*, to take anything kindly or friendly. *To take to one's legs*, to fly. *To take a horse with the spurs*, to spur him onwards. *To take on with one's*

self, to torment one's self. *To take a man's ways*, to follow his example. *To take upon*, to carry one's self proudly above one's station. *To take the air*, to go out in the fresh air. *To take any one down*, to tame him.

(7) To contain. Ben Jonson, viii. 301.

(8) To leap. *Shak.*

(9) To blast, as if by witchcraft. Shakespeare uses the term, and it is still current in the West of England. "Taken, as chyldernes lymmes be by the fayries, *façe*," Palsgrave. In an old MS. collection of receipts in my possession is one "for to make a man hole that kechith cold in his slepe that he ys ny *take*;" and another "for a man that ys *take* in his slepe."

A horse which is bereft of his feeling, moving or stirring, is said to be *taken*, and in sooth so he is, in that he is arrested by so villainous a disease, yet some farriers, not well understanding the ground of the disease, conster the word *taken* to bee striken by some planet or evill spirit, which is false, for it proceedeth of too great abundance of fume and choler, simbolla'd together. The cure is thus. Let him blood in his spur-vaine, and his breast vaines, end then by foulding him in eboudient number of cloaths, drive him into coo extreme swat, during which time of his sweating, let one chafe his legs with oyle de bay, then after he hath sweat the space of two houres, ebate his cloaths moderately, and thoroughly after he is dry, ennoint him all over with oyle petrolim, end in twice or thrice dressing him he will be sound.

Markham, ap. Topsell's Beasts, 1607, p. 381.

(10) To understand; to comprehend.

(11) To begin to grow in the ground, said of young trees and herbs newly planed.

TAKE-ALL. An old game at dice, mentioned in Clarke's *Phrasologia Puerilis*, 1655, p. 144.

TAKEL. An arrow. (*A.-S.*)

TAKEN. (1) Took. *West.*

(2) *Taken work*, a piece of busbandry work, not done by the day. *East.*

(3) Taken by the face, i. e. put to the blush. A common Lancashire phrase.

TAKENE. (1) Given. (*A.-S.*)

Swete modir, sayde he,

Whet menere of thyng may this bee,

That ye nowe have taken me?

What calle ye this wande? *Perceval*, 109.

(2) To declare; to show.

TAKER. Purveyor.

As for capous ye can gette none,

The kyngeys taker take up eche one.

Interlude of the 11th. Elements, n. d.

TAKIL. Tackle; accoutrements.

TAKING. (1) Infectious. (2) A dilemma.

(3) Captivating; pleasing. *Far. dial.*

(4) A sore; an attack of sickness. *West.*

TALAGE. Appearance?

Thet passyngeley was to the ye clere,

And of lorage inly good and fyne.

Lordgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 26.

TALBOTES. A receipt for "hares in *talbotes*" occurs in the *Forme of Cury*, p. 21.

TALC. *Oil of tale*, an ancient cosmetic very frequently alluded to. Fuller, mentioning that metal, says, "being calcined and variously

prepared, it maketh a curious white-wash, which some justify lawful, because clearing not changing the complexion." Ben Jonson, ed. Gifford, iv. 95.

TALDE. Counted. (*A.-S.*)

The gold thane on his mentille thay talde,

And tille hyme-scifens thay gane it falde.

Romance of Sir Isumbras, 302.

TALE. (1) To relate tales; to tell. *Somerset.*

Old writers term any discourse a *tale*.

And nemely when they talen longe,

My sorowis thanne ben so stronge.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II 30, f. 61

When they this straunge vessel aye,

The tone therof hath spoke and talid.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 174, f. 279.

(2) An account, or reckoning. (*A.-S.*) *To give no tale*, to make no account of.

There is so much sorowe and bale,

And many paynes oute of tale,

Though alle men that evere had witte,

And y-lermed hadde elle holy writte,

Thei coude not telle it in her lore

The paynes that there ben evermore.

MS. Addit. 11305, f. 94.

Goods in end out, which dayly ships doe fraight,

By guesse, by tale, by measure and by weight.

Taylor's Works, 1633, III. 69.

(3) *To tell a tale*, to turn any matter to one's profit or advantage.

(4) To settle in a place; to be reconciled to any situation. *North.*

(5) "A tale of a tulp, *chose ridicule, conte, de cicogne, chanson de ricoche*," Howell.

TALENGE. A longing for anything.

TALENT. (1) A talon. An old form.

(2) Desire; inclination; lust; taste. (*A.-N.*)

See the example given in v. *Egyrone*.

There he went to the kynge,

That had grete joye of hys comyng;

Sylvyr end golde he had hym sente,

Thereof had Gys no talent.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 36, f. 153.

And gefe the sike theroff to ete evari day a sponfulle, and hit schalle do away the clett fro his herte, end make hym *talent* to ete. *MS. M.-d. Rec. xv. Cent.*

(3) Perhaps as *tablel*, q. v. "These talents of their hair," Collier's Shakespeare, viii. 551, where the term seems to be wrongly explained. Malone says, "loquets consisting of hair platted and set in gold."

The talents of golkie were on her head sette,

Henged low downe to her kore;

And every ring on her small finger

Shone of the chrystall free. *King Estmere*, 67.

TALENTER. A hawk. Middleton, v. 165.

TALE-PIE. A tell-tale. *North.*

TALE-WIS. Wise in tales. (*A.-S.*)

TALEWORT. Wild borage. *Gerard.*

TALGHE. Fat; grease; tallow.

Of these redes gerte Alexander mak beses, and enoyne theme with terre end *talge* of beses, and badd his knyghtis row over the water in these bales.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 44.

Tak theme thane uppe, and do theme in e panne, end do to thame a gud porcyone of schepe *talge*, and fry theme wele samene. *MS. Lin. Med. f. 295.*

TALIAGE. A tax. *Prompt. Pare.*

TALING. Relating tales. *Chaucer.*

TALISHE. *Pahulous.* This word occurs in Palsgrave's *Acolastus*, 4to. 1540.

TALL. (1) Explained by Jnnius, "obedient, obsequious, every way flexible." See the Glossary to Urry's Chaucer, p. 81.

(2) Valiant; bold; fine; great. This is a very common word in old plays.

They leaping overboard amidst the billowes,
We pluck'd her up (unsunks) like stout tall fellows
Taylor's Works, 1630, li. 23.

TALL-BOYS. High cups or glasses. Grose says, bottles or two-quart pots.

TALLE. To mock. (*A.-S.*)
Unarmed were the palens ellis,
Our folk hem gun to telle,
Arthur and Merlin, p. 257.

TALLEE. "When they hale aft the sheate of maine or fore-sailes, they say, *Tallee aft the sheate*," MS. Harl. 6268. *Taydia*, Reliq. Antiq. l. 2.

TALLICHE. The same as *Tally* (6).

TALLIT. A hayloft. *West.* "When the prisoner came in he was *watcherd*, which shewed he had not been all night in the *tallit*."

TALL-MEN. Dice so loaded as to come up with high numbers. A cant term.

TALLOW-CAKE. A cake of tallow; tallow made up in the form of a cake. *Var. dial.*

TALLOW-CATCH. Same as *Keech* (2).

TALLOW-CRAPS. See *Craps* (1).

TALLOW-HUED. Pale as tallow. *North.* Burton uses the phrase *tallow-faced*.

TALLOW-LAFE. *Congiarium*, MS. Dict. c. 1500.

TALL-WOOD. "Tall woode, pæte wodde to make hyllettea of, *tallies*," Palgrave. The term is still used in Kent.

TALLY. (1) A term in playing ball, when the number of aces on both sides is equal. *North.*

(2) To reckon. See Becon's Works, p. 134.

(3) In counting any articles which are sold by the hundred, one is thrown out after each hundred; that is called the *tally*. The number of tallies of course shows the number of hundreds. They are given in to the purchaser. *Hunter.*

(4) A kind of small ship.

(5) A company or division of voters at an election. *Somerset.*

(6) Stoutly; boldly.

(7) Seemly; decently; elegantly.

TALME. To become dumb?

Hur fadur nœr-hands can *talme*,
Suchs a sweme hys harts can swimme.

La Bone Florence of Rome, 700.

I donke upon David, til mi longe *talme*;
I ne rendrede nowt, si hen men beren palmes;
Is it so mikel sorwe, in song so is in salmes?

Reliq. Antiq. l. 208.

TALSHIDES. "One pound of white lights, ten *talshides*, eight faggotts," Ord. and Reg. p. 162.

TALT. Pitched.

There wes *talt* many pavyloun
Of riche wendei and sictoun.

Kyng Alhaundser, 3254

TALVACE. A kind of huckler or shield, bent on each side, and rising in the middle.

Alther brought unto the place
A mikel rownd *talvace*.

Yacoute and Gaurin, 3156.

And after mete that it was,
The children plectis at the *talvas*.

Bever of Hamtoun, p. 145.

TALWHE. Tallow. Nominate MS.

TAM. The abbr. of pr. n. Thomasine.

TAMARA. A compound of spices.

TAME. (1) To broach or taste liquor. "To tame, tap, *dolium relinere*," Colas.

Nowe to weete our mouthes tyme were,
This flagette will I tame, yf thou reads us.

Chaucer Plays, l. 124.

(2) To cut; to divide. *West.*

TAME-GOOSE. A foolish fellow. "I say cast away; yea, utterly cast away upon a noidy, a ninny-hammer, a *tame-goose*," *The Case is Altered*, 4to. Lond. 1605.

TAMER. A team of horses. *Norw.*

TAMINE. A sort of woollen cloth.

TAMLIN. A miner's tool. *Cornac.*

TAMMY. Glutinous, or sily. *Cumb.*

TAMPIN. A long pellet.

Make two stiffe long rowles or *tampins* of linnen clowtes, or such like stuffe, sharpe pointed like sugar-loves; which *tampins* are called by the physicians in Latine *peseri*, and being annointed with the ointment aforesaid, thrust them up into the hermes nostrils, and let them abide therein a pretty whilk; then pul them out, and you shal see such abundance of matter come forth at his nose as is marvellous to behold.

Topell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 372.

TAMPING-IRON. A tool used for beating down the earthy substance in the charge used for blasting. *Cornac.*

TAMPION. A piece of wood fitted to the mouth of a large gun. "Tampyon for a gon, *tampion*," Palgrave, *subst.* f. 69.

Unadvisedly gava fire to a peece charged with a pellet instead of a *tampion*, the which lighting on the palace wall, ranna through one of the privie lo-gings, and did no further harme.

Lambard's Perambulation, 1596, p. 433.

TAN. (1) Taken. (*A.-S.*)

When pese was cryed and day tan,
Kyng Arthus was a yoyfull man.

MS. Cantab. Fl. li. 36, f. 78.

Baptism the first is holden than,
That fallith at the founte be tan.

MS. Sion. 1785, f. 34.

(2) To entice. (*A.-S.*)

The fende of helle agayn skylle

Put in hie a hards wille

Hur fadur luf to wyngs;

And also temped was that men

His owne daughter for to tan,

To do a dedly synne.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 43.

(3) Then. *Var. dial.*

(4) To dun. (5) To heat. *Var. dial.*

(6) A twig, or small switch. *Lanc.*

TANACLES. A kind of pincers, used formerly for torturing. "To pinch or tanacle with tongs, with pincers or tanacles," Florio, p. 552, ed. 1611.

TANBASE. To beat; to struggle. *Devon.*

TANCEL. To beat; to flog. *Derb.*

TANCRETE. A transcript, or copy. (*A.-N.*)

TAN-DAY. The second day of a fair; a day after a fair; a fair for fun. *West.*

TANE. (1) One. See *Cruke*.

(2) Taken. The same as *Tan* (1).

And such a custome men have tane therein,
That to be drunke is scarce accounted slime.

Taylor's Works, 1630, ll. 261.

TAN FLAWING. The taking the bark off the oak trees. *Sussex.*

TANG. (1) To sound, as a bell. Sometimes, to ring or pull a bell. *Var. dial.*

(2) A taste, or acrid twang. *Devon.*

(3) The sting of a bee, &c. *North.* "A tange of a nedyr, *acus*," *MS. Dict. c. 1500*.

(4) The tongue of a buckle, &c. *East.*

(5) To tie. *Somerset.*

(6) That part of a knife or fork which passes into the haft. *West.* "A tange of a knyfe, *piramus*," *MS. Dict. c. 1500*.

(7) The prong of a fork. *North.*

(8) Sea-weed. *North.*

(9) Dirty? "You are in pretty tangs," i.e. very dirty; a Norfolk expression.

It depraves the mind, and leaves that tang and filth upon the intellectuals and affections as is not to be washed off without much aid by better counsels.

A Cop of Gray Hairs for a Green Head, 1608, p. 66.

TANGING-NADDER. The large dragon-fly.

TANGLE. (1) Sea-weed. *North.*

(2) To entangle. *Palgrave.*

TANGLESOME. Discontented; obstinate; fretful. "Tanggyl, or froward, and angry," *Pr. Parr. MS. Harl. 221, f. 177*.

TANGLING. Slatternly; slovenly. *North.*

TANK. (1) According to Willan, a piece of deep water, natural or artificial. *North.*

(2) A blow. *Warw.*

(3) An idle amusement. *West.*

(4) Wild parsnip. *Gerard.*

Brydewete or tank. Hilt hath laves lyke to hem-luk, and a quite flower. The vertu therof is that hit hit gud to helpe the droncy and bytynge of venemes bestus. *MS. Arundel 272, f. 46.*

(5) A hat round at the top, but ascending like a sugar-loaf. *Holme*, 1688.

TANKARD-BEARER. One who fetched water from conduits for the use of the citizens. Before the New River was brought to London, the city was chiefly supplied with water from conduits. See *Ben Jonson*, l. 24. "This is the manner of carrying water from the conduits in London to every particular family, and is so born both by men and women on their shoulders," *Holme*, 1688, iii. 259.

TANKARD-TURNIP. The long-rooted turnip.

TANKEROUS. Fretful; cross. *East.* It is sometimes pronounced *tankersome*.

TANNIKIN. A name for a Dutch woman.

Out she would, tucks up her trinkets, like a Dutch *tannikin* sliding to market on the ice, and away she flings. *Amin's Nest of Ninnies*, 1608.

TANQUAM. "Tanquam is a fellow's fellow in our Universities," *Blount*, ed. 1681, p. 638.

TANS. Pricklebacks. *Suffolk.*

TANSAY-CAKE. Was thus made:

Break eggs to bassyn, and swynge hem sone,
Do powder of peper thereto anone.
Then grynde tansay, the juse owe wrynge,
To blynde with the eggs, withowte lesynge.
In pan or skellet thou shalt hit frye,
In baster wele skymyn et wyrtully,
Or white grece thou make taka thereto,
Geder hit on a cake, thenne hase thou do
With platers of tre, and frya hit browne.
On brodeleches serve hit thou schalle,
With fraunche-mets or other mets wilchalle.

MS. Sloane 1086, p. 100.

TANSY. A dish very common in the seventeenth century. It was thus made:

How to make a very good tansie.

Take 15 eggs, and 6 of the whites; beat them very well; then put in some sugar, and a little sack; beat them again, and put about a pint or a little more of cream; then beat them again; then put in the juice of spinage or of primrose leaves to make it green. Then put in some more sugar, if it be not sweet enough; then beat it again a little, and so let it stand till you fry it, when the first course is in. Then fry it with a little sweet butter. It must be stirred and fried very tender. When it is fried enough, then put it in a dish, and strewe some sugar upon it, and serve it in.

A True Gentlewoman's Delight, 1676, pp. 13-14.

TANTABLIN. Some dish or tart in cookery, mentioned in *Taylor's Works*, 1630, i. 146.

Tantadlins, apple-dumplings. *Herref. Gl. 106.* Forby has *tantablat*, a sort of tart in which the fruit is not covered by a crust, but fancifully tricked and flourished with slender shreds of pastry. A cow-plat, or human ordure, is called in ridicule a *tantadlin*, or *tantadlin-tart*.

TANTARA. A confused noise. *Var. dial.* It was formerly applied to the noise of a drum.

There's no tantara, as in as, or force,

Of man to man, or warlike horse to horse.

Taylor's Works, 1630, ll. 66.

TANTARABOBS. The devil. *Devon.*

TANTER. To quarrel. *North.*

TANTICKLE. A prickleback. *Suffolk.*

TANTLE. To dawdle, or trifle; to go gently; to attend. *North.*

TANTONY-PIG. See *Anthony-pig*.

TANTONY-POUCH.

Thou for the edge, and I the point, will make the foule bestride our mistres backs, and then have at the bagge with the dudgein hafts, that is, at the dudgein dagger, by which hangs his *tantony pouch*.

Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. An. iv.

TANTRELS. Idle persons. *North.*

TANTUMS. Affected airs; insolencies; whims. *Var. dial.*

TAP. (1) To sole shoes. *West.*

(2) To change money. *North.*

(3) The spigot of a harrel. *Var. dial.*

(4) The hare or rabbit was said to *tap*, when making a noise at rutting time.

(5) To tap a tree at the root, i.e. to open it round about the root.

TAPART. Of the one part.

TAPE. A mole. *South.*

TAPECERY. Tapestry. "A broderer of *tape-cery*," *Ord.* and *Reg.* p. 99.

TAPER-BIT. A joiner's tool, thus described by Holme:—"the *taper-bit* is for the making of a small hole wider and larger, being in the mouth half round, whose edges are sharp, and by reason of its being taper as it goeth into a hole with the small end, and is turned about therein, the edges cut it wide by taking shavings or pairings from the hole side."

TAPERIE. Tapers. Ord. and Reg. p. 116.

TAPER-LADDER. A kind of small rack having one end broader than the other.

TAPES. Bands of linen; pieces of lace such as form chequer-work, &c. (*A.-S.*)

TAPET. A hanging cloth of any kind, as tapestry, the cloth for a sumpter-horse, &c. "Tappet, a cloth, *tappis*," Palsgrave. The term was applied metaphorically to the foliage of trees.

Eke godaly Flora, the goddess, ys so gay,

Hath oo her *tapete* sondre hewes sene

Of fresh flowers that so welde browded bene.

MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, l. 11.

To John Vere, Earl of Oxford, seven *tappets* of counterfeit arras of the story of Solomon.

Test. Vetust. p. 674.

TAP-HOUSE. A tavern, or inn.

Their senaces are with blacke damnation druoka,
Whose heart is Satans *tap-house* or his inne.

Taylor's Workes, 1630, l. 3.

TAPILLE. A taper.

To siglifys whoso wille be clene,

Muste offra a *tapille* togedre made of thre.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, l. 39.

TAPINAGE. Secret skulking. (*A.-N.*)

Ryt so thy newe *tapinage*

Of Lollardye goth aboute

To sette Crisite feythe in doute.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, l. 130.

TAPISED. Larked; lay hid. *Hearne.*

TAPISER. A maker of tapestry. (*A.-N.*)

"Tappysery worke, *tapiserie*," Palsgrave.

TAPITE. The same as *Tapel*, q. v.

TAPITER. The same as *Tapiser*, q. v. See

Davies' York Records, Append. p. 235.

TAP-LASH. Bad small beer. *Var. dial.* Also, the refuse or dregs of liquor.

His garments stooke most sweetly of his vomit,

Faced with the *tap-lash* of strong ale and wine,

Whiche from his slaw'ring chaps doth oft decleue.

Taylor's Workes, 1630, lll. 3.

TAPLEY. Early in the morning. *Erm.*

TAPLINGS. The strong double leathers made fast to the ends of each piece of a flail.

TAPPE. (1) To tap; to heat?

And your foot ye *tappyn* and ye daunce,

Thogh hit the fryskyst horse were in a towne.

MS. Fairfax 16.

(2) I cross out all this; adown, by Sayot Johan!
I take my *tappe* in my lappe, and am gone.

Morality of Every-Man, p. 63.

TAPPER. An innkeeper. *North.*

TAPPIIS. To lie close to the ground, said of partridges and game. *East.*

TAPPY. To hide or skulk, as a deer.

TAPPY-LAPPY. In haste, with the coat-laps flying behind through speed.

Nanny Bell's crying out: I just got a gliff o Gworge runoso', *tappy-lappy*, for the howley.

TAPS. The round pipes or cells in a beehive which are made for the queen-bee.

TAP-SHACKLED. Intoxicated.

TAPSTERE. A woman who had the care of the tap in a public-house, or inn. In Shakespeare's time, a man or woman who drew the beer was called the tapster.

TAPTRE. *Cervida, clippidra*, MS. Diet. e. 1500.

TAPULL. Part of ancient armour, mentioned in Hall's Union, 1548, Hen. IV. f. 12. Meyrick conjectures it to be the projecting edge of the cuirass.

TAP-WARE. A wisp of straw or bottle of basket-work to put within side the tap-hole in a brewing or other straining vessel.

TAR. (1) There. *Sevyn Sages*, 207

(2) A childish word for *farewell*.

TARAGE. Appearance?

Io evary part the *tarage* is the same,

Liche his fader of maveris and of oame.

MS. Digby 332, f. 1.

TARATANTARA. The sound of trumpets.

TAR-BARELLE. A combustible missile used in ancient warfare.

With bowes schot aod with arblast,

With *tarbarelle* and with wildis fyre.

MS. Addit. 10036, f. 24.

TARBLE. Tolerable. *West.* Also *tarblish*.

TAR-BOX. (1) A box used by shepherds for carrying tar, used for anointing sores in sheep, for marking them, and for other purposes. *Tarre boyste*, Chester Plays, i. 125.

Shepherds, leave singing your pastoral sonnets,

Aod to learne complements shew your endeavouris:

Cast of for ever your twee shillings bonnets,

Cover your coxcombs with three pounds beavers.

Sell carte and *tarbasse* new coaches to buy,

Then, "good your worshipp," the vulgar will cry.

MS. Addit. 10032, l. 205.

(2) A term of contempt.

TARDLE. To entangle. *Dorset.*

TARDRY. Immodest; bawdy. *East.*

TARE. (1) Eager; brisk. *Heref.*

(2) Torn. Vocab. MS. xv. Cent.

TAREFITCH. "Tarefytyche, a corne, *lupyn*,"

Palsgrave, subat. f. 69.

TARGE. (1) A shield. (*A.-N.*)

Tho that suffer so her wyfes, God let hem oever thryf,
Hyt mayth hem to ley to wed bothe bokolar and

targe. *MS. Leod. 416, f. 74.*

I wolde sey thee ylt a worde of the *targe*. Ther is no wight well armed ne wight defende ne kept withoute *targe*, for the *targe* defendeth the tother harnays from empyryng; by hit is bothe the body aod the tother herneys ekepta withoute empyryng. *Romance of the Monk, Lion College MS.*

After I tooke the gaynepaynes aod the swerd with which I gurdy me, and slith wacon I was thus armed, I putte the *targe* to my syde.

Romance of the Monk, Lion College MS.

(2) To tarry; to delay. Also, delay.

Otuwel, withoute *targyn*,

Answerede Kariifees the king.

Romance of Otuel, p. 79.

(3) "Targe or chartyr, *carta*," Pr. Parv.

TAR-GRASS. Wild vetch. *Staf.*

TARIE. To provoke; to betray.

TARIER. A terrier. *Palgrave.*

TARING. Great; noisy; blustering. *West.*

TARKY. Dark. Ray gives this as a Suffolk word, but it does not seem to be now used.

TARLETHIER. A term of contempt.

TARLETTE. A tartlet. *Pegge.*

TAR-MARL. String saturated in tar. *Line.*

TARMINGER. Harbinger. A corruption.

TARMIT. A turnip. *East.*

TARN. (1) A lake. *North.* "Riseth out of a lake or tarne." Harrison's England, p. 95.

It appears they had gone early on Saturday morning to angle in the mountain town of Haywater, which abounds with fish of an excellent flavour, and it is conjectured that they sat themselves down in the midst of a heavy snow storm, and being overcome by drowsiness, had sunk into sleep and fallen victims to the inclemency of the day.

Newspaper Paragraph, 1846.

(2) Pierce; ill-natured. *Cumb.*

TARNATION. A common oath.

TARNE. (1) A girl, or wench.

As seagie knave and seagie tarne,
When they synne togedyr jerne.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 40.

(2) Tore; razed.

The spere away feyre dud glyde,
Hyt tarne hys skynne in manere,

Itt thought hyt came a lytull to nere.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 36, f. 102.

TARNEL. Much; equal. *South.*

TAROCKS. See *Terrestrial-Triumphs.*

TAROTS. A game at cards. Tarots are said to be cards with printed or dotted backs. "Will you play at tables, at dyce, at tarots, and chesse?"—The French Alphabet, 8vo. Lond. 1615, p. 148.

TARPE.

He took out the brode tarpe.

Robin Hood, l. 63.

TARR. To vex; to disquiet.

TARRA-DIDDLED. Imposed upon, generally by lies; puzzled; bewildered. *West.*

TARRANT. A crabbed fellow. *Yorksh.*

TARRAS. A terrace. *Arch. x. 422.*

TARRET. To tarry. *North.*

TARRIANCE. Abode; delay. "Taryauce, abyding, demourance; taryannce, termynce, attente, attention, arrest," Palsgrave.

Where hearts be koit, what helps, if not injoy?

Delay breeds doubts, no cunning to be coy?

Whilst lasie Time his turne by taryance serves,

Lova still grows sickly, and Hope dailly starves.

Drayton's Poems, ed. 1637, p. 283.

TARR-ON. "To excite to anger or violence, is still used in Cheshire. It is a good old word, used by Wicliffe in his Path Waye to Perfect Knowledge; and also in a MS. translation of the Psalms by Wicliffe, penes me: 'They have terri'd thee to ire,'" Wilbraham, p. 112.

TAR-ROPE. Rope-yarn. *Norw.*

TARS. Tharsia, a country adjoining Cathay. Cloth of Tars, a country of silken stuff formerly much esteemed.

In toges of Tarsen fulle richelye attyde.

Morte Arthurs, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

TARSE. Mentula; virga. (*A.-S.*)

Now se speke of a tarwe,
Is alle the world is oot a warwe
Thane hatha my husband.

MS. Forthington 10, xv. Cent.

TARSEL. The same as *Tercel*, q. v.

TARST. Erst?

The tarst higan Godrich to go
Upon the Danshe, and faste to slo.

Havelok, 2685.

TARTAR. (1) Tartarus, or hell.

(2) A covetous, greedy person. *North.*

TARTARET. The passenger-hawk.

TARTARIAN. A thief. *Nares.*

TARTARIN. A kind of silk. *White tartarone* is mentioned in Ord. and Reg. p. 123.

Item, two quishons of couonterfeit arres with my Lords armes; alsoe two paire of curtaines of green *tartarin.*

Test. Testut, p. 453.

TARTARY. Tartarus; hell.

TART-STUFF. Was thus made:

To a dosen pound of prunes take half a dosen of Maligo raisins, wash and pick them clean, and put them into a pot of water; set them over the fire till all these are lika pulp, and stir them often lest they burn to; then take them off, and let them be rubbed through a hair sieve hard with your hands, by little and little, till all be through: then season them to your taste with seared gloger.

A True Gentlemen's Delight, 1676, p. 14.

TAR-VETCHES. Tares. *South.*

TARVY. To struggle; to get free. *Cornw.*

TAS. A mow of corn. *Kent.* "Tasse of corne or other lyke, *tassie*," Pr. Parv.

TASE. Takes. (*A.-S.*)

He tase the rynges and the spere,

Strikes up against the mere,

Fro the moder that hym bere

Forthe game he ryde!

Fercival, 429.

TASEE. Clasp; fibula. *Gauwayne.*

TASELL. A tassel. "Carado, a thystelle or a tassell," Nominale MS.

TASES. "Batticich, the tases or bases that horsemen use behind," Florio, p. 57.

TASH. (1) To bespatter; to splash. *North.*

(2) Fretful; froward. *Dunelm.*

TASK. (1) "Taske in working stynt, *tache*," Palsgrave. (2) "Taske that a price gadereth, *taulx*," ibid.

TASKED. In full work. *North.*

TASKER. A thrasher. In some places, a reaper is so called. It is an archaism in the first sense. "Trifurator, a tasker," Nominale MS. xv. Cent.

TASKS. Flax on the distaff.

TASK-WORK. Work taken by the piece.

TASPE. To pant; to beat; to palpitate.

TASSAKER. A cup, or goblet.

TASSE. (1) A heap. (*A.-N.*)

Ther lay of paleis manl *tasse*,

Wide and side, more and lasse.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 249.

A povere man, whiche Bardus hytte,

Cam forth walkyng with his asse,

And hwyde gaudid him a *tassa*

Of grene stikkis and of drye.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 158.

Thou rised up, a seily asse,

Agyes the devyles gryly *tassse*.

MS. Addit. 1127, f. 63.

- (2) A cup; a dish. *Var. dial.*
 (3) To dirty; to splash. *North.*
TASSEL (1) The male of the goss-hawk.
 So she, by going the further about, comes the
 nearer home, and by casting out the lure, makes the
 tassel gentle come to her fist.
Taylor's Works, 1630, II. 95.
 (2) A silly person. *North.*
TASSEL-BUR. A thistle. *Palgrave.*
TASSELED. Adorned with tassels.
TASSELETS. Small tassels. *Harrison*, p. 160.
TASSES. Armour for the thighs. It is ex-
 plained in the *Union Inventories*, "flaps of
 armour attached to the bottom of the breast-
 plate." See Hall, Henry IV. f. 12.
TASSET. An ill-behaved woman. *Derby.*
TASSEY. A mischievous child; a silly fellow.
North.
TAST. Touched; felt; examined.
 The maiden fast Hornes wounde,
 The kinglys doubtier, in that stounde.
Horn Child and Maiden Rymild, p. 300.
TASTE (1) To smell. *North.*
 (2) To touch or enter upon a subject.
TASTOUR. "Tastour, a tytell cuppe to tast
 wyne, tasse agouster le vin," *Palgrave.*
TASTRILL. A cunning rogue. *North.*
TAT (1) To entangle. *North.*
 (2) Dad; father. A child's term. *Tatta* is some-
 times heard. *Suffolk.*
 (3) To touch gently. *Hants.*
 (4) That. *Lanc.*
TATARWAGGES. Perhaps the same as *tatter-*
wallops, explained by Brockett, "ragged clothes
 fluttering in the wind."
 And with graie clothis not full clem,
 But fretid full of tatarwagges.
Romanus of the Rose, 781.
TATCHE. The same as *Tache*, q. v.
TATE (1) To tilt; to overturn. *West.*
 (2) A small lock of hair, wool, &c. *North.*
TATELING. Stammering.
TATER. A potato. *Tater-trap*, a trap for
 potatoes, i. e. the mouth. *Var. dial.* Potatoes
 are often termed *taties*. *Tatie-and-point*, a
 good meal of potatoes, the meat being pointed
 at in imagination. *To settle any one's taters*,
 equivalent to settle his hash. *Tater-dropping*,
 planting potatoes.
TATH (1) Taketh.
 For he therof his parte ne tath,
 But kepeth to another that he heth.
Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 127.
 (2) Luxuriant grass growing about the dung of
 animals. Also, to manure land by pasturing
 cattle upon it.
TATHER. To lay out any kind of work.
Tathering-chain, a chain by which work is
 laid out and planned. *Salop. Antiq.*
TATHY-GRASS. Coarse refuse grass. *North.*
TATS. False dice. A cant term.
TATTER (1) Cross; peevish. *Kent.*
 (2) To stir actively and laboriously. *East.*
 (3) To make a fool of any one. *Midx.*
 (4) To chatter, or gabble. *Pr. Parv. Tatterer*,
 a female scold. *Norw.*

TATTERDEMAILLION. A ragged fellow.

The pox and pils shall reverence thee: one first
 strikes out another; and whole families shall main-
 taine their *tatterdemallions*, with heuging thee out
 in e string.

Brathwaite's Smoking Age, 1617, p. 147.

I have carried a great meny in my wherry, males
 and females, from the alken where to the pitifull
 poor *tatterdemalion* that have had forty times more
 whipeord given them for nothing.

Poor Robin's Fictions, 1677, p. 73.

TATTERWALLOPS. See *Tatarwaggies*.

TATTY. (1) A board or pole, resting, in the mid-
 dle only, on some elevated place, and ba-
 lanced so that two persons, one sitting on
 each end, may move up and down alternately
 by striking the ground with the feet.

(2) Fit; suitable. *North.*

TAUBASE. Unruly behaviour. *West.*

TAUCKNET. A small cannon?

Thy sekens, *taucknets*, minlons all,
 Arrow thou hast them leyde.

Gaulfrido and Barnardo, 1570.

TAUGHT. Tight. *Var. dial.*

TAUGHT. Delivered up. (*A.-S.*)

He taughted hym some to the kiste,
 Ther he alle the golde wiste. *Perceval*, 2169.

TAUKE. The herb *daucus arvensis*.

TAUM. (1) To faint with sickness; to fall gently
 to sleep. *North.*

(2) A fishing-line. *Yorksh.*

TAUNT. (1) A certain quantity.

Good ale he doth so heunt,
 And drynke a due taunt.

Doctor Double Ale, n. d.

(2) To tease; to importunate. *East.*

(3) Lofly; loftily masted. *I. Wight.*

TAUNTLING. Tossing the head. *Line*. "There
 she was, turling and taunting."

TAUNTONS. A kind of broad cloths made at
 Taunton in Somersetshire.

TAURD. Towards?

Rigt so feres the foute fynde,

Sen he was booden aoo;

He berkes end grannes taour men,

Bot he ne may noyt doo.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 81.

TAURE. The constellation Taurus.

TAUTE. Gave? (*A.-S.*)

On him this shome me heveth spoken.

Leve Nelde, bi-lef el this;

Ma thinketh that thou art on wis.

The mon thet me to the taute,

He weste that thou hous tuhest saute.

MS. Digby 66.

TAUT. Behaved; mannered. *Gaucayne.*

TAVE. (1) To kick; to fidget about, especially
 with the feet; to rage. *Var. dial.* It occurs in
 the History of Beryn, 1327.

(2) To work up plaster, &c. *Cumb.*

TAVELL. "An instrument for a sylke woman
 to worke with," *Palgrave.*

TAVERN. (1) A cellar. *Yorksh.*

(2) The tavern bitch has bit him in the head, i. e.
 he is tipsy.

TAVERNER. The keeper of a tavern.

Ryght as off a *taverner*,

The grene busche that hangeth out
 is e sygne, it is no dowte,

Outward folkys flot to telle
That within is wyne to selle.

MS. Cotton. Tiber. A. vii. f. 72.

Mary, at the dore even hereby,
Yf we call any thyng on hye,
The tawerner wyll answer.

Interlude of the liij. Elements, n.d.

TAVERNANGE. *Attabernais*, MS. Dict. c. 1500.

TAVERN-TOKEN. A token coined by a tavern-keeper. To swallow a tavern token, was a cant phrase for being tipsy. See the Honest Whore, i. 4.

TAVORT. Half a bushel. *Sussex.*

TAW. (1) To dress hemp, or leather.

And whilst that they did nimble apt,
The hempe he needs must taw.

Robin Goodfellow, p. 28.

(2) To soften, or make supple.

(3) A whip. *North.*

(4) A large choice marble.

(5) To twist; to entangle. *North.*

(6) To tie; to fasten. *Somerset.*

TAW-BESS. A slatternly woman. *North.*

TAWDERIED-UP. Finely dressed. *Line.*

TAWDRY. (1) *Tawdry* lace, a kind of fine lace alluded to by Shakespeare, Spenser, &c. "*Tawdry-lace, fimbria mundinis sancta Etheldreda emptæ*," Coles.

(2) A rural necklace. *Drayton*

TAWE. Tow. (*A.-S.*)

TAWER. (1) Aftergrass. *Dorset.*

(2) A leather-dresser. *Var. dial.*

TAWL. To stroke, or make smooth. *West.*

TAWLINGS. The mark from which boys shoot in playing at marbles. *South.*

TAWNY. A bullfinch. *Somerset.*

TAWNY-MEDLY. *Tanny mesley*, Palsgrave.

TAWS. A piece of tanned leather. *North.*

TAWSTOCK-GRACE. *Finis. Devon.*

TAXAGE. Taxation. MS. Dict. c. 1500.

TAXERS. Two officers yearly chosen in Cambridge to see the true gage of all weights and measures. *Blount.*

TAX-WAX. The same as *Faxwax*, q. v.

TAYE. To manure land. "*Tayng of lond, ruderacio, stercoriza*," Pr. Parv. At f. 186 it is spelt *taym*, "*taym lond* with schepys donge."

TAYLARD. A term of reproach.

TAYSED. Driven; harassed. *Gascayne.*

TAYTE. (1)

There he levede in a *tepte*
Bothe his modir and his gayte.

Perceval, 253.

(2) Plump; fat? *Syr Gawayne, p. 52.*

TAZZY. A mischievous child. *North.*

TAJTE. Taught. (*A.-S.*)

And bygyrne, as I yet *tepte*,

At *simli modo* even strafe.

MS. Cotton. Cloud. A. II. f. 150.

TE. (1) To. *Yorksh.*

(2) To go; to draw to. (*A.-S.*)

But she sunneryd hym ay in haste,

To none bot Laureolat wold she te.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 140.

The deval bevede so muche pouté,
That alle mosten to helle te.

Harrowing of Hell, p. 13

Never eft y nil no woman se,
Into wildernes I chil te,
And hve ther evermore
With wyld bestes in boltes bore.

Sir Orpheus, ed. Laing, 174.

(3) To tug; to pull. (*A.-S.*)

In the toun he hurd belles ring,
And loudes crie and miche weeping,
Clothes to tere, her to te,
More sorwe no might non be.

Gy of Warwick, p. 249.

(4) Thee. Amis and Amiloun, 1599.

TEA. (1) The one. *North.*

(2) Too; likewise. *Yorksh.*

(3) To take tea. *Var. dial.*

TEAD. A torch. This word is used several times by Spenser.

Now's the glad and cheerfull day,
Phœbus doth his beames display,
And the faire bride forth to lead
Makes his torch their nuptial tend.

Heywood's Marriage Triumph, 1613.

TEADY. Tired; peevish. *North.*

TEAGLE. A crane for lifting goods. *North.*

TEAGS.

All ye that love, or who pretends,

Come listen to my sonnet;

Black-bags or vizards, who have friends,

Or English teags or bonnets. *Folly in Print, 1667.*

TEAK. A whitlow. *Somerset.*

TEAKERS. A running of watery matter from a sore. *Northumb.*

TEALIE. A tailor. *Lanc.*

TEAM. (1) A tandem. *Var. dial.*

(2) A litter of pigs. *Kent.* Brockett has *teem*, a brood of young ducks. *A.-S.* team. It is a common archaism, spelt *teme*.

(3) Empty. *Yorksh.*

(4) An ox-chain in harness. *North.*

(5) "A teame beast, everie beast that draweth or beareth hurdens," Baret, 1580.

TEAM-BANDS. The same as *Start-chains*, q. v.

TEAMER. (1) A team of five horses. *Norff.*

(2) To pour out copiously. *East.*

TEAMERMAN. A waggoner, carter, or driver of a teamer. *Norff.*

TEAM-FULL. Brimful. *North.*

TEANT. It is not. *Var. dial.*

TEAP. A peak, or point. *Somerset.*

TEAR. (1) To go fast. *Var. dial.*

(2) To break, or crack. *West.*

TEAR-A-CAT. To rant violently.

TEARING. Great; rough; topping; noisy; blustering; hot-headed. *Var. dial.*

TEARN. (1) The sea-swallow. *Arch. xiii. 352.*

(2) They were. *Lanc.*

(3) To compare; to liken. *Yorksh.*

TEART. Sharp; severe; painful. *West.*

TEAR-THE-MOOR. "To tear the moor," says Urry, in his MS. additions to Ray, "about Hungerford signifies to gett roaringly drunk. They tore the moor bitterly."

TEARY. Weak and thin. *Dorset.* This term is generally applied to plants.

TEASER. (1) A kind of bound.

(2) Anything which causes trouble. *Var. dial.*

TEATA. Too much. *North.*

TEATH. Tithe. *North.*

Therefore, of all that I have wonne
To give thee teath I will beginne.

Chastor Plays, l. 50.

TEATHE. The dung of cattle. *North.*

TEATHY. Peevish; crabbed. *Yorksh.*

TEATISH. The same as *Teathy*, q. v.

Lightly, bee is an olde man, (for those yeares are
most wayward and teatish) yet be he never so olde or
so froward, since avarice likewise is a fellow vice of
those fraile yeares, we must set one extreame to
strive with another, and slay the anger of oppression
by the sweet incense of a newa purse of angie.

Nash's Places Pennilowre, 1592.

TEATY-WAD. The same as *Sugar-teaf*, q. v.

TEAUP. A tup, or ram. *North.*

TEAVE. The same as *Tave* (1).

TEAWSE. To pull, or ruffle. *Lanc.*

TEBLE. Qn. an error for *treble*?

Theophanos for Ood in teble wyse

Therlone epperid, as je hava herda devyse.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 25.

TECHE. (1) To teach. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To intrust; to appoint to.

TECHY. Peevish; cross; touchy. *South.*

TECKEN. Taken; took. *Linc.*

TECTLY. Covertly; secretly.

TED. (1) To spread hay. "I teede hey, I
tounne it afore it is made in cockes, *je fene*,"
Palsgrave. Still in use.

(2) To turn flax when it has been laid on the
ground to dry. *West.*

(3) To hurn wood-fires. *Linc.*

(4) To be ordered to do anything. *Erm.*

(5) The nickname for *Edward*.

TEDDER. Live within thy tedder, i. e. live
within thy bonds. Tusser, p. xxiii.

TEDDING-POLE. The long stick used for
turning or tedding flax. *West.*

TEDDY. Edward. *Var. dial.*

TEDY. Tedious; vexatious. *North.*

TEE. (1) The same as *Te* (2).

Telle me the tyma when byt schall bee,
When thou schall to havne tee.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 33.

Of grete age schal he noyt be

Oute of thys worlde when he schal tee.

MS. Harl. 2380, f. 33.

(2) To tie. *North.*

TEE-DRAW. A place of resort. *North.*

TEE-FALL. A mode of building in the pent-
house form, common in Northumberland.

TEE-HEES. Laughters. "Ye tee-heeing pixy,"
Exmoor Scolding, ed. 1839, p. 6.

For all the tee-hees that have been broke by men
of droll, or dirt that has been thrown from daring
spight.

Fairfax, Bulk and Solvadge of the World, 1674.

TEEHOLE. The passage in a hive through
which the bees pass in and out. *East.*

TEETH. A lock of wool, flax, &c. *Cumb.*

TEE-IRON. An instrument for drawing the
lower box in the barrel of a pump.

TEEL. (1) To place anything in a leaning posi-
tion against a wall, &c. *Wills.*

(2) To give. *Devon.*

(3) To set a trap. *Devon.*

(4) To sow and harrow in seed. *West.*

TEELED. Buried. *Cornw.*

TEEM. (1) To pour out. *Var. dial.*

(2) To unload a cart. *Yorksh.*

(3) To cause? to contrive?

Ah, said he, thou hast confessed and bewrayed all;
I could teeme it to rend thee in peeces: with that
she was afraid, and wound away, and got her into
company. *Gifford's Dialogue on Witches*, 1603.

Alas, man, I could teeme it to go, and some coun-
sell me to go to the man at T. B. and some to the
woman at R. H. And between them both, I have
lingred the time, and feare I may be spoiled before I
get remedie. *Gifford's Dialogue on Witches*, 1603.

(4) To bring forth young. *Teeming-woman*, a
prolific woman. *North.*

TEEMING. Overflowing.

Discard that dulness; why should soft delight

Be so oppos'd? why so should love affront

Thy tender mind, which teeming youth requires?

Why should dull ponderings drink up those desires?

History of Joseph, 1699.

TEEMONEER. A sea term, in common use it
would appear among the Woodbridge seamen,
and probably elsewhere, meaning, it is be-
lieved, the man on the look-out. *Moore's
Suffolk MS.*

TEEN. (1) To light a candle. *Var. dial.* Her-
rick uses *teend*, to light or kindle.

(2) Angry. Also as *tene*, q. v.

(3) To shut; to close; to change. *West.* Also,
to hedge or inclose a field.

(4) Taking. *Chesh.*

TEENAGE. The longer wood to make or mend
hedges with. *Kennett.* In some places it is
called *teenef*.

TEEN-LATHE. A tithe-barn. *North.*

TEENS. In her teens, i. e. more than twelve
years old, thirteen, fourteen, &c.

That powder'd girl in blooming teens,
How mellow and how fine!

Cape Well Fit, Newc. 1785, p. 12.

TEENY. (1) Tiny; very small. *North.*

(2) Pretful; peevish; fractious. *Lanc.*

TEER. (1) Tar; resin; balsam. (*A.-S.*)

Men fyndeth lumps on the sand
Of teer, no finer in that land.

Curios Mundit, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 18.

(2) "Teere of flowre, amohem." *Pr. Parv.*

(3) To daub with clay. *North.* Hence a clay
wall is sometimes called a *teer-wall*.

TE-ERE. A contraction of "this year," often
used for *yet*. "I have not seen it te-ere."
Herefordsh.

TEERE. To plaster between rafters. *Lanc.*

TEE-RING. A ring on the shaft of a waggon
or cart, through which the tie of the thill-
horse is put to enable him to draw.

TEERY. Full of tears? In Warwickshire, the
term *teery* means smeary, moist, adhesive,
as the ground is after a frost.

But these things overpast, if of your health and myne
You have respect, or pity ought my teery weeping eye.

Romans and Juliet, 1602.

TEERY-LERRY. The note of the lark.

The larks that many mornes herselfe makes merry
With the shrill chanting of her *teery-terry*.

Brown's Brabantia's Pastoralis, l. 140.

TEES. Iron holdfasts in the shape of the top of the letter T, pendant on short chains from the seals of a horse's collar, or from the thill-bells. They are thrust, one end first, through staples on the shafts. *Moor*.

TEEST. A vessel for refining silver.
As golde in fyre is fynki by assay,
And at the *teest* sylver is depurid.

Lodgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 7.

TEETHWARD. "He is clarke to the *teethward*, he hath eaten his service book; spoken in mockage hy such as maketh shew of learning and he not learned," *Hollyband's Dictionary*, 1593.

TEETY. Fretful; fractions. *North*.

TEFFIGIES. Effigies. "The *teffigies* and counterfait," *Honours Academie*, 1610, ii. 9.

TEFT. The same as *Heft*, q. v.

TEG. A sheep in its second year. *Jar. dial.*
"A teg or sheepe with a little head and wooll under it's belly," *Florio*, p. 32. *Palgrave* applies the term to a young deer, "a tegge or pricket, *saillant*;" properly the doe in its second year. *Skelton* seems to apply the term to a woman.

TEGH. Went. (*A.-S.*)

Beeves to the hors *tegh*;

Tho the hors him knew and segh.

Beeves of Hamtoun, p. 85.

TEGHELL-STANE. A tile-stone. (*A.-S.*)

If thu wenes the fever sal tak the man or the morne; tak on the even before a gude fatte ele, and do hit al quhik in a litel pocenet ful of gude wyue, and cover hit wele with a *teghell stane* that hit gaucht oute, and lat hit be swa all nyght.

Reliq. Antiq. l. 54.

TEIGHTE. Promised. See *Chester Plays*, l. 95. It is, perhaps, an error for *heighte*.

TEIL. To procure, or obtain. (*A.-S.*)

Go *teyl* thi meit with awynk and swoot

Into thi lyvys ende. *Cowenry Mysteries*, p. 30.

TEILE. The hirsch tree. (*Lat.*) According to *Junius*, the lime tree was so called.

TEINE. Seems to signify a narrow, thin plate of metal. *Tyrwhitt's Gl.* p. 249.

I say, he toke out of his owen sleve

A *teine* of silver, yrei mote he cheve.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 16603.

TEINTEN. To die. (*A.-N.*)

TEISE. (1) A fathom. (*Fr.*)

In me prison thow schelt abide,

Under therthe twenty *teise*.

Beeves of Hamtoun, p. 56.

(2) To pull to pieces with the fingers.

TEISIL. "Teyssyl, *chardon*," *Palgrave*.

TEITE. Quick; speedy. (*A.-S.*)

The laddes were kaske and *teyte*,

And un-bl-yeden him ilkum. *Harrok*, 1841.

TEITHE. Tithe. Nominale *MS.*

Teche hem also welte and greythe

How they schule paye here *teythe*.

MS. Cotton. Claud. A. ii. f. 131.

TEJUS. Very. This word is of extensive use. *Tejus* good, *tejus* bad, *tejus* quick, *tejus* slow, &c. *Sussex*. It is sometimes used for *tedious*.

TEK. "Tek or lytylle towche, *tactulus*," *Pr. Parv. MS. Harl.* 221, f. 178.

TEKE. A tick. Nominale *MS.*

TEKEN. To betoken; to note; to mark; to observe. (*A.-S.*)

TEKYL. Ticklish.

Of hire taylor oftetyne be lyght,

And rygh *tekyll* uodyr the too.

Cowenry Mysteries, p. 134.

TELARY. Pertaining to weaving.

TELDE. (1) A tent; a habitation. (*A.-S.*)

And toke ther lawneys and ther sheldes,

And leyde them upon the *telde*.

MS. Cantab. Fl. li. 36, f. 290.

Alle that stode on lik a syde

Made joye to se Clement ryde,

Byfore the sowdane *tele*.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 107

There myght they se a wondyr thyng

Off *telde* riche and ma[n] a tente.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 110.

(2) To set up; to build; to cover.

TELE. Deceit. (*A.-S.*)

So wyth chaf[?]mes and wyth *tele*

He ys l-broyte ayeen to helr.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 131.

Wycheecrafte and *teylunge*

Forbide thou hem for any thyng.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 131.

TELERE. A fine linen cloth, formerly worn by ladies as part of the head-dress.

That thay be trapped in gete,

Bathe *telere* and mantelete,

Ryghle of a fyne velvete,

And make we o draye.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 134.

TELL. (1) To talk. *Somerzet.*

(2) *I cannot tell*, I know not what to say or think of it. A common phrase in old plays. See *Jonson*, i. 125. *To hear tell*, to learn by hearsay.

TELLABILLE. Speakable.

TELE. (1) To count; to tell. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To recognize. (3) To remember. *Var. dial.*

(4) To proclaim a tournament?

Now of justynges thay *tele*;

Thay sayne that syr Percyelle,

That he wille in the felde duelle,

Als he hase are done.

Perceval, 113.

(5) A teal. Nominale *MS.*

(6) To eat hastily. *Devon.*

TELLED. Told. *Var. dial.*

TELLY. A stalk of grass, &c. *North.*

TELT. (1) Pitched; set up. (*A.-S.*)

And swithe *telte* her pavillon

A litel withouten Cardoil toun.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 118

(2) A tent. *Prompt. Parv.*

(3) "Telte hayyr, *gauda*; teltyd, *gaudatus*," *Pr. Parv. MS. Harl.* 221, f. 178.

TELWYNGE. "Telwyng or thwytyng, *scisulatus*," *Pr. Parv. MS. Harl.* 221.

TEME. (1) Race; progeny. (*A.-S.*)

Tho said the kyng of Jerusalem,

This child is come of gentille *teme*.

Turrent of Portugal, p. 81.

(2) To beget; to propagate. (*A.-S.*)

(3) Anything following in a row, as a team of horses, &c. (*A.-S.*)

(4) To discourse?

Wan I the wilde time and techs [wat] was nval and
 ywat was guod. *Appendix to W. Wapen, p. 335.*

(5) A theme, or subject. *Palgrave.*(6) To emit vapour. *Somerset.*

(7) To empty; to make empty.

With swordis awyflyth thay snyte,

Thay tene audilis fulle thyte.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 134

Sire Degrevant, ar he roste,

Tenede the evri ooe the beste,

And hootede his forste

Wyth bernus fullis bolde. *Degrevant, 498.*

TEMERATED. Violated. *(Lat.)*

Nay, they both professed that the case was so
 clear and undoubted, that they both must have
 sinned against their consciences, and have temerated
 the oath they had taken when they were made
 judges, if they should have argued otherwise.

MS. Hort. 636.

TEMERE. The Thames. *(Lat.)*

And put hem in an zrihen pot that be elene, and
 put therin tweyne galones of elene *Temere* water that
 be taken at an abbey.

MS. Sloane 73, f. 214.

TEMNEST. Most contemned. *Shak.*TEMOROUSLY. Rashly. *(Lat.)*

TEMPED. Intimidated; made afraid.

Thai war so temped in that tyde,

Thare thai durst no longer bide.

The Seven Sages, 5613.

TEMPER. Heat and moisture as productive of
 vegetation. *Var. dial.*TEMPERAL. "Temperatum, a temperal,"
 Nominal MS. among the vestments of a
 priest.TEMPEST. A thunderstorm not necessarily
 accompanied with wind. *East.*TEMPLE-MOLD. A pattern, or mould used by
 masons in fashioning their work.TEMPLES. "The temples belong to the weav-
 ers, and are two staves with broad ends set
 with sharp pins, which being laid together,
 may be stretched out to any reasonable breadth
 as cloth is made; and by the pins putting into
 the selvage of the cloth, it is kept open while
 it is in weaving." Holme. "Tempylle of a
 wefer, *virguia*," MS. Dict. c. 1500.TEMPLET. A model. *North.*TEMPLYS. An ornament of gold set with ru-
 bies, placed upon each temple, and dependent
 from the head. This fashion was prevalent
 with ladies of quality, temp. Hen. VI. "Tem-
 plet, a thyng made of latyn, *templete*,"
Palgrave, sub. f. 69.

My body to be buried in the abbey of Tewks-
 bury; and I desire that my great *templys*, with the
 bales, be sold to the utmost, and delivered to the
 monks of that house, so that they grutcheth not with
 my burial there.

Test. Veritas, p. 230.

TEMPRE. (1) To correct; to manage. *Tempre*
thy tail, be moderate and calm.(2) To mix together; to mingle. Still in use,
 according to Moor, p. 423.

Take warmodre, stampe it, and temper it with
 watour, and than streyne it; and than take a spon-
 fulle of that lekour, and putt it in his mowthe,
 and he schal speke.

MS. Med. Rec. xv. Cent.

TEMPS. Time. *(A.-N.)*TEMPT. To attempt. *South*

TEMPTATIOUS. Tempting.

TEMPTION. Temptation. *Middleton.*TEMSE. A sieve. *North.*

Marcolphus toke a lytyll eyre or *temse* in his oon
 hande, and a foot of a bere in the othere hande.

Salomon and Marcolphus, n. d.

TEMSEING-CHAMBER. The sifting-room.
*North.*TEMS-LOAF. Bread made of sifted or fine
 flour. "Miche, a fine manchet; the country
 people of France call so also a loafe of boulted
 bread or tems bread," Cotgrave. In the notes
 to Tusser, *tems loaf* is explained, "a mixture
 of wheat and rye, out of which the coarser
 bran only is taken."TENTIOUS. Tempting; inviting. *West.*TENZE. Thames. *Prompt. Pare.*TENZER. "A *temzer*, a range or coarse
 searche," MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 2, an early list
 of Wiltshire words.TEN, Then. *East.*

TENANDRYE. Houses let to tenants?

His *tenandrye* was alle downe,

The beste innes in yllke towne.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 130.

TENANT-IN-TAIL. A jocular term applied to
 a lady not very virtuous.

Alyed was countess would be,

For she would still be *tenant in tale*

To any one she could be.

MS. Poems in Dr. Bliss's Possession, xvii. Cent.

TENANT-RIGHT-MEASURE.

As many use a false mile for our English mile, so
 diverse use false pearehes, when we have one soely
 peareh allowed by Statute; for in some places in
 this kingdom, notwithstanding the Statute pro-
 vided for the contrarie, they use twelve foote in a
 peareh, unto the great losse of the buyer, wherewith
 they bee accustomed to meste meadows, calling it
tenant-right-measure; of no word of art, but only
 implying (as I take it) to be a right and proper mea-
 sure belonging unto tenants; for so the word it selfe
 imports. Others more proper and agreeing unto
 the nature of the said measure, call it cutt measure;
 likewise before the said Statute (which many unto
 this day use) a peareh of 18, 20, and 24 fecte, called
 woodland measure; all which differ from the true
 and allowed measure, in such sort as ensueth.

Hutton's Brevium Geometricum, 4to. 1614.

TEN-BONES. (1) A boy's game, mentioned in
 Clarke's *Phrasologia Puerilis*, 1655, p. 254.

(2) Fingers. A cant term.

TENCE. Cause of dispute. *Weber.*TENCH-WEED. "A sort of pond-weed, having
 a slime or mucilage about it, supposed to be
 very agreeable to that fat and sleek fish. It
 is *Potamogeton natans*, Linn." Forby, p. 344.TEN-COMMANDMENTS. See *Commandments*.TEND. (1) To watch. *North.*(2) To wait at table. *East.*(3) Injured; spoilt? *(A.-S.)*

Hast thou i-smelled any thyng

That hath *tend* thy lykynge?

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 144

TENDABLE. Attentive. *Palgrave.*

TENDE. (1) Tenth. Also, tithe.

The *tende* branche may men calle

Foly play, that is lase of alle.

MS. Hort. 2260, f. 60.

Rihtwis ha was Goddes frende,
And trewely saf to him his tends.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 7.

(2) To offer; to present; to hold out; to stretch forth. (*A.-N.*)

TENDER. A waiter at an inn. *East.*

TENDERINGS. "*Dintiers*, the cods, dowcets, or *tenderings* of a deer," Cotgrave.

TENDER-PARNELL. A tender creature, fearful of the least puff of wind or drop of rain. As tender as Parnell, who broke her finger in a posset drink.

TENDRON. (1) A stalk of a plant. (*Fr.*)

(2) "Tendron of a wayne, *ceps*," Palsgrave.

TENE. (1) Grief; sorrow; anger; hurt; injury; trouble. Also, to grieve, &c. (*A.-S.*)

But they wyste not what they mygt sey,

Hur stede they fonda, ache was a wey,

Then had that traytur tene;

Ther jurney then they thought evyle sett.

But thay wyth the lady nat mett,

They wyste not what to mene.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 73.

His gracious granaceres and his grawndame,

His fader and moderis of kyngis thay came.

Was never a wrythier pryncce of name,

So exelent in al our day.

His fader fore love of mayd Kateryn,

In Fraunce he wrngt turment and tene,

His love hee sayd hit schuld not ben,

And send him ballis him with to play.

MS. Douce 302, f. 20.

(2) Heed; attention.

Wheris ya maye take good teene

That unbelieve is a fowle syne.

Chester Plays, l. 118.

(3) To lose, or suffer loss. *Lanc.*

(4) Hard; difficult; perilous; fatiguing.

TENEABLE-WEDNESDAY. *Meccredy de la zemaïne penouse*, Meccredy saint, Palsgrave.

The three nights before Easter were termed *tenebræ*. "Coles, suche as be gyven in tenebre weke," Palsgrave.

Therefore man clappes to tenebryne

To kyrke men for to bryng,

Bnthe with claperes and with stoner,

And no bellis ryng.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 46, f. 68.

TENEBRUS. Dark. (*Lat.*)

The radiant bryghtnes of golden Phebus

Auster gan cover with clowde tenebrus.

Poetime of Pleasure, p. 15.

TENEFUL. Injurious. (*A.-S.*)

TENEL. "Tenel, vessel, *tenella*; tenel or crele, *cartallus*," Pr. Parv. f. 178.

TENENT. Opinion. The word occurs with this explanation in a table appended to the Academy of Compléments, Lond. 1640.

TENGED. Stung. *Yorksh.*

TEN-GROATS. Ten groats were formerly the customary fee to priests, lawyers, &c.

TENIENTE. A Lieutenant. (*Span.*)

TEN-IN-THE-HUNDRED. Was formerly the usual rate of usury, and hence the term was jocularly applied to a miser. The epitaph on Combe, attributed to Shakespeare, calls the former ten-in-the-hundred.

He that puts forth money dare not excede the

rate of 10 in the 100, but he that uttereth ware doth make his rate to his owne contentment.

The Death of Usury, 1594, sig. B. iv.

TENISLYE. Angrily. (*A.-S.*)

TENNEL. To die away, as trees. *North.*

TEN-PINS. A kind of game.

To play at loggets, nine holes, or *ten pinnes*, To trie it out at foot-ball by the shilnes.

Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Veine, 1600.

Nine, a favourite and mysterious number every where, prevails in games. We have, like others, nine-pins, which we rather unaccountably call *ten-pins*, or rather *tempins*, although I never saw more than nine used in the game.

Moore's Suffolk Words, p. 249.

TEN-POUNDING. A method of punishment practised amongst harvest-men. *Suffolk.*

TEN-SIGHT. Ten times. *West.*

TENT. (1) To attend to; to guard; to hinder; to prevent. *North.* To take tent, i. e. to take heed or care, *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 34. Ray gives the following Cheshire proverb, "I'll *tent* the, goth Wood; if I cannt rule my daughter I'll rule my good."

Ha lei hur have wemen at wylle

To *tent* hur, and that was skylle,

And brought hur to beda;

Whit so evyr ache wolde crava,

Alle sehe myght relyly hyt have,

Hur speche was some speedd.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 30, f. 74.

(2) Intent; purpose; design.

The feirthe es displice of penancee,

When a man thorus wickid comberance

Es nevere in wille na in tene

Off hys syn hym in repente.

MS. Harl. 2260, f. 21

Apon the feld his fader went,

And sought Abel wylt al his tent.

MS. Cott. Feopas. A. iii. f. 7.

(3) A roll of lint, or other material, used in searching a wound. "Tente of a soore, *tente*," Palsgrave. To tent, to search a wound, &c.

(4) Attention; observation. *North.*

(5) I cannot tent, I have no time.

(6) To scare, or frighten. *Yorksh.*

(7) A little piece of iron which kept up the cock of a gun-lock.

(8) "Tent, or tent-wine, is a kind of alicant, though not so good as pure alicant, and is a general name for all wines in Spain, except white," Blount, p. 643. "Hollock and tent would be of small repute," Taylor's Works, 1630, iii. 65.

(9) A man's penis. *Blount.*

TENTAGE. Tent; camp.

Upon the mount the king his tentage sett,

And in the towne the barons lay in sight,

When as the Trent was risen so betwixt,

That fir a while prolong'd th' unnatural fight.

Drayton's Poems, 1637, p. 29.

TENTATION. Temptation; trial.

Nor's any place exempted from tention,

Save heaven, to ill that never had relation.

MS. Addit. 10311, f. 22.

TENT-BOB. A very small spider. See Aubrey's Miscellanies, ed. 1721, p. 145.

TENTE. To content; to satisfy.

TENTER. (1) A person who tents cows, &c. *Liuc.*

- (2) A watcher; a hired collector of tolls. *North.*
 (3) A stretcher or trier of cloth used by dyers and clothiers, &c. *Jacob.*

TENTERBELL.

Bell, the famous idoll of the Babylonians, was a mere imposture, a juggling toy, and a cheating bubble, in comparison of this Nicholasian, Kentish *tenterbell*. *Taylor's Works*, 1630, l. 143.

TENTER-HOOKS. He sits on tenter hooks, i. e. is very fidgety or uneasy.

TENTHEDEL. Tenth part. *Will Werve.*

TENTFLY. Attentively. See Maundeville's Travels, p. 299, ed. 1839.

TEONE. To injure?

Huie forth, Hubert, hosesd pye,
 Ichot thart a-marstled into the mawe;
 Thab me teone with hym that myn teh mye,
 The cherld sul nut adoun er the day dawe.

MS. Harl. 2533, f. 115.

TER. Anger; passion. *North.*

TERAWNTRYE. Tyranny. *Pr. Parv.*

TERCEL. The male of the goshawk. It was called the *gentle tercel* from its tractable disposition. According to some, the term was also applied to the male eagle.

TERCEL-GENTLE. A rich man. *Grose.*

TERCIAN. Eighty-four gallons of liquor.

TERE. (1) Tedious; wearisome.

To telle the metis were to tere
 That was at that sopere.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 136.

(2)

The kyng commaundit a squyer tere,
 Goo telle the scheparde in his ere
 That I am the kyng.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 45, f. 56.

(3) To hurt; to injure.

He wenes to live and hem tere.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 50.

(4) To cover with earth; to inter.

TEREMENT. Interment; funeral.

Massyngers were sent to Rome
 After the Pope, and he come sone
 To here *terement*. *Syr Gougher, 595.*

TEREPYS.

To telle hir botonus were dure,
 Thay were anamelde with asure,
 With *terepys* and with trednure
 Glemmerad hir syde.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 133.

TEREY. Tapering. *Salop.*

TERIAR. "Teryare or ertare, *irritator*; teryar or longe lytare, *moronus*." *Pr. Parv.*

TERINS. A sort of singing-bird. (*A.-N.*)

And thrustlis, *terins*, and mavis,
 That songin for to winne hem pris.

Romance of the Rose, 665.

TERLYNCEL. The name of a devil.

Than ys thys *terlyncels* skylle,
 Sleepe thou long and y shal hele.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 29.

TERM. To call; to name.

TERMAGANT. The name of an old Saracen deity, corrupted from *Tervagant*. He was represented in our old plays as of a most violent character, and hence the term came to be applied to anything violent or fiery. A scold is still termed a *termagant*.

For this teare-throat *termagant* is a fellow in folio,

a commander of such great command, and of such greatness to command, that I never saw any that in that respect could countermand him.

Taylor's Works, 1630, iii. 79.

TERMERS. Persons who visited the metropolis at term-time, which was formerly the fashionable season. The term is generally applied to those who came for intrigues or tricks.

TERMES. Times for work. (*A.-N.*)

TERMINED. Judged; determined. (*A.-N.*)

Whiche to my lady stant enelyned,
 And hath his love nougt *terminated*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 69.

And thus, with the helpe of Almighty God, the mooste glorious Virgin Mary his mothar, and of Saint George, and of (all) the Saynts of heven, was begon, finished, and *terminated*, the reentrie and perfecte recover of the justie title and right of our sayd soveraygne Lord Kyng Edward the Fowrthe, to his realme and crowne of England, within the space of xj. weekes. *Arrisal of King Edward IV. p. 30.*

TERM-TROTTER. A resorter to the capital during term-time. Middleton, l. 330.

TERNE. A thrust in fencing.

TERR. To uncover. *North.*

TERRA. A turf. *Exmoor.*

TERRA-FIRMA. A name given by the Venetians to their continental possessions.

TERRAGE. Earth, or mould. (*Lat.*)

Nor the vyne hys holsum *frascie terrage*,
 Wyeh gyveth comfort to all manner of age.

Ashmole's Treat. Chem. Brit. 1659, p. 213.

TERRE. (1) To stir; to provoke. *Baber.*

(2) To strike to the earth. (*Lat.*)

TERREMOTE. An earthquake.

Whereof that alle the halle quok,
 As it a *terremote* were.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 100.

TERRENE. Earthly. (*Lat.*)

And far more lovely than the *terrene* plant,
 That blushing in the aire turnes to a stone.

The Taming of a Shrew, 1607.

TERRER.

The *terrour* of the house being master thereof, as being appointed to give entertainment to all sorts, noble, gentle, and of what degree soever, that came thither as strangers.

Darles' Ancient Rites, 1672, p. 130.

TERRESTRE. Earthly. (*A.-N.*)

TERRESTRIAL-MULLET. "A kind of a stone which hath also a kind of motion with it, especially if it be put in vinegar," Holme.

TERRESTRIAL-TRIUMPHS. "Germini, a kind of playing-cards called *terrestrial triumphs*," Florio, p. 207.

TERRET. The ring on the saddle through which the gig-reins pass. *East.*

TERRIBLE. Very; excessive. *Var. dial.*

TERRICK. A trifle, or little thing. *Dereon.*

TERRIER. A kind of auger. *Howell.*

TERRIFY. To tease; to torment. *Var. dial.*

TERRIT. A clump of trees. *Warw.*

TERSE. "A firkin, rundlet, or *terse*, containing nine gallons of our measure," Higgins' Nomenclator, 1583, p. 340.

TERTAGATE. A target, or buckler.

TERTIA. That portion of an army which is levied out of one particular district. (*Span.*)

TERVEE. To struggle, or kick about. *Erms.*

TERWYD. Tired; wearied. *Pr. Parv.*

TESE. To teasel wool.

TESING. A ringworm.

TESSEL. Order, condition, said of land.

TEST. To take the test, i. e. to take the Sacrament in testimony of being a member of the Church of England.

TESTE. (1) The head. (*A.-N.*)

(2) The same as *Teest*, q. v.

TESTED. Made pure as gold. *Shak.*

TESTER. (1) A sixpence. See *Testone*.

Tarlton, seeing himself so over-reacht, greatly commended that beggers wil, and withall, in recompence thereof, gave him a *tester*. With that the begger said that hee would most truly pray to God for him. No, answered Tarlton, I pray thee pray for thy selfe, for I take no usury for almes-deeds.

Tarlton's Jests, 1611.

(2) The fixed top and head parts of a bedstead. *Var. dial.*

Ther was at hur *testere*
The kyngua owne *bancre*;
Was nevere bede ryche
Of empyce ne *qwene*!

Degrevant, 1485.

TESTERE. A piece of iron armour which covered the head of a horse. (*A.-N.*)

TESTIF. Headstrong. (*A.-N.*)

TESTIFICATION. Testimony.

TESTONE. The testone was in Henry VIII.'s reign applied to the English shilling, but in the time of Elizabeth the sixpence was so termed. "She restored sundrie coines of fine silver, as peeces of halfepenie farding, of a penie, of three halfe pence, peeces of two pence, of three pence, of foure pence (called the groat), of sixpence, *unwollie named the testone*, Harrison, p. 218.

TESTORN. Testy; touchy; angered.

TESTY. A witness. *Howell.*

TETCH. (1) A spot, or blemish. (*A.-N.*)

(2) "Tetche or manner of condycion, *mos*," *Pr. Parv.* MS. Harl. 221, f. 178.

TETCHY. (1) Touchy; quarrelsome. *Var. dial.*

(2) Applied to land that is difficult to work or to manage. *East.*

TETE. A woman's test. *Palegrave.* It also occurs in *Pr. Parv.* MS. Harl. f. 179.

TETER-CUM-TAWTER. A scesaw. *East.*

TETHDE. Full of tempers; ill-tempered. Towneley Mysteries, Gloss. in v.

TETHER. (1) To marry. *Ware.*

(2) The royal name Tudor. *Drayton.*

(3) A cord or chain to tie an animal at pasture. "To live within the *tether*," to live within bounds. *Kent.*

TETHER-DEVIL. The plant woody nightshade.

TETHER-STAKE. A stake driven into the ground to which cattle are tied up. *Var. dial.*

TETHINGE. Tidings; intelligence.

So that the *tetkinge* therof to the kyng com,
That a lither theof and a manquellere hadde so lyl
dom.

Life of Thomas Becket, p. 19.

TETHTERE. The tester of a bed.

TETINE. To writhe, or turn about.

TETRICALL. Sour; sullen; gloomy.

TETRIFOL. The plant trefoil. "To the flowering tetrifol," British Bibl. ii. 283.

TETRINE. Foul; horrible? "Mystes blake and cloudes tetryne," Skelton, ii. 396.

TETSY. Elizabeth. *Line.*

TETTA. Shall we? *Devon.*

TETTERWORT. The plant celidony.

TETTIES. Tests. *Var. dial.*

TETTY. (1) Betty. *Pegge.*

(2) Peevish; fractious.

TEUGH. Tough. *North.*

TEUK. The redshank. *Essex.*

TEW. (1) To tow along. Also, the rope by which a vessel or boat is towed.

Soma on their breasts, some working on their knees,
To winne the banke whereon the Barons stood;
Which o'er the current they by strength must *tew*,
To shed that blood which many an age shall *rew*.

Drayton's Poems, 1637, p. 31.

(2) To be actively employed; to labour; to work hard; to fatigue. *North.*

(3) To pull, or tear about; to tumble over; to discompose; to tease. *Var. dial.*

(4) Tender; sickly. *I. of Wight.*

(5) To mix together. *North.*

(6) A hempen string. *Somerset.*

(7) A number, or quantity. *West.*

TEWED. When applied to a muslin cover, means that it is creased and soft. *Yorksh.*

TEWEL. A tail. *Dunelm.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. It occurs in Chaucer, Cant. T. 7730, spelt *towel*. The fundament of a horse is still so called in Norfolk.

TEWELL. A pipe, or funnel; a louvre. "A tewelle of a chymney, *epicaustorium*," MS. Dict. c. 1500. "In the back of the smith's forge, against the fire-place, is fixed a thick iron plate and a taper pipe in it about five inches long, which comes thro the back of the forge, and into which is placed the nose of the bellows; this pipe is call'd a *tewel*, or a *tewel-iron*," Kennett MS. f. 411.

TEWFET. A lapwing. *North.*

TEWHE. To taw leather. *Lydgate.*

TEWKE. "Tewke to make purses of, *trelis*," *Palsgrave*, subst. f. 69.

TEWLY. A word in common use in the connties of Essex and Cambridgeshire, particularly the latter, and signifying qualmish. Ex. A person feeling rather poorly in the morning, and not relishing his breakfast. "You are rather *tewly* this morning." A person in delicate health is called a *tewly* one.

TEW-TAW. To *tew-taw* hemp, i. e. to heat or dress hemp. More's MS. Additions to Ray's South and East Country Words.

TEWTER. An instrument for breaking flax, as a brake for hemp. *Chesh.*

TEXT. Truth. *Marston.*

TEXTUEL. Ready at citing texts. (*A.-N.*)

TEYE. "Teye of a cofyr or forcer, *teca, thecarium*," *Pr. Parv.* f. 178.

TEYL. Scorn.

But though a man sey never so weyl,
Unto hys sawys men fyden *teyl*.

MS. Harl. 1704, f. 14.

TEYELLEVER. A tailor. *North.*

TEYSE. To poise it for shooting.

And he with that an arrow hath hante,
And gan to tye it in his bowe.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 167.

THA. (1) Then.

That for his sake righte *tha*,
Sone he gane undir-*ta*
Tha sory sowdane to sly,
Withouthene any lett.

Perceval, 1329.

(2) Those. Hampole. MS.

THAC. That. *Wills.*

THACKE. (1) Thatch. "Erige, holme or thacke," Huloet, 1552. "And also for thack," Tusser, p. 164. *Thakkid*, thatched, Leland Itin. ii. 39. "Thakke, *tegmen, tectura*," Vocab. MS. "The original meaning of this word is straw or rushes, our Saxon ancestors using no other covering for their houses. Afterwards it was extended to slate and tiles; and he who covered a building, either with these or the more antient materials, was called a thacker, or thatcher," Hallamsh. Gl. p. 162. "To thack on, to lay on or cover," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 412.

(2) To thump; to thwack. (*A.-S.*) "Thacked him with stones," Brii. Bibl. i. 361.

THACKER. A thatcher. *Var. dial.*

A proud *thacker* of Theoca would laugh them to scorn and contemn their dispiling discipline.

Pilgrimage's Works, p. 301.

THACK-PRICKS. Pegs for securing thatch.

THACK-TILES. Roof-tiles. *Gosse.*

THACSTARE. A thatcher. *Pr. Parv.*

THAFFER. Therefore. *Norw.*

THAGGY. Thick and misty. *Yorksh.*

THAGH. Though. (*A.-S.*)

And *thagh* the chylde bote half be bore,
Hed and necke and no more,
Bydde hyr sware never the later
To crystene hyt and casle on water.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 138.

THAIRE. Their. *North.*

That ee to say, we sulda ay
Thaire persones love and for thayme praye.

MS. Harl. 2260, f. 2.

THAKNALES. The same as *Strabrods*, q. v.

THAME. A thimble. *Lanc.*

THAMPY. Damp. *Yorksh.*

THAN. (1) A common form of *then*.

(2) A den. Octovian, 553.

THANDER. Yonder. *Warw.*

THANDON. "Thandon for wylde digges, swannus, and pigguis," is thus described:

Take washe the lues of swannes anon,
And skoure the guttus with salt ichon;
Seth alle togedur and hew hit smalle,
The fleshe and eke the guttus wihalle.
Take gallingale and gode gynger,
And camel, and grym hom al in fete;
And mynde bred thou take therto,
And tempur hit up with broth also;
Colour hit with brened beed or with blodis,
Seson hit with vengur a lytells for gode.
Welle alle togedur in a pounet,
In servyce forth thou schalt hit sett.

MS. Sloane 1986, p. 56.

THANK. (1) Thankfulness; good will.

(2) *Thanks and a thousand*, a thousand thanks.

Thanks be praised, a common exclamation of thankfulness after an unexpected blessing. *Thank God, thank you*, a reply after grace is said after dinner, and addressed to the host. *Thank you for them*, an answer to an inquiry after absent friends, meaning they are very well, I thank you for them.

THANKWORTH. Thankworthy.

That was *thankworth* is thanne blame.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 54.

THANKYNGYS. Thanks.

The *vj.* the tokene ys that he doyth the dawes *thankyngys* to the good wylle of God.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 30, f. B.

THANNA. Then.

Item if any woman take any monee to lye with any man, but she yf stille with hym til it be the morwe tyme and *thanne* arise, she shal make a fyn of vi. s. viij. d.

MS. Bodl. e. Mus. 229.

THANNE. Then. (*A.-S.*)

THANY. Damp. *Craven.*

THARBOROUGH. A third-borough, or constable.

THARD-CAKE. A thin circular cake of considerable size made of treacle and oatmeal. Brockett calls it, "a cake made of unfermented dough, chiefly of rye and barley, rolled very thin and baked hard." It appears to be a corruption of *tharf*, unclavened.

THARE. Behoveth; needeth. (*A.-S.*)

Of his commyng the frere was fayne;

The *thare* nighte be so bayne.

MS. Lincoln A. 17, f. 148.

THARE. (1) Need?

And wele y-*sen*, jif *thal* willen,
That hem no *tharf* never spillen.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 2

(2) Stiff; backward; shy. *North.*

THARFE. A number, or company.

THARFLY. Slowly; deliberately. *Yorksh.*

THARKY. Dark. *South.*

THARLE. A slave or vilein.

Lorde, sende it unto the syke *tharle*,

And gyff me lysens to lyve in ease.

MS. Cantab. Ff. I. 6, f. 66.

THARMES. Entrails. *North.* "Trutsum, Anglice a tharme," Nominale MS.

Of the chylde that she bare yn here armys,

Al to-drawe were the *tharmys*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 5.

THARN. To mock; to scorn. *Devon.*

THARNE. (1) To yearn; to need; to want.

Thates *tharnyng* for ever of the syght namely

Of owre Loverd Godd Almyghty.

Hampole, MS. Boece, p. 213.

(2) To be deprived of. (*A.-S.*)

THARNEN. Made of thorn. *Wills.*

THAROWTE. Out in the air.

THARRY. Dark. *Suffolk.*

THARST. Daring.

What, arise thou bolds or *tharst* in eny wyse.

Lygate, MS. Ashmole 30, f. 26.

THART. Need. (*A.-S.*)

He thoht that whan Jhesu was dede,

He *thart* have of hym no drede.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 33.

THAR-VORE. Therefore. (*A.-S.*)

Thar-ere, mon, thu tha hi-thench,
Al schal salew thi grene.

MS. Cott. Collig. A. ix. f. 243.

THARWE. Throw; moment.

THASER. A thatcher; a builder.

THAT. (1) It. *East*.

(2) So; so much; so great. *North*.

THATADONNET. See *Adonnet*.

THAT-A-WAY. That way. *Yorksh.*

THATCH'D-HEAD. One wearing the hair matted together, as the native Irish in times past. *Nares*.

THATCH-GALLOWS. A rogue.

THATENS. "A *thatens*" and a *thisens*. In that manner and this manner.

THAT-I-LEAVE. That is a point I will not determine. "So folks say, but *that I leave*," i. e. to others to decide. *Moor's Suff. MS.*

THAT-NOT. Wherefore.

THAT-OF. Although.

THAT'S-ONCE. That is, that's once for all, that's fat. See *Peele's Works*, i. 129.

THAT'S-WHAT. That's what the matter is.

THAT-THERE. (1) That. *Var. dial.*

(2) A London rider. *Devon*.

THAU. Though. *Thauf, Jennings*, p. 75.

Bot thou he wrothe hym never so sore,
For sothe I nylle prove hym no more.

Wright's Seven Sages, p. 61.

THAVE. To give, bear, sustain. (*A.-S.*)

THAVEL. A pot-stick. *North*.

THAW. Thou. *Var. dial.*

THAYN. A nobleman. (*A.-S.*)

THE. (1) A thigh. (*A.-S.*)

If I fonde ever grace to the,
Lay thi honde undir my the,
And hete me truly bi covenonda,
That I not graven be in this londe.

Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 34.

The fendys here crookys fasted yn hys knees,
And al to-drowe and rente hys thees.

MS. Hart. 1791, f. 10.

Beholds my shankes, behold my knees,

Beholde my hed, armes, and thees.

Bible's Bibl. Miscell. p. 48.

(2) To thrive; to prosper. (*A.-S.*)

God that sittis in trinite,
Gyffe thaym grace wel to tha
That lystyns me a whyle.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 47.

Ha is wys that is wood,

He is riche that hath no good;

Ha is blynd that can y-see,

Wel is hym that nere may thee.

MS. Bodl. 166, f. 1.

(3) This. *Heref.*

(4) There; though. (*A.-S.*)

THEABES. Gooseberries. *Norf.*

THEAD. A strainer placed at the bottom of a mash-tub in brewing. *East*. "Thede, brues instrument, *quarus*," *Pr. Parv.*

THEAK. To thatch. *North*. Also, thatch. "Tector, a theker," *Nominales MS.*

THEAL. A board; a plank; a joist. *Leic.*

THEAN. Moist; damp. *Westm.*

THEAT. Firm; close; staunch. Spoken of barrels when they do not run. *North*.

THEAVE. An ewe of the first year. Ray gives this as an Essex word, but Pegge says it is applied in the North to a sheep of three years old.

THEC. That. *I. of Wight*.

THECCHE. To thatch. (*A.-S.*)

And some he taughte to tillie,

To dyche and to thecche.

Piers Ploughman, p. 410.

THECHE. To teach. (*A.-S.*)

Therch hem to come and schryve hem cleue,

And also hosele hem bothe at ene.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 128.

THE-DAY. To-day. *North*.

THEDE. (1) A brewer's instrument. *Palgrave*.

(2) Country; land; kingdom. (*A.-S.*)

Schm says, bloody are his weds,

And so es his riche stede,

Sichs a kuyght in this thede

Saw I never nane.

Perceval, 1255.

THEDAM. Prosperity. (*A.-S.*)

Now theifte and thedam motu thou hava, my levs

aweta barn.

The Goods Wif, p. 14.

THIEDURWARDE. Toward that place.

He hardes besyde at a place

A grete mornyng of a man;

Thiedurwarde he drew hym than.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 174.

THEE. You; your; thy. *West.*

THEEZAM. These. *Somerset.*

THEEFE. A term of reproach, not necessarily applied to one who thieves.

Fiftene yeris es it gane

Syne he my brodire hadde alane,

Now hadde the theefe undritane,

To sle us alle theenne.

Perceval, 923.

THEER. Deer.

But some he was besette

As theer ys yn a nette.

Lebeaus Dicois, 1183.

THEFELY. Like a thief. (*A.-S.*)

THEGITHER. Together. *North*.

THEI. Though; although. (*A.-S.*)

THEINE. Thence; therefrom.

And Alexander gert spire thama in the langage
of Inde where thay mygte fynde any fresche water;
and thay table where, and schewed thame a place a
littile theina.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 29.

THEINES. Servants. (*A.-S.*)

Hwer bedth thine theinas

That tha leove wea.

MS. Cott. Collig. A. ix. f. 246.

THEIR. Used sometimes for *their's*.

THEIRSELS. Themselves. *North*.

THEKE. Thatch. Still in use.

THELOURE.

Gold and silver and riche stones,

That vertu bere mani for the nemes;

Gode clothes of sikelatoun and Alisumdrinis,

Thesoure of Matre, and purper, and hils.

Sir Gy of Warwick, p. 56.

THEM. Those. *Var. dial.*

THEMEL. "Save nedel and threde and themel
of lether," *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134,
f. 254.

THEMMIN. Those. *Wills.*

THEMMY. Those. *Somerset.*

TIEN. That time. *Var. dial.*

TRENCH. To think. (*A.-S.*)

Mon, let sunne and lustes thine;
Wal thu do and wal thu tenech.

MS. Cott. Collig. A. ix. f. 243.

THENE. (1) To prosper. (*A.-S.*)

Thai schal have ayrs ham betwena,
Thai schal have grace to thryva and these;
Thothor schul have turment and tene.

MS. Douce 302, f. 1.

(2) To reach. (*A.-S.*)

Non mal longe ilves there,
Ac oftis him lēth the wrench.

MS. Cott. Collig. A. ix. f. 243.

THENKE. To think. (*A.-S.*)

Thus thou mytt synga dedlyche,
Jef thou thenke theton mycha.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 129.

Upon his worde hita heria affygte,
Thenkende what was best to done.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 65.

THENNES. Thence. (*A.-S.*)

But who that cometh therein certyn,
So lightly may he not turne ayen,
For he shal nevere thennes come,
These saws bath the boke y-nome.

MS. Addit. 11303, f. 94.

THENOUTE. Sinews?

Namely, of bones, of cartilages, of invictures, of
grosse nerves, of *thenoutes*, and of colligaciones.

MS. Sloane 963, f. 29.

THEOFICHE. Like a thief. (*A.-S.*) See
Kyng Alisander, 4002.

THEOFTHIE. Theft. (*A.-S.*)

And do theofthe and robberie in al the lond aboute.

Life of Thomas Beket, p. 19.

THEOLOGY. A theologian.

THEORBO. A kind of lute. (*Ital.*)

And wanting nothing but a song,
And a well-tun'd *theorbo* hung
Upon a bough, to ease the pain
His tugg'd aars suffer'd, with a strain.

Hudibras, l. iii. 166.

THEORIQUE. Theory. *Slak.*

THEPES. Gooseberries. An East country
word, given in Sir Thomas Brown's Tracts,
p. 146.

THER. (1) Those. *North.*

(2) There; where. *Thrafter*, in proportion to
it. Still in use. "Threater, at that rate, in
proportion," Smith's *L. of Wight Gloss. Ther-*
myd, therewith.

THERE-A-WAY. There.

THEREAWAYS. Thereabouts. *There* and
thereaways, thereabouts. *Far. dial.*

THEREFORE. Therefore I say it, i. e. that is
my argument! *West.*

THERENCE. From that place. *West.*

THERE-RIGHT. (1) Straight forward. *Far.*
dial.

(2) On this very spot. *West.*

THERF-BREED. Unleavened bread. (*A.-S.*)

With therf-breed and letus wilde,
Whiche that groweth in this flode.

Cursor Mundii, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 78.

THERKENES. Darkness. (*A.-S.*)

THERLE. Ill-nourished; gaunt; delicate.
Devon.

THERST. Durst.

That wyf therat not say any,
For wordes ylla,

Bot gruntede well that ylla day

Her lories wylle.

Otesian, 681.

THERTHURP. There-through.

And therthurf ma tyste hire the wal, so that hito
thider com,

And jreoda aboute as a best that na couthe no wysdom.

Life of Thomas Beket, p. 4.

THERUPPE. Thereupon. (*A.-S.*)

THERWE. Through. *Will. Wern.*

THERJEN. There-against; against.

To hasten love is thynge in vayne,

Whan that fortune is therjen.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 95.

THESE. This. *Heref.*

THESELP. Itself. *East.*

THESTER. Dark; obscure. (*A.-S.*) "In thester
stede," Kyng Alisander, 4906.

For it is eile thester thing,

Nil ich make therof no telling.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 64.

On an thester stude I stod

An iustel strif to here.

MS. Digby 86, f. 155.

THETCHES. Vetches. *Oxon.*

THETHEN. Thence. (*A.-S.*)

THETHORNE. "Thethorne tre, *ramnus*," Pr.

Parv. *Ramnus* is the medlar tree.

THEUT. Giveth. See *Ungunde*.

THEVE. "Theve, brusch," Pr. Parv.

THEW. (1) Manner; quality. (*A.-S.*)

Ful seide ys synger gods yn thewe,

But that yn sum poyst he ys a shrew.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 21.

His vertues and good theweys,

And good ensample that he schawys.

MS. Cotton. Tiber, A. vii. f. 72.

For wymmenes speche that ben schewes,

Turne ofte away gode theweys?

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 157.

Also thy chylde that were schewes,

Hast thou l-taght hem gode theweys?

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 144.

(2) Thawed. *Far. dial.*

(3) A cucking-stool. Brand, iii. 52. "Thewe or
pylory, *colistrigium*," Pr. Parv.

THIEWE. (1) Subjection. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A slave, or bondsman. (*A.-S.*)

THIEWED. Towardly. *North.*

THEWES. Shakespeare seems to use this term
in the sense of *sineas*. See 2 Henry IV. iii. 2.

&c. Can it mean *thighs*?

THEWID. Educated; mannered. (*A.-S.*)

It sit a preste to be wel thewid,

And schame it is yf he be lewid.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 40.

THEY. (1) Those. *Far. dial.*

(2) Thy. Skelton's Works, l. 125.

THEJ. Though; although.

This child, they hit were jung, wel hit understod,

For sell child is sons i-leved ther he wole beo god.

Life of Thomas Beket, p. 8.

THIBEL. (1) A smooth round stick used for
stirring broth, porridge, &c. *North.*

(2) A dibble, or setting-stick. *North.*

THIC. This; that. *West.*

THICEY. That. *Cornw.*

THICK. (1) Very intimate. *Far. dial.*

(2) *To go through thick and thin*, to overcome every kind of obstacle.

(3) Frequent; plentiful. *Var. dial.*

(4) Stupid; obstinate. *South.*

(5) A thicket, or close bush. Moor has *thicks*, groves or woods with close underwood. Suffolk Words, p. 426.

THICK-BILL. The bullfinch. *Lanc.*
THICKED. Thickened.

Thither they conveye their clothes to be thicked at the fulling milles, sometimes ten milles for the same. Harrison's Brimine, p. 52.

THICKEE. This. *Devon.*

THICKENY. That. *Somerset.*

THICK-END. A considerable part; as if you ask how far such a place is, the answer would probably be, "The thick-end of a mile." *Line.*

THICK-HOTS. Water-porridge. *North.*

THICKLISTED. Short-winded. *Devon.*

THICK-PODDITCH. Thick water-gruel. *Lanc.*

THICK-SET. (1) Strong. (2) Closely planted.

THICK-SKINNED. Coarse; vulgar; unpolished.

THICK-SPINNING. Bad conduct. *North.*

THIDER. Thither. (*A.-S.*)

Wher wer we aldernast,
Thal wer thider sent on hast.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 63.

THIEF. (1) *As safe as a thief in a mill*, very secure. Still in common use.

There she may lodge, and trade too if she will,
As sure and safe as thieves are in a mill.

Thyler's Works, 1630, lib. 9.

(2) An imperfection in the wick of a candle, causing it to gutter. *Var. dial.*

THIGGE. To beg. *North.*

Thayns were betere thygge thayre mete,
Than any gode on that wyse gete. MS. Harl. 2260, f. 60.

THIGH. (1) To cover down.

(2) To carve a pigeon.

THIKFOLD. Very frequent.

THILKE. This same; that same. (*A.-S.*)

THILL. (1) A shaft. *Thill-horse*, a shaft-horse.
"Thyll horse, limonier," Palsgrave. "Thyll of a carte, le tymon," *Ibid.*

(2) In a coal mine, the surface upon which the tram runs. *Newc.*

THILLER. The same as *Filler*, q. v.

THILL-HANKS. The leather thongs fastened into the hames of the collar of the thiller.

THILTUGS. Chains attached to the collar of the shaft-horse.

THIMBLE. The boll of a gate-hook on which the gate turns. *Staff.*

THIMBLE-PIE. A filip given with a thimble on the finger, a common term in girls' schools.

THIMMEL. A thimble. *North.*

THIN. *To run thin*, to try to get released from a disadvantageous bargain.

THINDER. Yonder. *East.*

THIN-DRINK. Small beer. *Var. dial.*

THING. (1) "The worth of a thing is what it will bring," is a common proverb, the origin of which is often erroneously attributed to Butler.

For what is worth in any thing,
But so much money as 'twill bring.

Hudibras, II. l. 465.

(2) That's the thing, i. e. quite right.

(3) This term is constantly applied to a lady in early metrical romances.

Seyde Organata that swete thyng,

Y schalle geve the a gode golde ryng,

Wyth a fulle ryche stone. Eglamour, 616.

Gye starte to that maydyn syng,

And seyde, Make no dole, my swete thyng.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 176.

(4) The pudendum. *Var. dial.*

THING-DONE. An old game described in Cynthia's Revels, ed. Gifford, ii. 306.

THING-OF-NOTHING. Anything worthless.

THINGUMMITE. An unmeaning word used when the name of a person or thing is forgotten.

"Hew tow'd ye?" "Why, Mr. Thingummite." This is generally applied to a person.

Thingumboe and *Thingumerry* are terms about equivalent, or perhaps applied more frequently to things.

I have, however, heard them all applied to persons. *Thingomy, thing-omighthum*, are also used.

THINK. (1) Thing. This very common vulgarism is found in Lelandi Itin. ii. 39.

(2) *To think scorn*, to disdain. *To think shame*, to feel ashamed. *To think on*, to remember or remind.

THINKE. To seem. (*A.-S.*)

THINNE. (1) Slender; small. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To the, or prosper. See *Thene*.

And on myne errand go thou lyte.

Also mot thou tynne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 46, f. 52.

THINNY. To whine. *Devon.*

THIN-SKINNED. (1) A term applied to land with a thin substratum of good soil.

(2) Easily offended. *Var. dial.*

THINJTH. Thinketh. (*A.-S.*)

THIR. To frighten, hurt, or strike dead. *Exm.*

THIRD. For *thrid*, thread.

THIRD-BOROUGH. A constable. Lamlarde says, "In some shires, where every third borow hath a constable, there the officers of the other two be called *thirdborows*."

Hobb Andrew he was *thirdborow*;

He had hom, Pesse! God gyf hom sorro!

For y mey arrest yow best.

Hunting of the Hare, 199.

THIRDEDEALE. (1) A third part.

(2) A measure containing three pints. *West.* Anciently it was eighty-four gallons, according to a note in Pr. Parv. p. 117. Kennett has *thiridale*, q. v.

Hil holdis a gode *thrydendale*,

Ful of wyne every mele.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

THIRD-FATHER. A great-grandfather.

THIRDING. (1) Doing a thing the third time, particularly, I think, hoeing turnips. "Are them there tahnups done woth?" "No, we are *thirding* 'em." Moor's Suff. MS.

(2) A custom practised at the universities, where two thirds of the original price is allowed by the upholsterers to the students for household goods returned to them within the year.

THIRDINGS. The Ridings. This word is given by Urry, in his MS. Additions to Ray.

THIRETELLE. The herb *apium rians*.

THIRLABLE. Easily penetrated.

THIRLAGE. The service of certain lands, the tenants of which are bound to take their corn to grind at the lord's mill.

THIRLE. (1) To pierce through. (*A.-S.*)

And now to see them *thirle* with a nayle,
How shoulde my sorowfulle herte bot feyle?

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 130.

(2) Lean; thin; meagre. *Devon.*

(3) A hole. (*A.-S.*)

If thou ware in a myrke house one the daye, and
alle the *thirles*, dorre and wyndowes were stokyne
that na sone myght enter.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 241.

THIRSTLE. A thrush. *Devon.*

THIRSTY. Sharp; eager; active.

THIRTEEN. *Thirteen-pence-halfpenny* was formerly the wages of a hangman, and hence the term was jocularly applied to him.

THIRTOVER. Perverse; morose. *South.*

THIRTY-ONE. See *One-and-Thirty*.

THIS. *Thns.*

THISAN. *Thia. North.*

THIS-A-WAY. This way. *Yorksh.*

THISE. These. (*A.-S.*)

THIS-HERE. This. *Var. dial.*

THISSEN. This way. *Var. dial.*

THISSUM. This. *West.*

THISTLE-CROWN. According to Snelling, p. 24, a gold coin worth about four shillings.

THISTLE-FINCH. "*Carduelis*, a linnet, a thistlefinch," *Nomenclator*, Bvo. 1585, p. 57.

THISTLE-HEMP. A kind of early hemp.

THISTLE-TAKE. A duty of a halfpenny, anciently paid to the lord of the manor of Halton, in the county of Chester, for every beast driven over the common, suffered to graze or eat hut a thistle. *Bailey.*

THISTLE-WARP. Same as *Thistle-finch*, q. v.

THITE. Tight; close; compact. *East.* "Thyht, hool fro brekyng, not brokyne," *Pr. Parv.* "Thyht, not hool within, *solidus*," *ib.*

THITER. (1) A dung-cart. *Line.*

(2) A foolish fellow; an idiot. *North.*

THIVEL. The same as *Thibel*, q. v.

THIXILLE. An axe, or hatchet.

THIJANDEZ. Tidings. "I gif the for thy *thysandez*," *Morte Arthure*, *MS. Line.* f. 70.

THO. (1) Then; when. (*A.-S.*) Still in use in the first sense in Somerset.

Tho he hadde it y-seyd,

The king sore was ameyd.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 86.

(2) Those; the. (*A.-S.*)

THODDEN. Sodden; not well baked. *North.*

THODS. Gusts of wind. *North.*

THOFE. Though. Still in use in the Northern counties, pronounced *thof*.

And *thof* the bryde blythe be
That Percyelle hase wone the gree,
Ȝete the rede knyghte as he
Hurte of his honde.

Perceval, 81.

THOFFER. Because. *Suffolk.*

THOFT. Thought. *Devon.*

THOFT-FELLOW. A fellow oarsman.

11.

THIOFFE. Though. (*A.-S.*)

Thioffe Percelle hase slayne the rede knyght,

Ȝitt meȝ another be als wyghte,

And in that gere be dyghte,

And takene elle hym fre!

Perceval, 1483.

THIOGHIE. Though; although.

Thioghie every day a man hyt haunte,

Ȝyt wyl no man be hyt agreunte.

MS. Hart. 1701, f. 23.

THOISE. The tusk of a boar.

THOKE. "Thoke, as onsadde fysch, *humorous*, *insolitus*," *Pr. Parv.* See Blount, in v. *Thokes*.

THOKISH. Slothful; sluggish. *East.* In Lincolnshire it is usually *thoky*.

THOLD. Told. Octavian, 634.

THOLE. (1) To bear; to suffer. (*A.-S.*)

And such a stencche is in that hole,
Noon ertly man ne myght it thole.

MS. Addis. 11365, f. 96.

Bad him orpedliche he schuld kethe,
For he ne schuld there *tholy* deth.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 80.

Fen Lumbardy comyn y am,

There have y *thold* moche schenpe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. 1. 30, f. 155.

(2) The dome of a vaulted roof.

(3) To stay; to remain. *North.*

(4) To afford. *Yorksh.*

(5) To give freely. *North.*

THOLEMODE. Patient; forbearing. (*A.-S.*)

Be he wykked or be he gode,

Thou shalt to hym be *tholemode*.

MS. Hart. 1701, f. 72.

The fyfte es to be *tholemode* whenne mene undose us; the sexte es gledly to fyggyfe when mene haves grevede us.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 217.

THOLEMODNES. Patience. (*A.-S.*)

Whenne evene comys, wylthe gret jaye I lufe my Lorde. The ende of my life I habude in gude hope end *tholemodnes*.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 193.

THOLES. Are the small pins which they bear against with their oars when they row, and stand in holes on the upper side of the gunwale of the boat, being commonly made of ash, for toughness. They are also termed *thole-pins*.

THOLLE. "Tholle, a cart pynne, *cheville de charette*," *Palsgrave*, 1530.

THOMASING. A custom in Derbyshire, going from house to house on St. Thomas's day with a basket and can to beg milk, wheat, oatmeal, or flour.

THOMAS-OF-KENT. St. Thomas a Becket was frequently called St. Thomas of Kent.

THOME. The thumb. "*Pollex*, a thome," *Nomine MS.* Still in use in *Line*.

THOMELLE-TAA. The great toe. *North.*

Thane bide one the fete on the same syde, and one the veyne that is hitwix the *thomelle toe* and the *medie*.

MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 301.

THONE. (1) Thawed. *Line.*

(2) Damp; moist; limber. *Var. dial.*

(3) Then. (*A.-S.*)

Thay wolde not lett long *thene*,

But lavede in kir with a sponne,

Then schu one slepe felle also sone,

Right certeyne in hy.

Perceval, 2248.

(4) A kind of stone. "*Terebentus*, Anglice a thone," *Nomine MS.*

55

- THONER-FLONE.** A thunderbolt. (*A.-S.*)
- THONG.** To rope; to stretch out into viscous threads or filaments. *Someræf.*
- THONGEDOUN.** Thanked. (*A.-S.*)
They *thongedoun* God and moudredoun no more.
Chron. Filodan. p. 13.
- THONGY.** Ropy; viscid. *Someræf.*
- THONKE.** Favour. (*A.-S.*)
This lorde which wold he *thouke* purchase,
To eche of hem *yaf* them a gifte.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 43.
- THONKYNG.** Thanking; thanks. (*A.-S.*)
- THONLY.** The only. The elision of the *e* is very common in early writers.
To intercede for me to his excellent Maite that the farme of the French wyntes may retorne to hym that was the auncient tennant and *thonly* Improver of it.
Egerton Papers, p. 460.
- THONNERE.** To thunder. *North.*
Over wates that ere kalde,
God of mæthede *thonnere* ha.
MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 17.
- THONWANGE.** The temple. (*A.-S.*)
Stampe tham wele, and make a plaster, and lay on the forhede, and on the *thonwanges*, bot acoynite hym firste with popillone if he haue anger in his lyver.
MS. Lincoln A. L. 17, f. 305.
Take pallot ryalle, and seeth it in oyle, and acoynite thi fronte and thi *thounwanges*.
MS. Linc. Med. f. 290.
- THONWRING.** A thnndering. (*A.-S.*)
- THONY.** Damp. *North.*
- THOR.** These. *North.*
- THORE.** There. (*A.-S.*)
Wyth chylde wake the lady *thore*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 82.
They sayled forth the withowten ore,
The syghte of Ynglonde loste they *thore*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 180.
- THORES.** Doors. *Ritson.*
- THORH-RECHE.** To reach through. (*A.-S.*)
That londe ic hulle *thorh-reche*,
And do mi fader wreche.
Grate of King Horn, 1291.
- THORNBUSH.** A bush of thorns. "Thorn-hushe, espine noire," *Palsgrave.*
- THORNE.** A bush, or briar.
Alle als nakede als they were borne
Stode togedir undir a *thorne*.
Braydede owte of thaire bedd. *Ieumbras*, 103.
- THORN'S-BULL.** The stout part of a thorn, the branches being cut off. *East.*
- THORN-TREE.** The medlar tree.
- THOROUGH.** (1) Through. *I'ar. dial.*
Therow the grace of God almyt,
A word into hir body list
That the bishop speke;
Terys felke hit een froo,
Down on hir breast couth thei goo;
Hur colars thei al to-broke.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 46.
(2) An interfurrow between two ridges.
(3) *Thorough go nimble*, a diarrhoea.
- THOROUGH-POLE.** A pole in a waggon which connects the fore axle with the hinder one.
- THOROUGH-SHOT.** A spavin which shows itself on both sides of a horse's hough or hock; called also *Thorough-pin*.
- THOROW-STONE.** A flat gravestone.

Over the midst of the said vault there did lye a fair *thorow-stone*, and at either side of the stone it was open, so that when any of the monks was buried, whatsoever bones were found in his grave, they were taken out of the grave where he was buried, and thrown through the same into the said vault.

Darles' Ancient Rites, 1672, p. 69.

THORP. A village. (*A.-S.*) "Thorpe, *hameu*," *Palsgrave*, 1530, sublat. f. 70.

Ther been in Ingland without smale *thorpes* liij. mi. and liij. townes. *MS. Cotton. Titus D. xx. f. 90.*

THORPS-MEN. Villagers. (*A.-S.*)

Or else to call in from the fields and waters, shops and work-houses, from the labred stock of more homely women and less sliching *thorpe-men*.

Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge, 1674.

THORPE. Feared. *Hearne.*

THORUE. Through. (*A.-S.*)

For that prayer es so preysous,
And so haly and so vertuou,
That *thorue* vertu of and *thorue* myjt,
Some grace sal in thare hertus lyjt.

MS. Harl. 2260, f. 2.

THORUN. Thorn; bush.

Sire Degriuaunt on the morwoun
Com aye to the *thorun*,
Ther hys stele stod by-forun,
And leages all that day.

Degrevant, 1538.

THORUTHLIKE. Thorougly. (*A.-S.*)

THORJ. Through. (*A.-S.*)

That *thorj* the myjt of the Holy Gost,
Is in urthe of power most.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 139.

THOSTE. Dung, or ordure. It is used in

Gloucestershire, according to Hole's *MS. Gloss.*

thoughts, the seats of rowers in a boat," Diet. ap. Moor.

THOWTYNE. "Thowtyne or seyne thow to a mane, *two*," Prompt. Parv.

THOYT. Thought. (*A.-S.*)

Kyng Aylbryt gret dyspyt adda in ys *thost*,
That the Brutons nolda Seynt Austyn abue nogt.

Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, p. 235.

THRAA. Bold. *Thraeste*, boldest.

To forgyffe hym his werkes wyldo,

That he had bene so *thraa*. *MS. Lincoln A.1.17. f. 148.*

Thare they thronge in the thikka and thristis to the erthe

Of the *throeste* men thre hundrethe at ones.

Morte Arthur's MS. Lincoln, f. 92.

THIRAFE. Thrived.

Thus ha welke in the lande

With hys darte in his hande;

Under the wilda wodde wando

He wexo and wela *thraffe*. *Perceval*, 212.

THRAG. To fell, or cut down.

THRAGES. Busy matters. *Speght*.

THRAIL. A fail. *Heda*.

THRALAGE. Perplexity. *Line*.

THRALL. (1) A slave, or villain.

This kyng, as thou herdest er this,
Heda a thral that dede emys. *Religious Poems*, xv. Cent.

(2) Cruelty; severity.

Wherefore go-od Christian people, now

Taka warning by my fail;

Liva not in striffe and envions hate,

To breed each other *thraill*.

Soeke not your neighbors laailing spoyle,

By greedy sute io lewe;

Liva not in diacord and debate,

Which doth destruction draw.

Balled on the Burning of Beccles, 1581.

(3) Hard; cruel.

At Beverley a sudden chaunce did falle,

The parish chirch steeple it falla

At evyn-songe tyme, the chaunce was *thraile*,

Fforncora folke ther was slayn thei telle.

MS. Bodl. e Mus. 160.

(4) A stand for barrels. *Warw.*

(5) A short space of time.

THIRALY. Hardly; cruelly. (*A.-S.*)

Thay toyled the bytwene thaimye,

And threted the *thraly*. *MS. Lincoln A.1.17. f. 220*

THIRAMP-WITH. A sliding noose of withy or rope to fasten cows in their stalls. *Chesh.*

THRANGE. (1) Thrusted; went through.

Thureh the bodi fell nyethe the hart

That gode sweed thure him *thrang*.

Gy of Warwick, p. 51.

(2) To crowd; to squeeze. *North.*

At morne when day sprange,

Genty men to hardis *thrange*,

Syr Degrabelle was dyght. *Eglamour*, 1109.

THRAP. (1) To crowd. A place is said to be *thrap* full when excessively crowded. *Essex.*

(2) "As hony as Thrap's wife, who hong herself in the dishcloth." A Derbyshire proverb.

THRASHLE. A flail. *Lhuyd's MS.* Additions to Ray, Ashmolean Museum.

THRASTE. Thrusted out. (*A.-S.*)

THRATE. Urged; pressed. (*A.-S.*)

There as he was moote hate,

For to drynke y-nogh ha *thrate*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II 30, f. 190.

THRATTLE. To speak with a hollow rattling voice. *Honours Academic*, 1610, i. 80.

THIRATTE. To threaten. (*A.-S.*)

THIRATTLES. Sharp's dung. *Essex.*

THRAVE. (1) Thrived. *Perceval*, 226.

(2) A company, properly of threshers, but applied to any indefinite number.

Many a man wyll go bare,

And tak mocha kark and care,

And hard he wyll fara

Alla the days of hys lyfe;

And after comyth a knave,

This worst of a *thrave*,

And alle ha shalle have

For wadding of hys wyffa.

MS. Lansd. 210, f. 80.

(3) Twelve fads of straw. Also, twenty-four, or twelve sheaves of wheat. *North.*

(4) To urge. *Line*.

THIRAW. (1) A twist, and v. to twist. Hence *heads* and *thraues*; hence, also, *thraw hook*, a rude instrument for making coarse hay ropes. *North.*

(2) To turn wood. *North.*

THIRAWL. A stand for a barrel. *Line*.

THRAWN. A scolding, or chiding. *Dunelm.*

THREAD. To spin a good thread, i. e. to succeed in any undertaking. *Thread* and *thrum*, the good and bad together.

THREADEN. Made of thread.

THREAD-NEEDLE. A game, in which children stand in a row joining hands, the outer one, still holding her neighbour, runs between the others, &c.

Eight peopla, four of each sex, who had arranged themselves together, a man and a woman alternately, and joining hands like children at *thread-needle*, form'd a straight line that resch'd across the Mell.

Adventures of Mr. George Edwards, 1751, p. 140.

THREADS. "In a skew-plate and skew-pin, the deots or hollows are call'd grooves, and the prominent or rising parts are the threads; the outer threads of the skew-plate make the grooves on the skew-pin, and the grooves in the skew-plate make the threads on the skew-pin," Keoett, *MS. Lansd.* 1033.

THREAP. (1) Obstinate to maintain or insist upon a thing in contradiction to another, e. g. "He *threaped* me down it was so." *Line*. "I threpe a mater upon one, I heare one in hande that he hath doone or said a thing anymoe," *Palsgrave*, verh. f. 389.

It's not for a man with a woman to *threape*,

Unless he first gave oer the pie;

As wee began wee now will leave,

And he take mine old cloake about mee.

Percy's Reliques, p. 82.

(2) To beat, or thrash. *North.*

(3) To urge; to press. *Line*.

(4) To cozen, or cheat. *Lanc.*

THREAP-GROUND. Disputed land. *North.*

THREAT. To threaten. *Palsgrave*.

Which shoold they joyne, would be so strongly sided,
Two mighty hoasts, together safely met,
The face of warre would looka so sterne and great,
As it might *threat* to heave him from his seat.

Dighton's Poems, 1637, p. 18.

THREAVE. The same as *Thrave*, q. v.

THRECHIE. To pinch. *Paiegrave*.

THREDEGAL. Unsettled, as applied to weather, and I never heard the word applied to anything else. I lately heard this speech. "The weather fare to look thredegal, and the clumps of the evening are coming on." *Moor*.

THREDTENE. Thirteen.

THREE-CKOCKED-HAT. A cocked hat.

THREE-FARTHING. A three-farthing piece of silver current in Shakespeare's time, and frequently alluded to for its thinness, &c.

THREE-FOLD. Bog-bean; huck-bean. *Yorksh.*

THREE-HALFPENNY-HORSE-LOAF. A nickname for a very little person.

THREE-MAN. A cluster of three nuts is called a three-man cluster of nuts.

THREE-MENS-SONG. A song for three voices. "To three rounds, catches, gigges, or three mens songs," Florio, p. 538. Compare pp. 59, 80, ed. 1611.

THREE-OUTS. When three persons go into a public-house, call for liquor generally considered only sufficient for two, and have a glass which will divide it into three equal portions, they are said to drink *three outs*.

An alewife in Kesgrave near to Ipswich, who would needs force three serving men (that had been drinking in her house, and were taking their leaves) to stay and drink the *three outs* first (that is, wit out of the head, mooney out of the purse, ale out of the pot) as shee was coming towards them with the pot to her hand was suddenly taken speechless and sicke, her tongue swolne in her mouth, never recovered speech, the third day after dyed.

Woe to Drunkards, a Sermon by Samuel Ward, Preacher of Ipswich, 1627.

THREE-PILE. The finest kind of velvet. Hence, metaphorically, *three-piled*, refined.

My will is that if any roaring boys springing from my race happen to be staid, swaggering, or swearing *three-piled* oaths in a tavern, or to be kind in the quarrell of his whoore, let him bee fetched hither in my own name, because heere he shall be both lookt too and provided for.

Dekker's Strange Horse Race, 1613.

THREE-SHEAR. A sheep of two or three years, having been thrice shorn.

THREESOME. Treble. *North.*

THREE-SQUARE. Triangular, like a bayonet or small sword-blade. *Four-square*, die-shaped; a cube.

THREE-SQUARE-SHEEP. A four-year sheep.

THREE-THREADS. Half common ale, mixed with stale and double beer.

THREE-THRUM. When a cat purrs she is said to sing *three-thrum*. *Line.*

THREE-TREES. The gallows, so called from their ancient triangular form.

THREE-WAY-LEET. When three roads meet, it is called a *three-way-leet*. *Suffolk.*

THRENES. Lamentations. (*Gr.*)

THREO. Three. (*A.-S.*)

In Noe is flood in the shippe wite beo,
Noe and hys sons threo.

Religious Poems, xv. Cent.

THREP. Torture; cruelty. (*A.-S.*)

THREPE. (1) To speak; to call; to shout. It has likewise the same meanings as *threap*, q. v.

Se are sloge and lyce to slepe
Whan se ayeas the prechur threpe.

MS. Harl 1701, f. 29.

Of the nyghtgale notes the noises was swette;

They *threpe* wyth the throtilis thre hundreth at ones.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.

Because I was arrayed with some clothes of sylke of my sayde malsters, came unto me and *threped* upon me that I should be the Duke of Clarence sonne that was before tyme at Develyn. *Hell, Henry VII. f. 50.*

THREPHEL. A flail. *Lanc.*

THREPPE. To rush?

Woundes those whydyrewyns, werrayed knyghtes,

Threppede thorowe the thykkys thryttene syth.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.

THREPS. Threepence. *Far. dial.*

THRESNEL. Same as *Thraahle*, q. v.

THRESHER. A duster of furniture.

THRESHFOD. A threshold. *Yorksh.*

THRESTE. To thrust. (*A.-S.*)

THRESWOLD. A threshold. (*A.-S.*)

THRET. Threatened.

Withoute thi castel I am biest,

Harde with thre fomen thret.

Curse Mundis, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 63.

THRETE. To threaten. (*A.-S.*)

He *threth* me to be slayn,

And for to wyone hys lond agayn.

MS. Cantab. ff. li. 38, f. 118.

THRETENETHE. The thirteenth.

The *thretenethe* artykyle, as telle I may,

That Cryst hymself on Holy Thursday

Stegh into hevenc in flesch and blood,

That dyede byforn on the rod.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 133.

THRETTY. Thirty. (*A.-S.*)

Yn the halle that he thre hedd,

V. and *threty* knyghts he madd,

Be thet oður day aboute noon. *Eglamour, 1004.*

THREVE. The same as *Thrave*, q. v.

THRIBBLE. Treble; threefold. *Yorksh.*

THRICHIE. To thrust or press down. *Lanc.*

THRIDDE. Third. (*A.-S.*)

The Holy Gost, persone *thrydde*,

Lereth also I yow bydde.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. v. f. 132.

The *thridde* folc larde Bretel,

Strong and dolnde knight wel,

Arthur and Merlin, p. 143.

When hyt come to the *thrid* day,

That alle knyghtys went away.

MS. Cantab. ff. li. 38, f. 151.

THRIDDE-HALF. Two and a half.

Hard gates hevny gon,

Sorewen soffred meny on :

Thritty wynter end *thridde-half* yer.

Harvy woned in lond her.

Harrowing of Hell, p. 15.

THRIDDEN. Of thread.

Which did reveale him then to be indeede

A *thridden* follow in a silken weede.

Stephens' Essays and Characters, 1615, p. 8.

THRIDDENDEL. A third part.

And asked gif ani wer so bold;

Thridden his lond here he schold.

Op of Wansleke, p. 299.

THRIDE. A thread. See Florio, p. 12.

And of this wolfe I will spyune *thirde* by *thirde*,
To hill me from the coulede. *Chester Plays*, l. 37.

THRIE. (1) Thrice. (*A.-S.*)

Petter, I saye the sickelyr,
Or the cokes have crouen *thrye*,
Thou shalt forsake my companye,
An-I take thy worde againe. *Chester Plays*, ll. 23.

(2) Trouble; affliction. (*A.-S.*)

THIRIFT. (1) Growing pains. *Lane.*

(2) Scurf on a horse. *Far. dial.*

(3) The sea-pink. *Far. dial.*

THIRIFT-BOX. An earthen box for saving money
in, so contrived that the coin cannot be got
out without breaking it.

THRIE. To pierce through. (*A.-S.*)

His arrowes that ar sharpe sentence *thriland* mens
hertes. *MS. Coll. Eton*, l. 10.

THRILLY. Thrilling. *North.*

THRIMMEL. To pull out; to gripe hard; to

part with money reluctantly. *North.*

THRIMMER. To handle anything. *Lane.*

THIRIN. Three. *Thirinfalde*, threefold.

Seleuoth thing he seide withyn
Is closed in these yerden *thrin*.

Carmen Mundi, *MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 40.
Cristofere in Criste I calle the here,
In my name, by *thryne* maneth.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 125.
Als alty men ful welc has talde,
Schrift as to be *thrinfulde*.

MS. Galba E. ix. f. 66.

THIRINGE. (1) To thrust. (*A.-S.*)
Who strengths the poor, and peidful men down *thyringe*,
And wricks at once the pow'r of puissant kings.

Works of Du Bartas, p. 369.

(2) To crowd; to press forward. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To rumble. In *MS. Med. Linc. f. 289*, is a
receipt for "thyrungyng in the wambe."

THIRINGID. Quite covered over?

His knyrs covered with plates many,
His thiles *thyringid* with silk, as I say.

Roland, *MS. Lanod*, 336, f. 388.

THRIPPA. To beat. *Chech.*

THRIPPLE. To labour hard.

THRIPPLES. The rails of a waggon; the move-
able ladders. *Chech.*

THRISTY. Thirsty. *Spenser.*

THIRIVE. So mote I thrive, i. e. if I may pros-
per, a common expletive phrase.

Nay, seyde Gye, so mote y *thryve*,
Never whyle y am on lyve.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 154.

THIRO. (1) Eager; earnest; sharp.

As Jewes fond he none so *thiro*,
For ofte thei sougte him to slo.

Carmen Mundi, *MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 179.

When scha come undur a woda syde,
Sche myght no longer abyde,

But peynys were so *thiro*;
Sche blythid downe, that was so mylde,

And there scha travayd of a chylde,
Hysselfe alloue, withowyn moo.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 74.

(2) Bold. See *Thraa*.

Ther is no lady of flesha ne bone,
In this world so *thryva* or *thro*.

MS. Harl. 2952, f. 94.

Thoghe the knygt were kene and *thro*,
Tha owlays wanna the chylde hym freu.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 85.

THROAT. He lies in his throat, i. e. he lies
flatly, a phrase implying great indignation in
the person who employs it.

And therefore, reader, understand and note,

Whoever sayes I lye, he lies in *his throat*.

Tullio's Travels from London to the Isle of Wight,
with his Returne and occasion of his Journey,
1648, p. 14.

THROAT-BALL. "Throte gole or throte bole,
neu de la lagorge, gosier," Palsgrave. "Epi-
glotum, a throte gole," Nomin le MS.

Thi mahe and thi milte, thi liwe and thi lunge,
And thi *throte bole* that thu midde sung.

MS. Coll. Collig. A. ix. f. 206.

And to leave the folowyn of such a doubtful cap-
tayne which with a leaden sword would cut his owne
throte bole.

Half's Union, 1548.

THROAT-LATCH. (1) The narrow thong of
the bridle which passes under a horse's throat.
"The throat-thong or throat-band of a bridle,
sousgorge," Sherwood. It is also called the
throat-hap.

(2) The strings of a hat, cap, &c. fastened under
the chin.

THROAT-PIECE. "The throat-piece (or fore-
part of the neck) of a hog," Sherwood.

THROAT-WORT. The giant bell-flower.

THROCK. The piece of wood on which the
blade of a plough is fixed.

THROC-NEDILS. A kind of herb mentioned
in *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17*, f. 286.

THIRODDEN. To thrive; to increase. *North.*

THIROE. Eager; willing.

These as the swift fowle may no further goe
Then the slowest of foot, be he never so *thiroe*.

The Booke of Hunting, 1506.

THIROH. A coffin. (*A.-S.*)

Asse me wulde him nymen up,
Ant leggen in a *throh* of ston.

Chronicle of England, 747.

THROLY. Earnestly; eagerly; hardly.

In at the durres thei *throly* throst
With staves ful gode ilkone;

Alas! alas! seid Robyn Hode,
Now mysse I Iltia Johne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 40, f. 127.

The theefe at the dede *thrawe* so *throly* hym *thrynges*,
That three rybbys in his syde ha *thryst* in sundere.

Morte Arthure, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 66.

THROM. From. *Salop.*

THROME. Company, or body of people.

Whilles thou were in our *throme*,
No were we never overcome.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 9.

Tho thei thider weren y-come,
Ordeind and told her *throme*,

Fourti thousand men that founde.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 138.

THRONG. (1) Busy. *North.*

In these times, great men, yea and men of justice,
are as *throng* as ever in pulling down houses, and
setting up hedges. *Santorum's Sermons*, 1689, p. 113.

(2) A press of business. *North.*

(3) To crowd; to press.

THRONGE. Thrust down. (*A.-S.*)

Yn *justyng* na yn turnament,

Ther myt no man with *sytt* hys dynte,

But he to the ertha them *thronge*. *Eglamour*, 1023.

THROO. A slip or width of corn which a set

of reapers drive before them at once, whether it consist of one or more lands or ridges.

THROPE. A thorp, or village. (*A.-S.*)

Night [fer] fro that paleyse honorabie,
Where as this Mark[i]s shope his marlage,
There stode a throphe of site dellitable,
In whiche that pore folke of that village
Hadden here bestis and here herbage,
And of her labour toke here sustynance,
Aftir that the erthe yere hem habuodance.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 69.

THROPPLE. (1) The windpipe. *Var. dial.*

(2) To throttle, or strangle. *North.*

THROSEL. The threshold. *Suffolk.*

THROSSEN. Thrust; pressed. *North.*

THROSTEL. A thrush. *North.* "Merulus, merula, Anglice a thyrstille cok," *Nominales* MS. xv. Cent. "Thrushe a hyrde, gryne," *Palsgrave*. "Thrustell cocke, mautris," *Palsgrave*, subst. f. 70.

Gladde is the throstel whanne the floures spring,
The somer is to him so acceptable.

MS. Ashmole 59, f. 20.

Or if thou wilt goe shoote at little birds,

With bow and bault, the throstle-cocke and sparrow,
Such as our country hedges can afforde,
I have a fine bowe, and an yvorie arrow.

The Affectionate Shepherd, 1594.

The nytyngale, the throstplocke,
The popejay, the joey laverocke.

MS. Pilkington 10, f. 55.

THROUGH. (1) From. *North.*

(2) To be through with any one, i. e. to complete a bargain with him.

(3) The same as *Perpent-stone*, q. v.

(4) A flat gravestone. *North.* "Thurwhe stone of a grave, sarcophagus," *Pr. Parv.*

THROUGH-CARVED-WORK. Carved work in which spaces are cut entirely through the material.

THROUGHEN. Another copy of the Siege of Jerusalem in MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 123, reads "bounden togedur."

xxx.¹¹ Jewes in a thrumme, throughen in ropes

MS. Cott. Vespas. E. xvi. f. 83.

THROULLID. Pierced. (*A.-S.*)

And to be throullid hand and foot

With charp naylvs to the rod,

And to be lift up to the cros,

Between two thevys for to hyng;

Of aysel and gal that propherd the drynke,

With a speere thil hert pcrad was.

MS. Douce 302, xv. Cent.

THROSHOT. The hole of a rabbit under ground through a bank. It is an expressive word, where the animal has shot through. It is also applied to a spendthrift, "a through-shot sort of a fellow." *Moor.*

THROW. (1) Time. (*A.-S.*)

Syr, soche ys Godys myghte,

That he make may hys lowe,

And lowe hys in a lytylle throwe.

MS. Cantab. FF. ii. 36, f. 240.

Hayle and puile I schall fulle faste

To reyse housys, whyle I may laste,

And so, within a lytell throw,

My mayster gode schall not be know.

MS. Ashmole 61.

Syr, be myn hore berd

Thou schall se within a throwe.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 64

And gadred them togydet

In a lytell throwe,

Seven score of wight yonge men

Came redy on a rowe. *Robin Hood*, l. 79.

(2) To work at the tin mines. *North.*

(3) A thoroughfare; a public road. *South.*

THROWE. To turn wood for cups, &c. A turner's lathe is still called a *throwe*.

THROWER. A sort of knife used for cleaving lath or hurdle stuff. It appears to have been formerly called *frower*. See *Moor*, p. 151.

THROW-IN. To pay a forfeit. *East.*

THROWING-CLAY. "At the potteries in Staffordshire they call four different sorts of clay *throwing clays*, because they are of a closer texture, and will work on the wheel," Kennett, *MS. Lansd.* 1033, f. 414.

THROWING-THE-STOCKING. A curious custom, thus described in a poem dated 1733:

Then come all the younger folk in,

With ceremony throw the stocking;

Backward, o'er head, in turn they toss'd it,

Till in sack-pouset they had lost it.

Tb' lotent of flinging thus the hose

Is to hit him or her o' th' nose;

Who hits the mark, thus, o'er left shoulder,

Must married be ere twelve months older.

Deusion thus, and Pyrrha, threw

Behold them stoos, whence mankind grew.

Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 108.

The first use the two lads of the castle made of their exaltance was to ply the bridegroom so hard with bumpers, that in less than an hour he made divers efforts to slog, and soon after was carried to bed, deprived of all manner of sensation, to the utter disappointment of the bridesmen and maids, who, by this accident, were prevented from throwing the stocking, and performing certain other ceremonies practised on such occasions.

Peregrine Pickle, chap. 4.

But as luck would have it ye prison said grace,

And to frisking and dancin' they shuffled apace,

Each lad took his lass by the fist;

And when he had squez'd her, and gaud'd her untill

The fat of her face ran downo like a mill,

He toll'd fur the rest of the girt.

In sweat and in dust having wasted the day,

They enter'd upo the last act of the play,

The bride to her bed was convey'd;

Where knee deep each hand fell downo to the ground,

And in seeking the garter much pleasure was found,

"'Twould have made a man's arm have stray'd."

This cluster ore. *Clarinda* lay

Half bedded, like the peeping day

Behod Olympus cap;

Whiles at her head each twitting girl

The fatal stocking quick did whirle

To know the lucky hap.

The bridegroom in at last did rustle,

All dissap pointed in the bustle,

The maidens had shav'd his breeches;

But let him not complain, tis well,

In such a storm, I can you tell,

He sav'd his other stitches.

Account of a Wedding, Fletcher's Poems, p. 230.

THROWLY. Thoroughly. *North.*

THROWN. Disappointed. *Yorksh.*

THROWSTER. One that throws or winds silk or thread. "Throwstar, *devideresse de soye*," Palsgrave, 1530.

THRUBCHANDLER.

Then take they did that lodly boome,
And under thrubchandler closed was hee.

See Gawayne, p. 290.

THRUCK. The piece of wood that goes through the beam of a plough, at the end of which the suck or share is fastened. *Chesh.*

THRUFF. (1) Through. *North.*

(2) A table-tomb. *Cumb.*

THRULL. To piece. *See Thrale.*

THRUM. (1) Green and vigorous, usually applied to herbage. *Glouc.*

(2) The extremity of a weaver's warp, often about nine inches long, which cannot be woven. Generally, a small thread. *North.* Also, to cover with small tufts like thrums.

(3) Futuo. *See Florio*, pp. 5, 144.

(4) To beat. *Suffolk.*

(5) To purr, as a cat. *East.*

(6) Sullen; rough; hearish. *North.*

(7) A handle of twigs through which the liquor percolates from a mash-tub.

THRUMBLE. To handle awkwardly. *North.* The term occurs in Howell, 1660.

THRUM-CHINNED. Rough chinned.

THRUMMED. Knitted. *Thrum-cap*, a knit cap. A thrummed hat was one made of very coarse woollen cloth. *Minshew.*

THRUMMELD. Stunted in growth. *North.*

THRUMMY. Fat; plump. *Yorksh.*

THRUMMY-CAP. The name of a sprite who occasionally figures in the fairy tales of Northumberland. He is generally described as a "queer-looking little auld man," and the scene of his exploits frequently lies in the vaults and cellars of old castles.

THRUMP. To gossip. *North.*

THRUMS. Threepence. *Groe.*

THRUNCH. Much displeased. *North.*

THRUNK. (1) Busy. *Lanc.*

(2) Thronged; crowded. *Chesh.*

THRUNK-WIFE. A fussy, busy woman. *Lanc.*

THRUNTY. Healthy; hardy. *North.*

THRUSFIELD. A thrush. *Sakop.*

THRUSHES. A disease in horses.

THRUSH-LICE. Millespes. *North.*

THRUST. "Doute-Aor," the play called *Thrust out the harlot*, wherein the weakest ever come to the worst," Cotgrave.

THRUSTE. A thrust. (*A.-S.*)

And such a *thruste* was on him falle,
They he muste other dave or drynke,

Gower, *M.S. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 53.

THRUSTLE-CKOCK. *See Thrustel.*

THRUSTY. Thrifty. *North.*

THRUT. The throw of a stone; also a fall in wrestling. *Lanc.*

THRUTCH. For thrust. *Chesh.* Maxfield measure, heap and thrutch, *Prov.*

THRUTCHINGS. The last pressed whey in the making of cheese. *Lanc.*

THRUJ. Through. (*A.-S.*)

Therow the grace of God almyyt,
That is mercifulle to every wyjt,
And therw his modur Mary.

M.S. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48

THRYDDYTH. Third. (*A.-S.*)

For hit byffell thus in the same thrydyth day.

Chron. Vilodun, p. 61.

THRYNGE. Throng, or crowd. (*A.-S.*)

The sowdan dud before hym brynge,

All hys goldys in a thrynge.

M.S. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 160.

THRYJT. (1) Threw. (2) Given. *Gawayne.*

THUCK. That. *Wilt.*

THUD. A heavy blow, or the sound which it emits. The stroke of a sledge hammer against the wall of a house is of that kind. *North.*

THUE. Slave. (*A.-S.*)

The crie was sone wida couth, among thus end freo,
That seint Thomas schoolds after him archebischop beo.

Life of Thomas Becket, p. 11

THUELLE. The same as *Tewell*, q. v. "*Epicasterium*, a thuelle," *Nominales M.S.*

THULGED. Endured. *Gawayne.*

THULLE. This. *Hearne.*

THUM. To beat.

For he's such a churla waxen now of late, that and he be
Never so little angry he thums me out of all cry.

The Taming of a Shrew, 1607.

THUMB. To have the thumb under the girdle, i. e. to be very melancholy.

THUMB-BAND. A small band of hay, &c.

THUMB-BIT. A piece of meat eaten on bread, so called from the thumb being placed on it.

THUMBING. A Nottingham phrase, used to describe that species of intimidation practised by masters on their servants when the latter are compelled to vote as their employers please, under pain of losing their situations.

THUMB-NAIL. *See Supernaculum.*

THUMB-RING. A large ring, generally plain, formerly worn on the thumb.

THUMB-SNACK. A fastening to a door in which the latch is lifted by pressing the thumb on the broad end of a short lever which moves it.

THUMMEL-TEE. *See Thomelle-tae.*

THUMP. The same as *Bang*, q. v.

THUMPING. Large; great. *Var. dial.*

THUMPKIN. A clown, or humpkin. *Oxon.*

THUMPLE. To fumble. *North.*

THUNCHE. To seem. (*A.-S.*)

Of flaysh lust cometh shame,

Thath hit *thunche* the body game,

Hit doth the soulesmerre. *Reliq. Antiq.* l. 111.

THUNDER-BOLT. (1) The corn poppy. *West.* (2) The fossil belemnite. *North.*

THUNDER-CRACK. A clap of thunder.

THUNDER-PICK. The pyrites. *Suffolk.*

THUNDER-STONE. The water-worn gypsum is so called in the North by the vulgar.

THUNDER-THUMP. To stun with noise.

A very clown in his own language comes off better than he that by a romantic bumbasta doth *thunder-thump* his hearer into an *equilibrium* between scorn and wonder.

A Cup of Gray Hair for a Green Head, 1608, p. 81.

THUNK. A thong. *North.*

THUNNER. Thunder. *North.*

THURCH. Through. (*A.-S.*)

Whar *thurch* y tel moder thine

Dingner to ded than moder mine.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 41.

He stayed about hym with his spere,

Many *thurgh* gane he bere.

Perceval, 1170.

THURF. Through. *Thurfout*, throughout.

This child *thurf* his fader heste.

Lift of Thomas Beket, p. 9.

THURGHFARE. To pass through. (*A.-S.*)

Bot in liknes *thurghfare* man,

Bot and ydel es he dromed onan.

MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 27.

THURGHOUT. Throughout; quite through.

THURH. Through. (*A.-S.*)

Heo brohte us huse that is long,

At *thurh* hire childbringe.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix. f. 243.

THURIBLE. A censer. (*Lat.*)

THURIFICATION. Burning incense.

THURINDALE. A pewter flagon holding about

three pints. *Wills.* See *Thridendel*.

THURL. A long adit in a coal-pit.

THURLES. Holes. (*A.-S.*)

Til I se and fele his sesahe,

The *thurles* bothe of honde and fete.

Cursor Mundi, *MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 114.

THURLGH. Through. (*A.-S.*)

Many wonders oure Lorde thur wrogt

Thurgh the cardenas rede.

MS. Cantab. *FL. v. 48, f. 79.*

THURLINGS. "In coal-pits there be several partitions or divisions call'd wallings or stauls separated by pillars or ribs of earth and coal, with passages through them call'd *thurlings* opened for convenience of air and easier carriage of the coal," Kennett *MS.*

THURROK. The hold of a ship. (*A.-S.*)

THURROUGH. A furrow. *Leic.*

THURRUCK. A drain. *Kent.*

THURSHOUSE. "A thurs-house or thurs-hole, a hollow vault in a rock or stony hill that serves for a dwelling-house to a poor family, of which there is one at Alveton, and another near Wetoomill, com. Staff.," Kennett.

THURSE. A giant. (*A.-S.*)

With schankes unchapsly schowande togedys,

Thykke theefe as a *thurs* and thikkere in the hanche.

Morte Arthure, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 65.

THURSTLEW. Thirsty. (*A.-S.*)

In reueris *thurstlew*, and moyst upon the londre;

Gladdre in mornynge, in gladnes compleyneng.

Lodgate's Minor Poems, p. 75.

THURT. (1) Across. *South.*

(2) An ill-tempered fellow. *Berke.*

THURTE. Need. (*A.-S.*)

Als fayre a lady to wyfe had he

Als any ertlyl mane *thurte* see,

With tunge als I now seene. *Isambros*, 26.

THURT-HANDLED. Cross-handled; thwart-handled, having a handle standing across from side to side, as a short-handled basket.

THURTIFER. Unruly. *Wills.*

THURTLE. To cross in discourse; to contradict. *Somerset.*

THURTSAW. A cross-cut saw. *Somerset.*

THUS. So; this. *North.*

THUS-GATES. In this manner.

Bot a mane of the cltee that highte Hiamonne, whene he saw his cuntree *thugates* be destroyed, come and felle one knees before Alexander, and begane for to synge a sange of musyke and of muryngye with an instrument of musike.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 11.

THUSSOCK. A tussock, or tuft.

THIWACK. (1) To fill to overflowing.

How deere and eotler friends he and I were one to the other during his life, the letters he addressed me from time to time, to the number of six hundred, *thiwack* with love and kindness, doo manifolde declare.

Stanishurst's Description of Ireland, p. 42.

(2) Same as *Thwange* (2).

THIWAITE. Land, which was once covered with wood, brought into pasture or tillage; an assart. *Thwaite* enters into the name of many places in Westmoreland and Cumberland.

THIWANGE. (1) The latchet of a shoe.

"*Thwange, ligula*," *Nominalia MS.*

(2) A large piece. *North.*

THIWARLE. Tight; hard. *Gowayne.*

THIWARTE. To fall out, or quarrel. *To thiwart the way*, to stop one in the way.

THIWEYN. To prosper. (*A.-S.*)

Addiwytt y wyll not bee,

I wot I mune never more *thiweyn*.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 51.

THWITE. To cut; to notch. *North.* See Stanishurst's Ireland, pp. 16, 18. "I *thwyte* a stycke, or I cutte lytell peces from a thyngne," Palsgrave, verh. f. 390.

THIWTEL. A knife. (*A.-S.*)

THIWITEN. Cut. *North.*

THY. (1) They.

And of these bendre bukkes also

Wyth himself *thy moche* mydo,

That leve Crysten mennys acyse,

And haunte al the newe gye.

MS. Bodl. 415, f. 21.

(2) Therefore. *Gowayne.*

THYRCE. A spectre. (*A.-S.*) "Thyrce, wykkyd spyryte, *ducius*," *Pr. Parv.* "A thurse, an apparition, a goblin, *Lanc.*," Kennett *MS.*

THYTED. Cut, as with a knife. List of old words prefixed to Batman uppoō Bartholome, fol. Lond. 1582.

THYZLE. A cooper's adze. *North.*

TIAL. A tie. *Fletcher.*

TIB. (1) The anus. *North.*

(2) The ace of trumps in the game of glee was so called. See the Compleat Gamester, ed. 1721, p. 8.

(3) A calf. A term of endearment. Tib and Tom were oames for low persons.

(4) The flap of the ear. *Line.*

(5) *Tib of the buttery*, a goose.

(6) The extreme end of a cart. *East.*

TIBBET. The overhanging peak of the bonnet. *Line.*

TIBBY. Isabella. *North.*

TIB-CAT. A female cat. *Yorksh.*

TIBERT. A name for a cat.

TICE. To entice. *Var. dial.*

All these and more lie give thee for thy love,
If these and more may rye thy love away.

The Affectionate Shepherd, 1594.

TICHER. A sheaf of corn. *South.*

TICING. Setting up staves to dry, in order to prepare them for fuel. *Devon. Cornw.*

TICIFY. Pretful; touchy. *Howell.*

TICK. (1) A slight touch. A game called *tick* is mentioned by Drayton, and is still played in Warwickshire. A boy touched by one who is in the first instance fixed upon to commence the game, is in his turn obliged to overtake and touch another of the party, when he cries *tick*, and so the game proceeds.

(2) To toy. See *Forby*, p. 348.

Such *ticking*, such toying, such smiling, such winking, and such nanning them hoens when the sports are ended, that it is a right comedia to mark their behaviour. *Gosson's School of Abuse, 1579.*

(3) Loving; fond. *West.*

TICKET. A tradesman's bill, formerly written on a card or ticket. *Run o' the ticket*, run in debt, *Shirley*, iii. 56, since corrupted into *tick*. "Plaies upon ticket," *Stephens' Characters*, 1615, p. 239.

TICKETING. Weekly sales of ore. *Derb.*

TICKLE. (1) To excite. *Becon.*

(2) Tottling; unsteady; uncertain; inconstant. "Tyckyll, nat stedy, *inconstant*," *Palsgrave*. A thing is said to be *tickle* when it does not stand firmly and may easily be overturned. Sometimes, in harvest, they say, "It's very *tickle* weather," meaning thereby that it threatens rain, that it is not set fair. *Linc.*

Yet if she were so *tickle*, as ye would take no stand, so ramage as she would be reclaimed with no lure. *Greene's Gynonius, 1593.*

TICKLE-BRAIN. A species of liquor.

TICKLE-ME-QUICKLY. An old game mentioned in Taylor's *Motto*, 1622, sig. D. iv.

TICKLE-MY-FANCY. The pansy.

TICKLE-PITCHER. A drunkard. *Var. dial.*

TICKLER. (1) Any smart animal; also a shrewd, cunning person. *I. of Wight.*

(2) Something to puzzle or perplex.

(3) An iron pin used by brewers to take a bung out of a cask. *Var. dial.*

TICKLE-TAIL. (1) A wanton. *Hall.*

(2) A schoolmaster's rod. *North.*

TICKLISH. Uncertain. *Var. dial.*

TICKLY. Ticklish. *Palsgrave.*

TICK-TACK. (1) A kind of backgammon, played both with men and pegg, and more complicated. The game is frequently alluded to, as in *Apollo Shroving*, 1627, p. 49; Taylor's *Motto*, 1622, sig. D. iv; *Poems on State Affairs*, ed. 1705, p. 53; *Howell*, 1660, sect. 28. To play at tick-tack was sometimes meant in an indelicate sense; as in *Lilly*, ed. 1632, sig. Dd. iii; *Hawkins*, i. 150.

In this land I did see an ape plaie at *ticks-tacks*, and after at *Irish* on the tables, with one of that lands. *Bulletin's Dialogue, 1573.*

(2) A moment of time. *Yorksh.*

TID. (1) Silly; childish. *West.*

(2) Quickly; promptly; readily.

(3) A small cock of hay. *Linc.*

(4) The udder of a cow. *Yorksh.*

TIDDE. Happened. *(A.-S.)*

TIDDER. Sooner. *West.*

TIDDIDOLL. An over-dressed, affected, young woman in humble life. *Suffolk.*

TIDDLE. (1) To rear tenderly; to pet. *Tiddling*, a young pet animal. *West.*

(2) To fidget or trifle about. *South.*

TIDDLIN-TOP. The summit. *East.*

TIDDY. The four of trumps at gleek. See the *Compleat Gamester*, p. 8.

TIDDY-WREN. A wren. *West.*

TIDE. (1) Time; season. *(A.-S.)*

Ours kyng went hym in a *tyde*

To play hym be a ryvar side.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, l. 47.

Save tho that move not abyde,

For peryle of dath, to that *tyde*.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 198.

(2) The tithe. *Kent.*

(3) Tidings; news. *Perceval*, 1173.

TIDEFUL. Seasonable. *(A.-S.)*

TIDIFE. The titmouse. *Skinner.* Drayton mentions a singing bird called the *tidy*, perhaps the same, for Skinner's explanation appears to be doubtful.

TIDLIWINK. A beer-shop. *West.* It is called in some places *kidlinrink*.

TIDN. It is not. *Somerset.*

TIDY. (1) A pinafore. *North.*

(2) A workbag. *Var. dial.*

(3) Considerable; much. *East.*

(4) Clever; ready; neat. *(A.-S.)*

(5) Honest; well-disposed. *West.*

TIE. (1) A short, thick, hair rope, with a wooden nut at one end, and an eye formed in the other, used for bopping the hind legs of a cow while milking. *North.*

(2) To fasten, as the door, &c.

(3) A foot-race. *Kent.*

(4) The tick of a bed. *Somerset.*

(5) A casket, or box. *(A.-S.)* *Loken in hurtye*, a phrase sometimes meaning simply, in her possession.

TIED. Compelled. *North.*

TIE-DOG. A handog, or mastiff.

TIED-UP. Costive, said of cattle.

TIENS. Upright poles behind the cribs in a stall for cows. *West.*

TIER. (1) A bitter drink or liquor.

(2) Moreover. *Cumb.*

TIERING. Coarse half-ceiling. *Lanc.*

TIERS. Two persons who *tie*, or count equal in a game. *Var. dial.*

TIE-TOP. A garland. *North.*

TIFE. To dress, or put in order.

Or yif thou *tyffest* tha over proudly

Over mesure on thy body.

MS. Harl. 1701, l. 22.

TIFF. (1) To excite. *Somerset.*

(2) A draught of liquor. *Var. dial.*

(3) To deck out; to dress.

(4) Thin small beer. Still in use.

That to shall quickly follow, if

It can be rais'd from strong or *tiffe*.

Brown's Songs, 1661, p. 166.

- (3) To fall headlong. *Yorksh.*
TIFFANY. A portable flour sieve.
TIFFITY-TAFFETY-GIRLS. Courtesans, so called from the dress they formerly wore.
TIFFLE. To trifle. Still in use.
TIFFLES. Light downy particles.
TIFFY. Fretful; touchy. *Sussex.*
TIFFY-TAFFY. A difficult piece of work. Also, a poor silly trifler. *North.*
TIFLE. To turn, to stir, to disorder anything by tumbling in it; so standing corn, or high grass, when trodden down, is said to be tified. *North.*
TIFLED. A tified horse, i. e. one broken above the loins. *North.*
TIFT. (1) A small draught of liquor, or short fit of doing anything; also, condition, as to health of the body; as a verb, it means fetching of the breath quickly, as after running, &c.
 (2) A tiff, or fit of anger.
 (3) To irritate. *Linc.*
 (4) A small hoat. *North.*
 (5) To adjust. *North.*
TIG. (1) A slap, as a mode of salutation.
 (2) The last blow in sparring.
 (3) A play among children, on separating for the night, in which every one endeavours to get the last touch. *Willan's Yorksh.*
 (4) A call to pigs. *Var. dial.*
TIGGY-TOUCHWOOD. A game where children pursue each other, but are exempt from the laws of the game whilst touching wood.
TIGHT. (1) Firm; smart; thriving. Also, prompt, active, alert. *Var. dial.*
 (2) Furnished; provided.
 (3) Promised. *Chester Plays*, ii. 16.
 A stward was with king Ermin,
 That hadde tight to ele that swin.
 Beves of Hamtoun, p. 28.
 (4) Begun; pitched; fixed. *Ritson.*
 (5) For tife, soon, quickly.
TIGHTED-UP. Finely dressed. *East.*
TIGHTISH. In good health. *Var. dial.*
TIGHT-LOCK. Coarse sedge. *East.*
TIGHTLY. Smartly; quickly. *Shak.*
TIHING. Laughing?
 Liper lok and twinkling,
 Tihing and tikeling,
 Opin brest and singling,
 Deine midoutin lesing
 Aris toknes of borelinge.
 Reliq. Antiq. ii. 14.
TINY. To laugh. See *Tee-hees*.
TIKE. (1) A common sort of dog. *North.*
 Aubrey says, "The indigence of Yorkshire are strong, tall, and long legg'd; them call'em opprobriously long-legged *tyke*," *MS. Royal Soc.* p. 11. The term occurs very early as one of contempt. "Jone heythene tykes," *MS. Morte Arthure*, f. 91.
 Tykes too they had of all sorts, bandogs,
 Curs, spaniels, water-dogs, and land-dogs.
 Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 77.
 (2) An old horse or mare. *North.*
 (3) A small bullock. *Coles.*

- (4) Corn. *North.*
TIKEL. The same as *Tickle*, q. v.
TIL. (1) To. Still in use.
 (2) Manure. *North.*
TILBURY. Sixpence. A cant term.
TILD. To incline, or tilt. *East.*
TILDE. Turned; moved. *Hearne.*
TILDER. A machine in a cellar, wedge-formed, for being interposed between a cask and the wall behind it, to *tild*, or *tilt* it up. The article is called *tikder*, and the operation to *tild* or *tilt*.
TILE. (1) To set a trap; to place anything so that it may fall easily. *West.*
 (2) To cure. (*A.-S.*)
 Ich have so tyld him for that sore,
 Scheil hit never eft ake more.
 Beves of Hamtoun, p. 118.
TILE-KILL. A kiln for tiles.
TILESHARD. A piece of a tile. "Chiapia, a brick-bat, a tilescharde," Florio, p. 97.
TILE-STONE. A tile.
TILET-TREE. The linden tree.
TILERS. Husbandmen. (*A.-S.*)
TILL. (1) Than. *West.*
 (2) A drawer in a cupboard, &c. It is now only applied to the money-drawer.
 (3) To prop up. *Var. dial.*
 (4) Tame; gentle. *Kent.*
 (5) To come; to bring. *Devon.*
TILLE. To obtain. (*A.-S.*)
TILLER. (1) To germinate. *North.*
 (2) A sapling. *Kent.*
 (3) The stalk of a cross-bow. Sometimes used for the bow itself. The term is applied in Suffolk to the handle of any implement.
TILLET. "Tyllet to wrap cloth in, *toylette*," *Palgrave*, subst. f. 70.
TILLETH. Moveth. *Hearne.*
TILLE-THAKKERS. Tilers.
TILLEUL. "Tyllenll a kynde of frute, *tilleul*," *Palgrave*, 1530, subst. f. 70.
TILLING. Crop, or produce. *West.*
TILLOR.
 I woli that the said Cecillie, in full contentation of all such summes of money as I owe unto her, have my bed of arres, *tillor*, testor, and counterpane, which she late borrowed of me. *Test. Fetus*, p. 452.
TILLS. Pulse; lentils. *Var. dial.*
TILLY-VALLY. A phrase of contempt.
TILLY-WILLY. Thin and slight; unsubstantial; thus, cloth, tape, &c. are said to be poor *tilly willy* things when they are deficient in substance. *Linc.*
TILMAN. A farm-labourer. *Palgrave.*
TILSENT. Tinsel.
TILSTERE. A magician, or charmer.
TILT. (1) Violence. *North.*
 (2) On the tilt, i. e. on the saddle by the thigh. *Meyrick*, ii. 252.
 (3) A forge. *Yorksh.*
 (4) To tilt, or tournay.
 This gosse attaini so *tilet* in my thoughts,
 Maintaining combat to abridge misse ease.
 The T. nobleme Raigene of King John, 161.
 (5) To tilt up, i. e. to canter. *Devon.*

(6) To totter. *Ersmoor.*

TILTER. (1) Order. *Suffolk.* See *Fairfax*, Bulk and Selvedge, 12mo. 1674, p. 75.

(2) A sword. A cant term.

TILTH. (1) The produce of tilling.

So that the *sitta* is ayge forlorne,
Whiche Crate sowa with his owen bonde.

Geover, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 136.

(2) A place for tilting in.

TILTISIL. Apt to kick, said of a horse.

TILTURE. Cultivation. *Tusser.*

TILTY. Touchy. *West.*

TIMARRANY. Two poor things. *Norfolk.*

TIMBER. (1) Forty skins of fur. See a note in Harrison's England, p. 160.

(2) Strength; build; might.

With thy dwelling shall be here,
That thou woldist my soo lere,
Hys timber flur to asay.

Turrent of Portugal, p. 90.

(3) To timber a fire, i. e. to supply it with wood. To timber-cart, to go with a team for timber.

(4) A timbrel. *Palgrave.*

(5) A kind of worm.

(6) To make a nest. *Dict. Rust.*

(7) A crest. Howell, 1660.

TIMBER-DISHES. Trenchers. *Devon.*

TIMBERED. Built. See *Timber* (2).

Alsoon, a fine timb'ed mau, and tall,
Yet wanta the shape thou art afor'd withall;
Vandome good cartlage, and a pleasing ale,
Yet hath oot Suffolk's princely majestie.

Drayton's Poems, 1637, p. 299.

TIMBER-LEAVES. Wooden shutters.

TIMBERN. Wooden. *Devon.*

TIMBERSOME. Timorous. *West.*

TIMBER-TASTER. A person in a dockyard who examines timber and pronounces it fit for use.

TIMBRE. To build. (*A.-S.*) *Timbred his tene*, occasioned his trouble.

TIMBRELL. A pillory. This word occurs in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

TIMBRES. Basins. (*A.-N.*)

TIMDOODLE. A silly fellow. *Cornwall.*

TIME. (1) Tune. Jonson, v. 180.

(2) A theme, or subject. *Palgrave.*

(3) Apprenticeship. *Var. dial.*

(4) To give one the time of the day, i. e. to salute him. This phrase is still common in the country.

(5) To summon; to call. "Whenne thus wele tyme," MS. *Morte Arthure*.

(6) The times. *Shak.*

TIMELESS. Untimely. *Shak.*

TIMELY. Early; recently. *Var. dial.*

TIMERSOME. Timid. *Var. dial.*

TIMES. (1) Hours. (2) Times and often, very frequently. *By times*, early. *Times about*, in turns. *In times*, now and then.

TIMINGS. Grounds of beer. *Kent.*

TIMMER. (1) Timber. *Var. dial.* "Tymmyr, merenium," *Cathol. Anglic. MS.*

(2) Provision; fare. *North.*

(3) To trifle, or idle.

TIMMY. Timid; fretful. *West.*

TIMOROUS. (1) Difficult to please; uncertain; fretful. Sometimes *timoursome*.

(2) Terrible. Skelton, ii. 306.

TIMOTHY. A child's penis. *South.*

TIMP. The place at the bottom of an iron furnace where the metal issues out.

TIM-SARAIL. A sledge touching the ground in front, and having wheels behind.

TIM-WHISKY. A light one-horse chaise without a head. *South.*

TIN. (1) Cash; money. *Var. dial.*

(2) Tñl. *Chesh.*

TINCT. Tincture. *Shak.*

TIND. To kindle. *West.*

As the seal maketh impression in the wax, and as fire conveyeth heat into iron, and as ooe candle tindeth a thousand.

Sanderson's Sermons, 1689, p. 56.

TINDES. Horus.

The thrydd howade fyghting he fyndys,

The beste stroke hym with hys tynpe.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 30, f. 78.

TINDLES. Fires made by children in Derbyshire on the night of All Souls, Nov. 2.

TINE. (1) To lose. (*A.-S.*) It occasionally has the meaning, to perish, to cause to perish.

Of the turtly that tynes hire make,
That nevere afere others wille take.

MS. Harl. 2260, f. 116.

For yff thou make aoy man falsly tynge,

As for theft, thou shalt have pyne.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 14.

For yff thou doust, thou mayst hem tynge,

And for that pryde go to pyre.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 22.

He hath smeyto the dewke Segwyne,

Hys hors he made hym for to tynge.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 36, f. 161.

I dar saye, withouten fyoe,

That we shul so oure londes tynge.

Curios Mundit, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 35.

That ys owre God so gracyous,

Aod ys so looth manny sowle to tynge.

MA, Cantab. Fl. II. 36, f. 17.

For alle if he lerede als a swynne,

He wenes God wille hym noyt tynge.

MS. Harl. 2260, f. 21.

(2) The prong of a fork, &c. *Var. dial.* Tined hooke, Harrison's England, p. 232.

(3) To divide a field with a hedge. Also, to mend a hedge. *West.*

(4) To light; to kindle. *Var. dial.*

(5) Wild vetch, or tare.

(6) To shut; to inclose. *North.*

(7) A forfeit, or pledge. *North.*

(8) A moment, or brief space of time.

TINESTOCKS. The short crooked handles upon the pole of a scythe. *West.*

TING. (1) The girth which secures the panniers of a packsaddle. *Devon.*

(2) To beat; to girth; to bind. *West.*

(3) To sting. (4) A sting. *North.*

(5) To ring a bell. *East.* "To ting as a bell," Cotgrave in *v. Sonner.*

(6) A prong fork. *Devon.*

(7) To chide severely. *Ersmoor.*

(8) To split; to crack. *North.*

TINGE. A small red insect. *Pegge.*

TINGER. A great falsehood. *Devon.*

TINGLE-TANGLE. A small bell.

Now hang the hallowed bell about his neck,

We call it a mellonant tingle-tangle.

Rando's Amynas, 1640.

TINGLING. Sharp. *Var. dial.*

TING-TANG. The saints-bell. *Var. dial.*

TING-WORM. A venomous worm that bites cattle under the tongue. *Glouc.*

TINING. (1) Dead wood used in tining or repairing a hedge. *Chesh.*

(2) A new inclosed ground. *Wills.*

TINK. To tinkle, as bells.

TINKER. To mend clumsily. *West.*

TINKLE. To strike a light. *Northampton.*

TINKLER. A tinker. *North.* "A tinker, or tinkler." *Baret's Alvearie, 1580.*

TINLEY. The same as *Tindles*, q. v.

TINNET. The same as *Tining*, q. v.

TINO. A contracted form of "ought I know," generally joined to a negative. *Devon.*

TINSED-BALL. A child's ball wrought with worsted of various colours. *To tinsie a ball is to work such a covering upon it. Hunter.*

TINSEY. A water can. *Oxon.*

TINSIN. A kind of satin.

TINT. (1) Lost. *(A.-S.)*

Tille thou at helle come, thou walde noghts stynte,
And ware sesede of thus that thou hade tinte.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 101.

(2) Destroyed. See *Tine* (1).

It rayned fire fra heven and brunatane,

And tinte al that thare was and spared name.

MS. Cott. Galba E. ix. f. 97.

(3) *Tint for tant*, tit for tat.

(4) It is not. *West.*

(5) A goblin. *North.*

(6) Half a bushel of corn.

TINTED. Lost; neglected. *North.*

TINTERNELL. The name of an old dance.

TINTIL. The same as *Tining*, q. v.

TINTY. Tinted. *Northampton.*

TIP. (1) To overturn. *West.*

(2) To give. (3) A donation. *Var. dial.*

(4) A draught of liquor. *West.*

(5) A smart hut light blow.

(6) To adjust the top of a stack.

TIP-CAT. A boy's game, fully described in Strutt, ed. 1830, p. 109.

TIP-CHEESE. A boy's game.

TIPE. (1) A ball, or globe.

(2) A trap for rabbits, &c. *Yorksh.*

(3) To empty liquor from one vessel into another. *North.*

(4) To toss with the hand. *Line.*

TIPER-DOWN. Strong drink. *Yorksh.*

TIPE-STICK. The piece of wood which, reaching from shaft to shaft, keeps the body of a cart in its place, and prevents it from *typing* up or over. *Line.*

TIPPED. Headed; pointed.

TIPPERD. Badly dressed. *North.*

TIPPET. To turn *tippet*, to make a complete change. An old phrase.

TIPPLE. (1) To tumble: to turn over, as is done in tumbling.

(2) Drink. *Var. dial.*

TIPPLER. A tumbler; hence, when they talk of a tumbler pigeon, you hear them say, "What a *tippler* he is!"

TIPPLING. Haymaking. *Norfolk.*

TIPPLING-HOUSE. A beer-shop.

TIPPY. (1) Smart; fine. *Var. dial.*

(2) The brim of a cap or bonnet.

TIPS. (1) Small faggots. *Suff.*

(2) Irons for the bottoms of shoes.

TIP-TEERERS. Christmas mummings. *Hants.*

TIPTOON. Tiptoes; the extremities of the toes. Chaucer, Cant. T. 15313.

TIP-TOP. (1) Quite at the top.

(2) The best of anything. *Var. dial.*

TIRANDYE. Tyranny.

But wrougten upon *tirandye*

That no pite na myrte hem plye.

Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 92.

But now *tyranystrye* ys holden ryzt,

And sadnesse ys turned to soletie.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 30, f. 2.

TIRANT. Special; extraordinary. *West.*

TIRDELS. Sheep's dung. *Hulst.*

TIRE. (1) To tear; to pluck; to feed upon, as birds of prey. *(A.-N.)*

(2) To attire; to dress. Also, to dress food.

Then xij. knyghtys he dud *tyre*

In palmeres weede anon.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 30, f. 121.

Ha brougt me to a feyre palas,

Wele *tyred* and rychly in all cose;

He shewyd me hys castellus and tourys,

And hys heyl and boues,

Forestes, ryvers, futes and founes

MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

Let my moyst hair grow rich with perfume swats,

And *tyre* my brows with rose-bud coronets,

The royal tombes commands us live: where they

Teach that the very gods themselves decay.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 45.

(3) The head-dress.

Wyth wymbys and *tyrie* wrappid in pride,

Yelow under yalow they covyr and hyde.

MS. Lond. 416, f. 74.

In that day shall the Lord take away the ornament of the slippers, and the calces, and the round *tyrie*, the sweete-balles, and the bracelets.

Dani's Pathway, p. 46.

(4) Prepared; ready; dressed; attired.

By that the shypes were gon and rowed in the daj,

Trussed and *tyred* on toteryng waves.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. II. f. 111.

(5) A tier, row, or rank.

(6) The iron rim of a wheel.

TIREDER. More tired. *East.*

TIRELING. Worn out; tired.

TIREMAN. A dealer in dresses, and all kinds of ornamental clothing.

TIREMENT. Interment.

TIRET. A leather strap for hawks, hounds, &c.

TIREWOMAN. A milliner.

TIRFE. The tuck of a cap, &c.

TIRING-BOY. One who stirs the colour about in printing cloth, &c. *Lanc.*

TIRING-HOUSE. An old term for the dressing-room at theatres, tennis-courts, &c.

TIRL. To put in motion. In many old ballads we read, "he *tirled* the pin at the castle gate;" as one would say, he rang the bell. *North.*

TIRLINS. Small pebbles, coals, &c.

TURNEDEN. Turned. (*A.-S.*)

TIRPEIL. Trouble; broil; villany; base action; villainess; roguery. *Hearne.*

TIRSTY. Trusty. *Ritson.*

TISAN. Barley-water. (*A.-N.*)

TISCAN. A handful of corn tied up as a sheaf by a gleaner. *Cornue.*

TISE. To entice.

Lytlyl or mochel synne we do,
The fend and ourse fleshe *tyen* us therto.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 1.

Haast thou i-seyo any thyng

That *tyed* the to the synnyng?

MS. Oct. Claud. A. 1k. f. 144.

Adam answered with wykyd wyll,

The eddyre he *tyed* me thertyll.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 88.

Y may evyr aftur this

That thou woldyst *tye* me to do amys,

No game schulde the gleve!

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 72.

TISEDAY. Tuesday. "The tiseday tharaftyre,"

Morte Arthure, *MS. Lincoln, f. 94.*

TISS. To hiss. *Somerset.*

TISSICK. Ateklung faint cough. *East.*

TISSUE. A riband. (*A.-N.*)

TISTY-TOSTY. (1) The blossoms of cowslips collected together, tied in a globular form, and used to toss to and fro for an amusement called *tisty-tosty*. It is sometimes called simply a *tosty*.

(2) Swaggering. The term was formerly applied to swaggering swashbucklers, &c.

TIT. (1) A horse. *Far. dial.*

This he spake to intice the minds of a lecherous young man,

But what spurres need now for an untam'd *tit* to be trotting,

Or to add old oile to the flame, new fluxe to the fier?

Bornfield's Affectionate Shepherd, 1594.

(2) A teat. *Far. dial.*

(3) Bit; morsel. *Somerset.*

(4) This. *Yorksh.*

(5) A nice smart girl. *Far. dial.*

(6) A dam in a river.

TIT-BIT. A delicate morsel. *Far. dial.*

TITCHED. Touched. *Far. dial.*

TITE. (1) A spring of water. *Oxon.* I believe this word is now obsolete; but one part of Chipping Norton is, I am informed, still called *Tite-end*.

(2) For *tideth*, happeneth.

(3) To put in order. *North.*

(4) Soon. Still in use.

The steward also *tyte*

The kyng let drawe hym, with grete dyspyte,

Wyth horrys thorow the towne,

And hanged hym on the galowe tree,

That al men myght hit see,

That he had dooe trespone!

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 73.

(5) Weight. *Somerset.*

TITELERIS. Tatilers.

TITERING. Courtship. (*A.-S.*)

TITE-TITY. To balance on the hand; to play at seesaw. *Somerset.*

TIT-FAGGOTS. Small short faggots.

TITIL. Tight, or strong.

TITHANDE. Tidings.

Then tolde the kyng hir *tythande*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 73.

Knyghtys of dyvers loodyys,

When they harde of these *tythandys*,

They gysed them fulle gay;

Of every londe the beste,

Thedur they rode withouten reule,

Fulle wele arrayed and dyght.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 70.

TITIHING. A company of magpies.

TITIHINGE. Tidings.

There sadurs be not well lykynge,

When they harde of that *tythynge*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 160.

TITIMALE. The herb *euphorbia*.

TITIVIL. A worthless knave.

For the devil hymself, to set farther division
betwene the Englishe and Frenche nacoon, did ap-
parell certain cathepoules and parasites, commonly
called *tittels* and tale tellers, to sow discord and
dissension. *Holt, Henry VI. f. 43.*

Tyockers and tabblers, typlers, taverners,

Tyttyffles, fryfullers, turners and trumpers.

Therapies, p. 67.

TIT-LARK. A sort of lark differing from the skylark, of a lower flight and inferior note.

TITLELES. Without title. (*A.-S.*)

TITLERES. Hounds. *Gowayne.*

TITLING. "The birde that hatcheth the euckowes egges," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 57.

TITMOSE. The pudendum.

Hir corage was to have ado with alle;

She had oo mynd that she shuld die,

But with her pretty *tytmose* to eucreee and multiplye.

Reliq. Antiq. II. 28.

TITMUN. Qu. *titmusus*, a titmouse?

That can flode a *titmusus* nest,

And keepe a robin redbreast.

Mingimus, ap. Collier, II. 479.

TITTE. (1) Soon; quickly.

And for I may noyt this dette quyte,

Lorde, that I have done forgyve me *tytte*.

MS. Harl. 2269, f. 3.

(2) Tightened?

And the feete upward fast knyotted,

And lo strang paynes be strayed and *tytted*.

Hampole, MS. Bower, p. 216.

TITTER. (1) Sooner; earlier. *North.* "Titter up kã," i. e. the earliest riser call the rest. This example is taken from Urry's *MS. Additions to Ray*.

A I sadir, he said, takes to none ill,

For with the geant fighte I wille,

To luke if I dare byde;

And bot I *titter* armeide be,

I sallie noghta lett, so mote I the,

That I ne sallie to hyme ryde.

MS. Lincoln A. 17, f. 163.

(2) To tremble. *Suffolk.*

(3) To seesaw. *East.*

TITTERAVATING. Tiresome. *East.*

TITTERS. A kind of weed.

TITTER-TOTTER. The game of seesaw.

TITTIVATE. To dress neatly. *Var. dial.*

TITTLE. (1) To tickle. *East.*

(2) The mark on dice.

(3) To bring up by hand.

TITTLE-BAT. The stickleback.

TITTLE-GOOSE. A foolish blab. *West.*

TITTUP. A canter. *Var. dial.*

TITTY. (1) A cat. *North.*

(2) The breast, or milk therefrom.

(3) Sister. *Cumb.*

(4) Tiny; small. *Var. dial.*

TITTY-MOUSE. A titmouse. *Beret.*

The mouse a titty-mouse was no doubt,

A bird's generation,

That may appear yet more at large

By oughten propagation.

MS. Poems in Dr. Bliss's Posseidon.

TITTYRIES.

No news of navies burnt at sea;

No noise of late spawn'd tittyries.

Herrick's Works, l. 176.

TIV. *Tn.* *North.*

TIVER. Red ochre. *East.*

TIXHIL. A needle.

TIXTE. A text. (*A.-S.*)

TIZZY. Sixpence. A cant term.

TIJANDIS. Tidings.

The maydene rymes to the haulte

Tijandis to frayne. MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, l. 137.

TIJT. (1) Position?

The blishop seyde anoncrist,

Abide, woman, in that tijt

Tille my sermoude be done.

MS. Cantab. FF. v. 48, f. 46.

(2) Made; did.

Sainte hit wolde he, if he mygt,

The foly that his bretheren tijt.

Carver Mundt, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. l. 29

(3) Fastened; tied. (4) Prepared.

TLICK. To click the fingers.

TO. (1) Until.

Theys knyghtis never stynte ne blance,

To thay unto the ceté wanne.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 116.

(2) In Lincolnshire, *to* is used for *of* and *for*.

As "think *to* a thing," and "bread *to* breakfast." In Devonshire it often occupies the places of *at* and *with*. "When were you *to* Plymouth?"

(3) Two; twice; too. *North.*

(4) Contr. of *tobacco*.

(5) Took. Same as *Ta*, q. v.

His panterer to a iofe tho y wys.

Chron. Flodun, p. 18.

(6) Compared with. Still in use. "That man is nothing to him."

(7) To harass, or fatigue. *Yorksh.*

(8) Thou. *North.*

(9) Shut; put to. *Var. dial.*

(10) Almost. *Heref.*

(11) *Ta* and again, from time to time.

TO-. A prefix to verbs of A.-S. origin, implying destruction or deterioration.

TOAD. Like a toad under a harrow, i. e. in a state of torture. *Var. dial.*

TOAD-BIT. A disease in cattle. *North.*

TOAD-EATER. A parasite. *Var. dial.*

TOAD-IN-A-HOLE. Beefsteaks baked in batter; or, rather, a piece of beef placed in the middle of a dish of batter, and then baked.

TOAD-PADDOCK. A toadstool. *Lanc.*

TOAD-PIPES. The herb horse-tail.

TOAD'S-CAP. Toadstool. *Todyshatte, Pr. Parv. East.* Called *toads-meat* in the Isle of Wight.

TOAD-SKEP. Fungus on old trees.

TOAD-SLUBBER. The mucus or jelly which incloses the eggs of a toad.

TOAD-SPIT. Cuckoo-spittle.

TOAD-STONE. A stone formerly supposed to be found in the head of a toad, and considered a sovereign remedy in many disorders.

TOADY. (1) Hatelful; beastly. *West.*

(2) To flatter any one for gain.

TOAK. To soak. *Somerset.*

TOARE. Grass and rubbish on corn-land after the corn is reaped; or the long sour grass in pasture fields. *Kent.*

TOART. Towards. *West.*

TOATLY. Quiet; easily managed. *Chesh.*

TOB. To pitch; to chuck. *Bede.*

TO-BRASTE. Burst in pieces.

Thaire gud speir al to-braste

On molde whenne that mait.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 136.

TO-BROKE. Broken in pieces.

The gatis that Neptunus made

A thousande wynter theretofore,

They have anone to-broke and tore.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 46.

TOBY-TROT. A simple fellow. *Devon.*

TOCHER. A tether. *Norff.*

TO-CLATEREN. Clattered together.

The clowdis alle to-clateren, as they cleve wolde.

MS. Coll. Cantab. A. 11. f. 109.

TOD. (1) A fox. Still in use.

(2) Two stone of wool.

(3) A hush, generally of ivy. In Suffolk, a stump at the top of a pollard.

And, like an owle, by night to goe abroad,

Roosted all day within an lvy tod,

Among the sea-cliffes, in the dampy caves,

In charnell-houses, sit to dwell in graves.

Drayton's Poems, 1637, p. 264.

(4) A disease in rabbits. *West.*

(5) Toothed. Still in use.

(6) The upright stake of a hurdle.

TO-DAISTE. Dashed in pieces.

And date out the teth out of his heved,

And to-daiste his bones.

MS. Trin. Coll. Oxon. 87.

TO-DAY-MORNING. This morning.

TODDLE. To walk with short steps, as a child. *Toddles*, a term of endearment.

TODDY. (1) Rum and water. *Var. dial.*

(2) Very small; tiny. *North.*

TODELINGE. A little tnad.

TODGE. The same as *Stodge*, q. v.

TOD-LOWREY. A bugbear, or ghost. *Line.*

TO-DO. Fuss; ado. *Var. dial.*

TO-FALL. The same as *Tee-fall*, q. v.

TOFET. Half a bushel. *Kent.*

TOFFY. The same as *Taffy*, q. v.

TOFLIGHT. A refuge. (*A.-S.*)

TO-FORNE. Before.

That a maide hath a childe borne,

The whiche thyng was not se to-forne.

Isidore, MS. Ashmole 29, f. 55.

TO-FRUSCHIED. Dashed to pieces.

Dawne into the dyke, and there he felle and was alle to-fruschied. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 1.*

TOFT. Open ground; a plain; a hill. Kennett explains it "a field where a house or building once stood."

TOG. To go, or jog along. *Glouc.*

TOGACE. The name of a cat.

TOG-BELLIED. Very fat. *Glouc.*

TOGE. A toga. *Shak.* The term is explained a coat in the canting dictionaries.

TOGGERY. Worn-out clothes.

TO-GIDERE. Together. (*A.-S.*)

TO-GINDE. To reduce to pieces.

TOGITHERS. Together. (*A.-S.*)

TOGMAN. A coat. A cant term.

TO-GRYNDE. Grind to pieces.

Wyde bestys me wyll to-grynde,
Or any man may me fynde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 244.

TOIL. (1) The piece of armour which was buckled to the tasset, and hung over the cuishes. *Meyrick, ii. 180.*

(2) An inclosure into which game was driven.

TOILE. To tug. (*A.-S.*)

TOILOUS. Laborious. *Palgrave.*

TOINE. (1) Shut. *Lanc.*

(2) To tune a musical instrument.

TOIT. (1) Proud; stiff. *West.*

(2) A cushion, or hassock. *Devon.*

(3) A settle. *Somerset.*

(4) To fall, or tumble over. *North.*

TOITISH. Pert; snappish. *Cornw.*

TOKE. (1) Gave; delivered up. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To glean apples. *Somerset.*

TOKEN. (1) A fool. *Wills.*

(2) A small piece of brass or copper, generally worth about a farthing, formerly issued by tradesmen.

(3) A plague-spot on the flesh.

(4) To betroth. *Cornw.*

TOKENYNG. Intelligence.

But forthe he went monythis thre,

But tokenyng of hur never harde hee.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 140.

Toknynges sons of hym he fonde,

Shayne men on every bonde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 67.

TOKIN. An alarm-bell. (*Fr.*)

TOKNE. A token, or sign. *Pr. Parv.*

TOKYTES. Kites? The printed edition reads "gleides or puttocks."

These women haldyn wynges like tokytes, that
with crying voyse seyn her mete.

Wimbelton's Sermon, 1388, MS. Hatton 57, p. 15.

TOLD. Accounted. (*A.-S.*)

TOLDRED-UP. Dressed out. *Lincol.*

TOLE. (1) To draw. Hence, to entice. It occurs in the last sense in very early writers. See Wright's Seven Sages, p. 103.

(2) A mass of large trees. *Suaser.*

(3) To tear in pieces.

(4) A weapon.

TOLEDO. A sword, or dagger, so called from the place of manufacture.

TOLERATE. To tyrannize. *East.*

TOLKE. A man; a knight.

TOLLACION. Abduction. (*A.-N.*)

The vice of supplantacion,

With many a fals tollacion,

Whiche he conspreth alle unknowe.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 76.

TOLL-BAR. A turnpike. *Far. dial.*

TOLL-BOOTH. A town-hall. *North.*

TOLL-BOY. Cheap goods. *Dorset.*

TOLLE. To incite one to do anything.

TOLLEN. To measure out; to count.

TOLLER. (1) Tallow. *South.*

(2) A toll-gatherer. (*A.-S.*) *Tollers, Skelton, i. 152, erroneously explained by Mr. Dyce tellers, speakers.*

Tollers offeyt gilt es lile,

For they take tollie oft agayn skylle.

MS. Harl. 2260, f. 59.

TOLLETRY. Magic. This term is derived from *Tollet*, or *Toledo*, in Spain.

TOLL-NOOK. A corner of the market-place where the toll used to be taken. *North.*

TOL-LOL. Tolerable. *Var. dial.*

TOLMEN. Perforated stones.

TO-LOOKER. A spectator. *Devon.*

TOLPIN. A pin belonging to a cart.

TOLSERY. A penny. A cant term.

TOLSEY. The place where tolls were taken.

TOLTER. To struggle; to flounder.

TOLYONE. To plead. *Pr. Parv.*

TOM. (1) A close-stool. *Somerset.*

(2) The knave of trumps at gleek.

TOMBESTERE. A dancing woman. (*A.-S.*)

TOM-CAT. A male cat. *Far. dial.*

TOM-CONY. A simple fellow.

TOM-CULL. The fish miller's thumb.

TOM-DRUM. "Tom Drum his intertainment, which is, to hale a man in by the head, and thrust him out by both the shoulders," Stanishurst's Ireland, p. 21.

TOME. (1) Time; leisure.

And so wille here and holde yow stille,

And take yow tome awhile ther-tille.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 122.

I have no tome to com therto,

I have no tome thider to fare,

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 90.

Here may a man rede, that has tome,

A lang processe of the day of dome.

Hempole, MS. Bores, p. 184.

(2) Fanciful; light.

It is gude powder to ete if ye think that thi
hevede be to me above me.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 126.

(3) Hearthurn; flushings. *North.*

(4) Empty. Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 303.

So dud these wretches of joys tume,

Thei doutid not Goides dome.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 19.

(5) A hair-line for fishing. *Cumb.*

(6) To go towards. *Somerset.*

(7) To faint away. *North.*

TO-MEDIS. In the midst. (*A.-S.*)

TOMEHED.

Schent be alle are quede doand
Over tomehed in an land.

M.S. Cott. Feap. D. vii. f. 13.

TOMEREL. A dung-cart.

TOM-FARTHING. A silly fellow.

TOMMY. (1) Provisions. *Var. dial.*

(2) A simple fellow. *North.*

(3) A small spade for excavating the narrow bottoms of under drains. *North.*

TOMMY-BAR. The ruff fish. *North.*

TOMMY-LOACH. The loach fish.

TOM-NODDIES. Puffins are so called in Northumberland. See Peonant's Tour in Scotland, ed. 1790, i. 48.

TOM-NODDY. A fool. *Var. dial.*

TOM-NOUP. The titmouse. *Salop.*

TOM-MONTH. This month. *Lin.*

TOMOR. Some kind of bird.

The pelican and the popynjay.

The tomer and the turill tree.

M.S. Cantab. Ff. v. 46, f. 68.

TO-MORROW-DAY. To-morrow. *West.*

TOM-PIN. A very large pin.

TOM-PIPER. The name of a personage in the ancient morris-dance.

TOM-POKER. A bugbear for children.

TOMRIG. A tomboy. *Glouc.*

TOMS-OF-BEDLAM. These vagabonds have already been noticed under *Abraham-men*, q. v., their other appellation. Aubrey, in his Nat. Hist. Wilts, Royal Soc. MS., p. 259, relates the following anecdote concerning Sir Thomas More:—"Where this gate now stands [at Chelsea] was, in Sir Thomas More's time, a gate-house, according to the old fashion. From the top of this gate-house was a most pleasant and delightful prospect, as it is to be seen. His lordship was wont to recreate himself in this place, to apricate and contemplate, and his little dog with him. It so happened that a Tom of Bedlam got up the stairs when his lordship was there, and came to him, and cried, "leap, Tom, leap," offering his lo. violence to have thrown him over the battlements. His lo. was a little old man, and in his gown, and not able to make resistance, not having presentness of witt, sayd, "Let's first throw this little dog over." The Tom of Bedlam threw the dog down. "Pretty sport," sayd the Lord Chancellor, "goe down, and bring it up, and try again." Whilst the mad-man went down for the dog, his lordship made fast the dore of the staires, and called for help, otherwise he had lost his life by this unexpected danger." To this Aubrey appends the following note: "Till the breaking out of the civil warres Tom of Bedlams did travell about the country; they had been poore distracted men that had been putt into Bedlam, where recovering to some sobrenesse, they were licentiated to goe a begging, e. g. they had on their left arm an armilla of tinn printed in some workes, about four inches long; they could not gett it off.

They wore about their necks a great horn of an ox in a string or bawdrie, which when they came to an house for almes, they did wind; and they did putt the drink given them into this horn, whereto they did putt a stopple. Since the warres I doe not remember to have seen any one of them." In a later hand is added, "I have seen them in Worcestershire within these thirty years, 1756."

TOM-TAILOR. The daddy-loog-legs.

TOM-TELL-TRUTH. A true guesser.

TOM-TILER. A heepeeked husband.

TOM-TIT. The wren. *Norf.*

TOM-TODDY. A tadpole. *Cornw.*

TOM-TOE. The great toe. *Var. dial.*

TOM-TOMMY. See *Double-Tom*.

TOM-TROT. A sweetmeat for children, made by melting sugar, butter, and treacle together; wheo it is getting cool and rather stiff, it is drawn out into pieces about four inches long, and from its adhesive nature each piece is wrapped up in a separate hit of paper.

TOM-TUMBLER. The name of a fiend? See Scot's Discoverie of Witchcraft, 1584, as quoted in Ritson's Essay on Fairies, p. 45.

TON. (1) To mash ale.

(2) The one. (*A.-S.*)

The erle of Lancaster is the ton,

And the erle of Waryn sir John.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52.

(3) Taken. Sir Tristrem, p. 214.

(4) The tunny fish? Middleton, iv. 404.

(5) A spinning-wheel. *Eern.*

TONDER. Tinder. (*A.-S.*)

TOE. (1) Toes. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Betaken; committed. *Gawayne.*

TONE. A kind of fowling net.

TON-END. Upright. *North.*

TONG. (1) To toll a bell. *West.*

(2) Twaog, or taste. Also as *Tang*, q. v.

TONGE. Thong. Skelton, ii. 274.

TONGUE. (1) A small snail. *Suffolk.*

(2) The sting of a bee.

(3) "Tong of a balauoce, *langnette*," Palgrave.

(4) To talk immoderately. *West.*

TONGUE-BANG. To scold heartily. *South.*

TONGUE-PAD. A talkative person.

TONGUE-TREE. The pole of a waggon.

TONGUE-WALK. To abuse. *Var. dial.*

TONIKIL. Same as *Dalmatic*, q. v.

TONKEY. Stumpy and short. *Deron.*

TONMELE. A large tub, or tun.

TONNE. A harrel, or tun.

The abot that was thiler sent,

Biheld the tonne was made of tre.

Legend of Pope Gregory, p. 19.

TONNE-GRET. As large as a tuo.

TONNHOOD. The hullfinch. *North.*

TONOWRE. "Fonel or tonowre, *fusorium*, *infusorium*," Pr. Parv. p. 170.

TONPART. Of the one part.

TONSE. To dress, or trim. *North.*

TONSILE-HEDGE. A bedge cut neat and smooth. *North.*

TON-TOTHER. One another. *Derb.*

TONTYGH. A ton?

Item, sol. Patro sire pro liij. quarters of a tontygh of ffreton, vij s. viij d.

Norwich Corporation Records, temp. Hen. VI.

TONUP. A turnip. *Line.***TONY.** A simpleton.**TOO.** A toe. (*A.-S.*)

And who so on the fire goes,
He brenneth bothe foote and tose.

MS. Lanod. 793, f. 60.

TOODLE. A tooth. *Craven.***TOOL.** (1) It will. *Somerset.*

(2) To level the surface of a stone.

(3) A poor useless fellow. *Var. dial.***TOOLS.** Farming utensils. *West.***TOOM.** (1) Empty. *North.*

The nobleman led him through many a roome,
And through many a gallery gay.

What a deeble doth the king with so many tooms houses,
That he gets um not fild with corne and hay?

The King and a Poore Northerne Man, 1640.

(2) To take wool off the cards.

(3) Time. See *Gnest*, ii. 205. It also means unoccupied space or room.

Here may men rede, that have toom,
A longe process of the day of doom.

MS. Addit. 11305, f. 91.

TOOMING. An aching in the eyes. *North.***TOON.** (1) Too. *East.*(2) The one; the other. *Var. dial.*

The toon hored, and behelde
The strokys they gaf undur schyldre,
Gret wondur had hee!

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 90.

TOOR. (1) The toe. *Somerset.*(2) Tother; the other. *Devon.***TOORCAN.** To wonder or muse on what one means to do. *North.***TOORE.** Hard; difficult.**TOOT.** (1) The devil. *Line.*(2) To pry inquisitively. *North.* "Tooting and prying." Taylor's *Workes*, 1630, l. 119. Also, to gaze at eagerly.(3) Total; the whole. *Suffolk.*(4) To blow a horn. *Var. dial.*(5) To whine, or cry. *West.*(6) To shoot up, as plants. *North.*(7) To try; to endeavour. *Devon.***TOOTH.** Keep; maintenance. *North.*

TOOTH-AND-EGG. A corruption of *tutenag*, an alloy or mixed metal. In this county spoons, &c., used by the common people are made of it, and these articles are thence vulgarly termed *tooth and egg* in this and the adjoining county of Nottingham. *Line.*

TOOTH-AND-NAIL. To set about anything *tooth and nail*, to set about it in earnest.**TOOTH-HOD.** Fine pasturage. *North.***TOOTHING.** Bricks left projecting from a party-wall ready for a house to be built next it.**TOOT-HORN.** Anything long and taper, like a cornet or horn. *Somerset.***TOOTH-SOAP.** A kind of tooth-powder.

Of the heads of mice being burned is made that excellent powder, for the scouring and cleansing of the teeth, called *tooth-soape*; unto which if spikenard

be added or mingled, it will take away any filthy sent or stronge savour in the mouth.

Topseil's Beasts, 1607

TOOTHsome. Palatable.

No swagg'ring terms, no taunts; for 'tis not right
To think that onely toothsome which can bite.

Randolph's Jealous Lovers, 1646.

TOOTHWORT. The herb shepherd's-purse.**TOOTHY.** (1) Peevish; crabbed. *South.*

(2) Having many or large teeth.

TOOTING-HOLE. A loophole in a wall, &c.**TOOTLEDUM-PATTICK.** A fool. *Cornw.***TOOTLING.** The noise made with the tongue in playing on the flute. *Northamptonsh.*

TOO-TOO. Excessive; excessively; exceedingly. "Too-too, need absolutely for very well or good." Ray's *English Words*, 1674, p. 49. It is often nothing more in sense than a strengthening of the word *too*, but *too-too* was regarded by our early writers as a single word. See further observations in *Shak. Soc. Pap.* i. 39; Wit and Wisdom, notes, p. 72, where I have printed a very large number of quotations from early writers exhibiting the meaning of this compound word.

Who *too-too* suddenly accepting the same, hoping thereby to have upheld the Protestant party in Germany, and not being succoured out of England as the Bohemians expected, was himself the year following driven out of that his oew elective kingdom.

MS. Harl. 646.

TOOZLE. To pull about roughly. *North.***TOP.** (1) To turn off the long cotton end of the wick of a candle. *Var. dial.* Also, to snuff a candle.(2) The head. *Tail over top*, headlong. *Top over tail*, head over tail, precipitately, rashly, hastily.

But syr James had soche a choppe,
That he wysse not be my *toppe*,
Whether hyt were day or nyght.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 76.

Thou take hym by the *toppe* and I by the *taile*,
A sorrowfull songe in faith he shall singe.

Cheshire Plays, II. 176.

Soche a strokk he gaf hym then,
That the dewke bothe hurs and man
Turned *toppe over taile*!

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 76.

Wyth here kercheves the devylys sayle,
Elles shul they go to helle bothe *top and taile*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 69.

(3) Good; capital. *Var. dial.*

(4) To wrestle.

(5) A pit term for coal, when quite prepared for removal by wedges or powder.

TOP-AND-SCOURGE. Whip-top.**TOPASION.** The topaz stone.

TOP-CASTLES. Ledgings surrounding the mast-head. In *Eglamour*, 1072, it is apparently applied to the upper turrets of a castle, or perhaps to the temporary wooden fortifications built at the tops of towers in preparing for a siege. According to Mr. Hunter, *Hallamshire Glossary*, p. 24, "any building which overtops those around it, will be called in derision a *cob-castle*."

TOPENS. A twopenny piece.

Thomas Unshere de Norwico, marchant, indict. est coram justie. domini regis de pace in civitate Norwici observanda assign., de eo quod idem Thomas nocte diei Dominice in festo sancti Bartholomei apostoli, anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum quinto, apud Norwicum in mansione ejusdem Thomae solvit euidam Thomae atte Hirne bochere, servientii Roberti Candelere de Norwico bochere, pro bras. a dicto Thoma atte Hirne empt., x. s. in singulis denariis et in aliis denariis vocatis *pens* of *tupens* fabricatis de ere vocatis *brasenpens*, secundum formam et similitudinem denar. vocat. *Yorkpens*, dicens et affirmans eidem Thomae atte Hirne solutionem predictam fore bonum argentum et ab ill. monetam, predictus Thomas Unshere sciens dictam solutionem esse fals. et contrafact. eidem Thomae atte Hirne pro bona solutione fals. et fraudulenta. ibidem liberavit.

Norwich Corporation Records, temp. Hen. VI.

TOP-FULL. Quite full. *Var. dial.*

TOPING. Excellent; tiptop. *West.*

TOPINYERE. A paramour.

TOP-LATCH. The thong which passes through holes in the seal of a horse's collar, and serves to fasten it, or to loosen or tighten it, as may be necessary. It is also the rising and falling latch which, catching the movable part of the cow-hawk, confines her when milked. *Moor.*

TOPESS. Supreme. *Shak.*

TOPMAN. A merchant vessel.

TOPPER. One who excels. *Var. dial.*

TOPPICE. To hide, or take shelter.

TOPPING. (1) A mode of cheating at play by holding a dice in the fingers.

(2) A curl, or tuft of hair, &c.

(3) Fine; excellent; in good health.

TOPPINGLY. In good health. *North.*

TOPPING-POT. An allowance of beer given in harvest time, when a mow was filled to the very top. *East.*

TOPPINGS. The second skimming of milk.

TOPPITS. The refuse of hemp.

TOPPLE. (1) A crest, or tuft.

(2) To fall; to tumble; to tumble in confusion. Also, to cause to fall, &c. *Topple tail over, topsy-turvy.*

*I am toppled in my thought,
So that of reason leaveth nought.*

Gower, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 42.

TOPPLE-OVER. Said of sheep, beasts, or other farming live stock, when they sell for double their cost. "I jest *toppled* em over in the year."

TOP-SAWYER. A leading person.

TOPSIDE-TURVY. Topsy-turvy.

TOPS-MAN. A foreman, or bailiff.

TOP-STRING. The same as *Top-latch*, q. v.

TOP-UP. To make a finish; thus, when one has eaten largely of solid food, he is said to *top up* with pastry and lighter eatables; also, when a person has come to ruin or into distress, through any cause, he is said to be *topped up*.

TOR. A hill. *Devon.*

TORBLE. Trouble; wrangling.

TORCEYS. Torches. (*A.-N.*)

TORCH. This phrase was recently heard at Boyton, near the sea. "Law! how them clouds *torch* up, we shall ha rain." This implied a rolling upwards of heavy smoke-like clouds, as if they were the dense smoke of celestial fires.

TORE. Broke. *West.*

TORES. The ornamental wooden knobs or balls which are still to be seen on old-fashioned cradles and chairs.

TORETES. Rings. (*A.-N.*)

TORF. Chaff that is raked off the corn, after it is threshed, but before it is cleaned. *Kent.*

TORFEL. To fall; to die. *North.*

TORFITCH. Wild vetch. *West.*

TO-RIGHTS. In order. *Var. dial.*

TORKELEARE. A quarrelsome person.

TORKESS. To alter a house, &c.

TORKWED. An instrument applied to the nose of a vicious horse to make it stand still during the progress of shoeing.

TORMENT. A tempest. (*A.-N.*)

TORMENTILL. The herb setfoil.

TORMENTING. Sub-ploughing, or sub-hoeing. *Devon.*

TORMIT. A turnip. *North.*

TORN. (1) Broke. *Wills.*

(2) A spinning-wheel. *Ezmoor.*

TORNAY. To tilt at a tournament.

TORNAYEEZ. Turns; wheels. *Gawayne.*

TORN-DOWN. Rough; riotous. *Liace.*

TORNE. (1) To turn. (*A.-S.*)

*But though a man himself be good,
And he torne so his mood,
That he haunte foolcs companye,
It shal him torne to grete folie.*

MS. Laud. 793, f. 68.

(2) Angry.

TO-ROBBYDD. Stolen away entirely.

*My yoye, myn herte ye al to-robbidd,
The chyldre ys dedd that soke my breste!*

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 36, f. 47.

TO-ROF. Crumbled to pieces.

*That he tok he al to-rof,
So dust in winde, and aboute drof.*

Arthur and Merlin, p. 186.

Itys rakk he all to-rof,

And owt of the stabull drofe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 36, f. 111.

TORPENS.

Item, I bequeath to myne especial good Lord George Earl of Shrewsbury a cope of cloth of gold of white damase, with torpens cloth of gold and velvet upon velvet.

Test. Fetust. p. 452.

TORPENT. Torpid. *More.*

TORREN. Torn.

In a colde wyntur, as the kyng and Thomas ware in fere in the Chepe at London, the kyng was warre of a pore man that was sore acolde with torren clothys.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 36, f. 11.

TORRIDDLE. Bewildered. *Dorset.*

TORRIL. A worthless woman, or horse.

TORT. (1) Sparkling. *West.*

The North Wylts hores and other stranger hores, when they come to drinke of the water of Chalke river, they wyl sniff and mort, it is so cold and tort.

MS. Aubrey's Wills, p. 53.

- (2) Wrong. (*A.-N.*)
 (3) A wax candle.
 (4) Receipt for making "torte of fyssh" in MS. Cott. Julius D. viii. f. 94. [*Tart?*]
 (5) Large; fat. *Glouc.*
TORTIOUS. Injurious. *Spenser.*
TORTIVE. Twisted; turned aside.
TORTORS. Turtles. *Gawayne.*
TORTUOUS. Oblique; winding. (*A.-N.*)
TORTYLL. Twisted. *Ritson.*
 A hundred torne y haffe schot with hem,
 Under hes fortyll tre. *Robin Hood*, l. 91.
TORVED. Stern; severe.
TORY. An Irish robber. The *tories* were noted for their ferocity and murders.
 And now I must leave the orb of Jupiter, and
 drop down a little lower to the sphere of Mars, who
 is termed a *tory* amongst the stars.
 Bishop's Marrow of Astrology, p. 43.
TORY-RORY. In a wild manner.
TOS. Toes. (*A.-S.*)
 Hise fet he kisten an hundred sythes,
 The *tos*, the oayles, and the lithes.
 Havelok, 2163.
TOSH. A projecting tooth. *Toshnail*, a nail driven in aslant like a tosh.
TOSIER. A basket-maker. *South.*
TO-SONDRE. Go to pieces; split.
 The fyrr welkne gen to thundir,
 As thoug the world schulde alle to-sondres.
 Gower, *ME. Soc. Antiq.* 134. f. 91.
TO-SPRED. Scattered abroad. (*A.-S.*)
TOSS. The mow or bay of a barn into which the corn is put preparatory to its being threshed.
TOSSICATED. Restless; perplexed.
TOSSING-BALL. A ball to play with.
TOSS-PLUME. A swaggering fellow.
TOSS-POT. A druokard.
TOSSY-TAIL. Topsy-turvy. *Devon.*
TOSTICATED. (1) Tossed about. *West.*
 (2) Intoxicated. *Var. dial.*
TOSTYRN. A toasting-iron.
TOT. (1) A small drinking cop, holding about half a pint. *Warw.*
 (2) A tuft of grass; a hosh.
 (3) A term of eudearmoot.
 (4) Anything very small. *East.*
 (5) A foolish fellow.
TOTALD. Killed, or injured in an irretrievable manner. *East.*
TOTE. (1) To look, observe, or peep. (*A.-S.*)
 Devocion stondyth fer without
 At the lyppe dore, and terech ynn.
 MS. Cantab. Vt. II. 38, f. 28.
 (2) The whole. Still to use.
 (3) To hulse out. *Somerset.*
 (4) A tuft of grass, hair, &c. *Lanc.*
 (5) Large; fat. *Glouc.*
TOTEHILL. An emolence. *Chesā.* "Toteliyl, montaignette," *Palsgrave*, 1530.
TOTELER. A whisperer. "Be no totiler," *MS. Bihl. Reg. 17 B. xvii. f. 141.*
TOTER. A seesaw. *Nomiale MS.*
TOTEY. Irritable. *North.*
TO-TIE-FORE. Forthcoming. *North.*

TOTHER. The other. (*A.-S.*) This is now generally considered a provincial vulgarian.

The *tother* day on the same wyse,
 As the *kyng* fro the *borde* can ryse.
MS. Cantab. Vt. II. 38, f. 74.

T'OTHER-DAY. The day before yesterday. *Sussex.* In some places this expression is indefinite.

TOTHEREMMY. The others. *West.*

TOTLE. A lazy person. *West.*

TOT-O'ER-SEAS. The golden-crested wren.

TO-TORN. Torn to pieces.

Rather thanne he schulde be forlorn,
 Yit I wolde eft be al to-torn.

MS. Coll. Cott. Cantab. E. 88, f. 28.

TOT-QUOT. A general disposition.

TOTSANE. The herb *agnus castus*.

TOTT. To note. It is also used as a substantiv.

With letters and credence, the copy wherof, with
 my poore opinion upon the same, *totted* in the mar-
 gyne, I sende unto your highnes herewith.

Stats Papers, l. 150.

TOTTARD. The herb *nascorium*.

TOTTED. Excited; elevated.

TOTTARSE. The game of seesaw.

TOTTERED. Tattered.

TOTTER-PIE. A high-raised apple-pie.

TOTTLE. To toddle. *Var. dial.*

TOTTY. (1) Dizzy; reeling. (*A.-S.*) This term is still used in the provinces.

So *toty* was the brayn of his hede,
 That he desirid for to go to bedde,
 And when he was ones therin laide,
 With hymself mervallously he fraide.

MS. Rawl. C. 86.

(2) Little. *Suffolk.*

TOTYNG-HOLE. A spy-hole.

They within the cille perceived well this *totyng-
 hole*, and layed a pece of ordynance directly
 against the wyndows. *Hall, Henry VI. f. 53.*

TOU. Snarea for taking game. *East.*

TOUCH. (1) Time; occasion. *West.*

(2) To bow, by touching the hat, &c. in token of respect to a superior. *North.*

(3) A conning feat or trick. "Touche, a crafty dede, *four*," *Palsgrave*.

(4) A habit, or action.

(5) A kind of very hard black granite. See *Stanburst*, p. 31. The term was also applied to marble.

(6) To infect or stain.

(7) A touchstone. *Shak.*

TOUCH-BOX. A receptacle for lighted tinder carried by soldiers for matchlocks.

He had no sooner drawne and vented oyer her,
 Intending only but to have a bout,
 When she his flasse sod *touch-box* set on fier,
 And till this hower the burning is not out.
Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Vaine, 1600.

TOUCHER. A little; a trifle. *North.*

TOUFFA. A small shed, at the end of farm-houses, to contain implements of agriculture and gardening.

TOUGH. (1) Difficult. See *Tow*.

(2) The beam of a plough.

TOUGHER. A portion, or dowry.

And she wad han you of all loves to wad me : and
you shall han me for your tougher.

The Two Lancesira Lovers, 1640, p. 18.

- TOUGHT. Tight. Still in use.
TOUGHY. The same as *Claggum*, q. v.
TOUGINGE. Tugging.
TOUKEN. To dye. (*A.-S.*)
TOUNISCHMEN. Townsmen. *Leland*.
TOUR. A tower. (*A.-N.*)
TOURMENTES. Engines. List of old words
prefixed to *Batman* upon *Barthlome*, 1582.
TOURN. A spinning-wheel. *Ern*.
TOURT. To decay. *Suffolk*.
TOUSE. (1) To tag, or pull about.
(2) A noise, or disturbance. *Dorset*.
(3) A slight blow. *Somerset*.
TOUSELED. Having tassels.
TOUSER. A coarse apron. *Devon*.
TOUT. (1) The hackside. "Ruhyng of ther
toute," *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 60.
(2) A tunnel across a road. *Line*.
(3) To solicit custom. *Var. dial.* Hence *touter*,
a person who touts for inns, &c.
(4) To follow or be followed. *North*.
TOVET. A measure of two gallons, according to
Cooper's Sussex Glossary. Kersey says, "a
measure of half a bushel or two pecks."
TOW. (1) Tough. *Var. dial.* Also, difficult.
The phrase, *to make it tow*, *to make it tough*,
is common in early writers in various shades
of sense, but generally, *to make it difficult*, or
take great pains with any matter; *to treat an*
insignificant task or matter with as much care
as if it were of great importance.
Befs and moton wyll serve wale enow;
And for to seche so farra a tyllil bakon dyk,
Which hath long hanggid, resty and tow;
And the way I talls you is comborous and thyk,
And thou might stombie, nod take the cryk.
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 29.
To day thou gats no moni of me,
Made thou li never so towy.
MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, l. 53.
(2) Tools, or apparatus. *East*.
(3) Pleasant; delightful. *Devon*.
TOWAIL. A towel. (*A.-N.*)
Wyth three towayles and no lesse
Hale thyn auter at thy masse.
MS. Cotton. Claud. A. ii. f. 150.
TOWAN. A sand hillock. *Devon*.
TOWARD. At hand; forthcoming.
TOWARDES. Toward. (*A.-S.*)
TOWARDLY. Prosperous; doing well.
TOW-BLOWEN. A blown herring. *Suffolk*.
TOWD. Tald. *Leae*.
TOWEL. (1) An oaken stick. *Warw.* Also a
verb, to beat with an oaken cudgel.
(2) The anus. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 192.
TOWEN. (1) To tame. *Northumb.*
(2) A town. *Nominal MS.*
(3) Fatigued. *Gayayne*.
TOWER. (1) A high head-dress much worn by
ladies about the year 1710.
(2) Curled hair on the forehead.
TOWER-LIGHTS. The small upper lights of a
perpendicular window in a church.

- TOWGHT. A piece of rope-yarn used for tying
up sacks. *North*.
TO-WHEN. Till when; how long.
TO-WHILS. Whilst.
TOWING-LINE. A line affixed to a barge and
a horse towing it. *Towing-path*, the path
used by horses in towing.
TOWLE. To toll, or entice.
TOWLETTES. The flaps which hang on the
thighs from the tases. *Arch. xvii. 295.*
TOWLING. Whipping horses up and down at
a fair, a boy's mischievous amusement.
TOWLY. A towel. *East*.
TOWN. (1) A village. *Var. dial.* *Town-gate*,
the high road through a town or village.
(2) The court, or farmyard. *Devon*.
TOWN-HUSBAND. An officer of a parish who
collects the moneys from the parents of illegiti-
mate children for the maintenance of the
latter. *East*.
TOWN-PLACE. A farmyard. *Cornw.*
TOWN-TOP. A large top whipped by several
boys at the same time. So a town-hull is a
hull kept for the use of the community.
TOWPIN. A pin belonging to a cart.
TOWRETE. To fall upon; to attack. (*A.-S.*)
TOWRETH. "Said of a hawk when she lifeth
up her wing." *Dict. Rust.*
TOW-ROW. Money paid by porters to persons
who undertake to find them work. *East*.
TOWRUS. Eager. Said of the roebuck.
TOWT. To put out of order; to entangle, or
rumple. *Var. dial.* Hence *towty*, disorderly,
ill-tempered.
TOWTE. Taught. "Doceor, to be towte,"
MS. Vocab. xv. Cent. in my possession.
TOXE. Tusk. *Kyng Alisaunder*, 6123.
TOY. Whim; fancy; trifle. To take a toy,
i. e. to take a fancy, to go about at random.
For these causes, I say, she ran at random and
played her pranks as the toy took her in the head,
sometimes publicly, sometimes privately, whereby
she both disparaged her reputation, and brought
herself into the contempt of the world.
MS. Harl. 4889.
TO-YEAR. This year. *Var. dial.* "To yere,
horno," *Cathol. Anglie. MS. xv. Cent.*
TOZE. (1) The same as *Touse*, q. v.
(2) To disentangle wool or flax.
TPROT. An exclamation of contempt. See
Wright's Political Songs, p. 381.
TRACE. (1) To walk. Still in use.
(2) A track, or path. "Trace, a streight way,
trace," *Palsgrave*, 1530. Also a verb, to fol-
low the track of an animal.
(3) A sledge, or small cart.
TRACE-SIDES. Traces separated.
TRACE-WAY. Built trace-way, i. e. stones
built longitudinally in the front of a wall.
TRACK. Right course, or track. *West*.
TRACT. (1) To trace, or track.
(2) Delay. *State Papers*, i. 231.
TRADE. (1) A road. *Sussex*. Metaphorically
applied to the road or path of life. Also, a rut
in a road.
(2) Stuff; rubbish. *Devon*.

(3) Trod. (*A.-S.*)

(4) Conduct; habit; custom. *East.*

TRADERS. Tradesmen's tinkers.

TRADES-AND-DUMB-MOTIONS. A country game, where one boy makes signs representing the occupation of some trade, and another boy guesses it.

TRAFER. A searcher, or hunter.

TRAFFICK. (1) Lumber; rubbish. *North.*

(2) Passage of people. *Var. dial.*

TRAFFING-DISH. A bowl through which milk is strained into the tray in which it is set to raise cream.

TRAGEDY. A tragedy, says the Prompt. Parv. is a "play that begynneth with myrthe and endyth with sorowe." The term was also applied to a tale.

The last acte of a tragedie is alwele more heauie and sorrowfull than the rest.

Lambard's Perambulation, 1596, p. 329.

TRAGETTES. Juggling tricks.

Jogulours gret advantage they getes,

With japes and with tragettes.

MS. Harl. 2290, f. 56.

TRAIE. To betray. (*A.-S.*)

And penance on hem layd,

For that thai hadde God y-traid.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 26.

For alle the golde thai ever myght be,

Fro heven unto the worldis ende,

Thon beys never trayed for me,

For with me I rede the wende.

MS. Cantab. FF. v. 48, f. 120.

TRAIK. To sicken; to die. *North.*

TRAIL. (1) A trellis work for creepers, used in an arbour. See Florio, p. 113. Drayton uses it for a creeping plant. In architecture, ornaments of leaves, &c.

(2) To loiter. *North.*

(3) To drag. *Torrent, p. 56.*

(4) The train of a gown.

(5) To carry hay or corn. *inc.*

(6) To hunt by the track or scent.

(7) A portion, or fragment.

(8) A kind of sledge or cart.

TRAILBASTONS. A company of persons who bound themselves together by oath to assist one another against any one who displeased a member of the body. The Trailbastons, according to Langtoft, arose in the reign of Edward I, and judges were appointed expressly for the purpose of trying them. They are supposed to have derived their name from long staffs which they carried.

TRAILING-BEER. Beer given to mowers as a fine by persons walking over grass before it is cut. *Var. dial.*

TRAIL-TONGS. A dirty slattern. *Trail-tripes* is also used in the same sense.

TRAILY. Sliverly. *Cumb.*

TRAIN. (1) The tail of a hawk. Also, something tied to a lure to entice a hawk. A trap or lure for any animal was also called a train.

(2) Treachery; stratagem; deceit.

Y trowe syr Marrok, be Goddes payne,

Heve slayne syr Rogar be some trayne.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 75.

At a batayls certeyne

Of Sareyns that have dona trayne.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 198.

And now thou woldyst wonder fayne

Be the funste to do me trayne.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 72.

(3) Clever; apt. *Yorksh.*

(4) To harhnr, said of a wolf.

TRAIS. The traces of a horse.

TRAISE. To betray. *Ritson.*

TRAISTE. (1) To trust.

(2) Dregs of wine, beer, &c.

TRAISTELY. Safely; securely. "I may trustely hym take," *MS. Morte Arthure.*

TRAIT. The coarser meal. *Cornes.*

TRAITERIE. Treachery. *Gower.*

TRAITIED. Trained; educated.

TRAILLY. A term of endearment.

TRALUCENT. Translucent.

TRAM. (1) A small bench for setting a tub on, used in the dairy. *Heref.*

(2) A sort of sledge running on four wheels, used in coal mines. *North.*

(3) A train or succession of things.

TRAME. (1) Deceit; treachery. *Line.*

(2) A portion or fragment of anything.

TRANMEL. (1) An iron hook by which kettles are hung over a fire. *Var. dial.*

(2) A contrivance used for teaching a horse to move the legs on the same side together.

(3) A kind of fowling-net.

(4) The hopper of a mill.

TRAMP. (1) To trample. *West.*

(2) A walk; a journey. *Var. dial.*

(3) A walking beggar. *Var. dial.*

TRAMPER. A travelling mechanic.

TRAMPLER. A lawyer.

TRANCE. A tedious journey. *Lanc.*

TRANCITE. A passage.

TRANE. (1) To delay, or loiter.

(2) A device; a knot. *Gawayne.*

TRANELL. To trammel for larks. (*Fr.*)

TRANLING. A perch one year old.

TRANSAM. The lintel.

TRANSCRIT. Copy; writing. (*A.-N.*)

TRANSELEMENT. To change. (*Lat.*)

The joyfull waters did begin t'aspire,

And would transelement themselves to fire.

Brown's Songs, 1661, p. 116.

TRANSFISTICATED. Pierced through.

For though your beard do stand so fine mustated,

Perhaps your nose may be transfisticated.

Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Vaine, 1600.

TRANSFRET. To pass over the sea.

Shortly after that Kyng Henry had taryed a convenient space, he transfreted and arryved at Dover, and so came to his maner of Grenewiche.

Hall, Henry VII. f. 26.

TRANSHAPE. Transformatinn.

If this displease thee, Midas, then I'll shew thee,

Ere I proceed with Cupid and his love,

What kind of people I commerc'd withal

In my transhape. *Hyperion's Love's Mistress, p. 16.*

TRANSLATOR. A cobler. *Var. dial.*

TRANSEWE. To transform. (*A.-N.*)

TRANSMOGRIFY. To transform. *Var. dial.*

TRANSOLATE. Transferred.

The Jawes were put out of state,
And her kyngdome al transolate.
Currese Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 58.

TRANS-SHIFT. To alter; to change.

TRANSMUNE. To copy, or transcribe.

TRANSMUMPT. (1) A copy.

(2) The lintel of a door.

TRANT. A trick, or stratagem.

Thynke no syne thus ma to teyn,
Aod fylly with trants.

Craft's Excerpta Antiqua, p. 169.

TRANTER. A carrier. *Var. dial.*

TRANTERY. Money arising from fines paid by those who broke the assize of bread and ale.

TRANTY. The same as *Aud-farand*, q. v.

TRAP. (1) To pinch, or squeeze. *North.*

(2) A short hill. *Somerset.*

(3) A small cart. *Var. dial.*

(4) To tramp as with pattens. *Devon.*

(5) An old worn-out animal. *North.*

(6) *Up to trap*, very cunning.

(7) To dress up finely.

The which horse was trapped in a mantellet broyt
and backe place, al of fine golde in sciffers of device,
with tasselles on cordelles penduot.

Hall, Henry VIII. f. 76.

(8) A foot-bridge. *Beds.*

TRAP-BALL. A game played with a trap, a ball, and a small bat. The trap is of wood, made like a slipper, with a hollow at the heel end for the ball, and a kind of wooden spoon, moving on a pivot, in the bowl of which the ball is placed. By striking the end or handle of the spoon, the ball of course rises into the air, and the art of the game is to strike it as far as possible with the bat before it reaches the ground. The adversaries on the look-out, either by catching the ball, or by bowling it from the place where it falls, to hit the trap, take possession of the trap, bat, and ball, to try their own dexterity.

TRAP-BITTLE. A bat used at trap-ball.

TRAPE. (1) A pan, platter, or dish.

(2) To trail on the ground. *Var. dial.*

TRAPES. (1) A slattern. *Var. dial.*

(2) To wander about. *Var. dial.*

TRAPESING. Slow; listless. *North.*

TRAPPAN. A snare; a stratagem.

TRAPPERS. The trappings of horses.

TRAPS. Goods; furniture, &c.

TRAPSTICK. The cross-bar by which the body of a cart is confined to the shafts.

TRASE. (1) Trace; path?

Syr, that was never my purpos
For to leve oon soche a trase
Ba oyghte nor be day.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 67.

(2) Track of game. *Gawayne.*

TRASENINGS. A term in bunting, the crossings and doublings before the bounds.

TRASH. (1) Anything worthless. It was also a cant term for money. "Pelfe, trash, id est, mony," Florio, p. 63. Shakespeare, however, hardly intended a pun when he wrote, "who steals my purse, steals trash."

(2) Nails for nailing up tapestry, &c.

(3) To harass; to fatigue. *North.*

(4) To place a collar loaded with lead, or a loose rope, round the neck of a bound, to keep him back from going before the rest of the pack. Metaphorically, to restrain, to check, to retard.

TRASH-BAG. A worthless person. *Line.*

TRASHED. Betrayed.

TRASHES. Trifles. It is the translation of *baguenaudes* in Hollyband's Dictionary, 1593.

TRASHMIRE. A slattern. *North.*

TRAT. (1) A tract, or treatise.

(2) An idle loitering boy. *West.*

TRATE. See *Crate*.

TRATTLE. To prattle, or talk idly.

Syll she must trattle: that lunge is alwayes sterynge.

Bale's Kyngs Johan, p. 73.

TRATTLES. The dung of sheep, hares, &c.

TRAUNTER. A pedlar. See *Tranter*.

TRAUNWAY. A strange story. *North.*

TRAUSES. Illose, or hreches.

TRAVAILLE. To labour. (*A.-N.*)

TRAWE. (1) A frame into which farriers put unruly horses. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To stride along as if through long grass. *North.*

(3) In the trave, i. e. harnessed. *East.*

(4) To set up shocks of corn.

TRAVERS. Dispute.

Aod whanne they were at traveres of thise thre,
Everiche holdynge his opynion.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 18.

TRAVERSAUNT. Unpropitious.

Thou hast a dominicuous traversaunt,
Wythoute ounbre doyst thou greeve.

MS. Cantab. FF. I. 6, f. 137.

TRAVERSE. (1) The place adjoining a blacksmith's shop where horses are shod. *Var. dial.*

(2) To digress in speaking.

(3) A moveable screen; a low curtain. *Traves*, State Papers, i. 257.

(4) To transgress. (*A.-N.*)

(5) Thwarting contrivance.

TRAVIST. Bewildered.

TRAWE. (1) To draw. *Hearne.*

(2) The shoeing-place of a farrier.

TRAY. (1) A bundle. *Line.*

(2) A mason's hood for mortar.

TRAYERES. Long boats. *Weber.*

TRAYET. Betrayed.

He seid, Jhesu, it may not be,
That thou shuldest trayet be.

MS. Cantab. FF. v. 48, f. 15.

TRAYFOLES. Knots; devices. *Gawayne.*

TRAYING. Betraying.

Therfore thy sorowe schall nevery slake,
Traytur, for thy false trayng.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 47.

TRAYTORY. Treachery.

Owe false steward hath us schent
Wyth hys false traytorey.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 75.

TRAY-TRIP. A game at dice. It is mentioned in Taylor's Motto, 1622, sig. D. iv.

TRE. The same as *Tree*, q. v.

TREACHER. A traitor; a deceiver.

TRECHIETOUR. A traitor. *Spenser.*

TREACLE-BALL. The same as *Claggun*, q. v.

TREACLE-BUTTER-CAKE. Ost-cake spread over with treacle is so called. *North.*

TREACLE-WAG. Weak beer in which treacle is a principal ingredient. *West.*

TREACLE-WATER. A mess made with treacle, spirits of wine, &c. used for coughs.

TREADLE. The foot-board attached to a spinning-wheel, or similar machine.

TREAP. Peevish; froward. *South.*

TREAGUE. A truce. *Spenser.*

TREATABLY. Intelligibly.

TREATISE. A treaty. *Palgrave.*

TREBLOT. According to the Pr. Parv. a "aly instrument to take hrydys or beestes."

TREBUCHET. A cucking-stool.

TRECHAUNT. Pliant; yielding.

TRECHE. Track; dance. *Hearne.*

TRECHET. To cheat; to trick. *Hearne.*

TRECHOURE. (1) A cheat. (*A.-N.*)

(2) An ornament for the head, formerly worn by women. (*A.-N.*)

TREDDLE. (1) A whore. A cant term.

(2) The dung of a hare. *South.*

Tak the *triddelle* of an hare; and stampe thame with wyne, and anoynte the pappes therewith.

MS. Lincoln Med. f. 291.

(3) The step of a stair, &c.

TREDE-FOULE. A cock. *Chaucer.*

TREDEN. To tread. (*A.-S.*)

TREDOURE. A caudle thus made:

Tac bred and grate hit, make a lyoure of rawe eyren, do thereto saffrone and poudre douce: alye hit with good breth, and mak hit as caudell, and do thereto a litelle verjus.

MS. Cotton. Julius D. viii. f. 91.

TREE. (1) Wood; staff; stick. The cross is often called *tree* in early poetry.

How my sone lyeth me before

Upon my skyrt takyn fro the tree.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 47.

Syr, seche seyde, be Godys tree,

I leve hit not tylle y hit see.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 129.

Hyt ys Goddes body that soffred ded

Upon the holy rode tre,

To bye owre syones and make us fre.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 130.

(2) A butcher's gambrel. *Suffolk.*

(3) The handle of a spade. *West.*

TREE-GOOSE. The Solan goose.

TREKSIN. Three weeks since. *Lanc.*

TREEN. (1) Wooden.

Plowys and harwe coude he dyht,

Treen beddes was he wont to make.

Carcer Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 77.

(2) Trees. The *A.-S.* plural.

TREENWARE. Earthen vessels? *Ray.*

TREET. A kind of bran. *North.*

TREE-WORM. "*Teredo*, treworm," *MS. Vocab.*

TREGETOUR. This word was used in two senses: (1) A magician. (2) A cheat.

Myaone, as gayle undir the hit,

With sleightys of a *tregetoure*,

Is hid envye of suche colour.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 73.

Outher a *tregetoure* he most be,

Or ellis God himself is he.

Carcer Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 76.

He sail gedry fast to hym than
Alle that of the deevils crafte kan,
Als nygromaacyes and *trygetours*,
Wyches and fals enchainwours,

Hampole, MS. Bower, p. 120.

TREIE. Vexation. (*A.-S.*)

TREJETED. Marked; adorned. *Gaucayne.*

TRELAWNY. A mess, made very poor, of barley meal, water, and salt.

TRELLASDOME. A trellis work.

TREMEL. To tremble.

TRENCH. (1) A hit for a horse.

(2) To cut, or carve. (*Fr.*)

TRENCHANT. Cutting; sharp. (*A.-N.*)

TRENCHEPAIN. A person who cut bread at the royal table. (*A.-N.*)

TRENCHER. A wooden platter.

TRENCHER-CAP. The square cap worn by the collegians at Oxford and Cambridge.

TRENCHER-CLOAK. A kind of cloak worn formerly by servants and apprentices.

TRENCHERING. Eating.

TRENCHER-MAN. A good eater.

Spotted to divers places with pure fat,

Knowne for a right tall *trencher-man* by that.

Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Faine, 1600

TRENCHMORE. A boisterous sort of dance to a lively tune in triple time. See Stanihurst's Ireland, p. 16.

Some swear, in a *trenchmore* I have trode a good way to wince the world.

Kemp's Nine Daies Wonder, 1600.

TREND. (1) To bend; to turn.

(2) A current, or stream. *Devon.*

TRENDLE. (1) A brewer's cooler. *West.*

(2) The turning beam of a spindle. "*Inebulus*, a webster's trendyl," *MS. Harl. 1738.*

(3) To roll; to trundle.

He smote the sowdan with hys swordes,

That the heed *trendyd* on the borde.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 170.

TRENKET. A shoemaker's knife. "An instrument for a cordwayner, *batton aforner*," *Palgrave, 1530.*

TRENLYNG. Twinkling.

TRENNE. Wooden.

Theone byhulde he that body so clece,

How hit lay ther lone that *trenne* chest.

Chron. Filoden, p. 58.

TRENNLE. A stout wooden pin driven through the outer planks of a ship's side to fasten them to the ribs. *South.*

TRENT. Handled; seized. It seems to mean laid down in Gy of Warwike, p. 7.

TRENTAL. Thirty masses for the dead.

Fore schryfte and fore *trental* that seeme al this stryf,
Jif hit because of govetysse, cursid then that be.

MS. Douce 305, f. 4.

TRENTES.

The grace of God me thynke thaim wootes,

That ledes thayre lyf with swyke *trentes*.

MS. Harl. 2766, f. 50.

TREON. Trees. (*A.-S.*)

Alle that destruyeth *treen*, other gras, growynge wythloose the cherche walles bythout leve of the person, or of the vycary, other of hem that haveth the keypoge therof.

MS. Burney 356, p. 96.

TREPEGET. A military engine used for projecting stones, arrows, &c.

Also reparation and amendinge of wallis, makynge and amendinge of engyues, of *trepettis*, ordennance of stones to defende thy wallis or to assaile thyn enemyes.
Ferguson, MS. Douce 291, f. 53.

TREPETT. A stroke.

TRESAIL. A great-grandfather.

TRESAUNTE. A passage in a house.

TRES-COZES. A game mentioned by Sir J. Harrington in his Epigrams, MS. Addit. 12049.

TRESENS. "That is drawn over an estates chambre, ciel," Palgrave.

TRESORE. Treasure. (*A.-N.*)

To gette good is my labour,
And to sweete my treasure.

MS. Cott. Titm. A. vii. f. 40.

TRESOURYS. The tresses of the hair.

And bad soon his turmentours

Do hange hur be hur tressourys.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 38.

TRESPASET. Done wrongly.

Therefore take hede on thy lvyngs

Jef thou have trespaset in eythe thyngs.

MS. Cotton. Claud. A. II. f. 138.

TRESSE. (1) A clasp. (2) An artificial lock or gathering of hair. (*A.-N.*)

TRESSEL. A trestle, or support.

TRESSOUR. See *Tressourys*.

TREST. (1) Trusty?

For he was hardi, trewe and trest,

Of all this lood and yong man best.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 107.

A lok of that levedy, with lovelich lere,
Migode gemeliche game gerte to grounde;
Couthes I carpe carpyng, trestly [crestly?] and clere,
Of that birde bastons in hale ire bounde.

Reliq. Antiq. II. 8.

(2) A strong large stool. *Lanc.*

TRESTILLÉ. A trestle.

TRET.

Heth thy herte be wroth or gret,

When Goddes serves was drawe on tret.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 140.

TRETABLE. Tractable. (*A.-N.*)

Whate veyleth vertu wiche is not tresettable?

Recure of eykenesse is hasty medecyne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. I. 6, f. 130.

TRETE. (1) To treat; to discourse. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A plaster, or salve.

(3) Row; array. *Gawayne.*

TRETEE. A treaty. *Chaucer.*

TRETIS. (1) A treaty. *Chaucer.*

(2) Long and well-proportioned. *Tyrw.*

TRETORY. Treachery. *Skelton.*

TRETOWRE. A traitor. *Pr. Parv.*

TREVED. "Trapes. treved."—MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45, co. Lane.

TREWE. (1) A truce. (*A.-N.*)

The emperowr was then a sory moo,
And Moradas asked trewe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 30, f. 79.

(2) True; faithful. *Trerly, truly.*

Seche thyn herte trewly ore,

Jef thou were any tyme for-swore.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 138.

Hast thou be schape and byss

To serve thy mayster trewly?

Hast thou trewly by uche way
Deseruet thy mete and thy pay.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 141.

TREWELUFE. (1) The herb oneberry.

(2) A true-love knot.

TREWETIE. Truth. (*A.-S.*)

TREWETS. Pattens. *Suffolk.*

TREY-ACE. Gone before you can say trey-ace, i. e. in a moment.

TREYATTE. Treaty.

TREYGOBET. An old game at dice.

TREYTE. A treatise.

A soule that list to singe of love

Of Crist that com tilde us so lowe,

Rede this trestle it may hym move,

And may hym teche lightly with awe.

MS. Bodl. a Mus. 160.

TRIACLE. A remedy; an antidote. There was, however, a particular composition in ancient medicine called *triacle*, which seems alluded to in the following passage:

A gene venym more holson than *tryeale*.

Lodgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, p. 1.

TRIBBET-DOOR. A wicket, or half-door.

TRIBET. A common children's game played in Lancashire, which perhaps may be said to be the primitive form of *trap*. It is almost impossible to describe it. It is played with a *pum*, a piece of wood about a foot long and two inches in diameter, and a *tribet*, a small piece of hard wood.

TRIBON. The desk of the officiating priest.

TRIBS. Triplets at marbles.

TRICE. (1) To thrust; to trip up. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A very small portion.

TRICELING. Tripping up.

TRICIIUR. Treacherous; cunning.

Hold man lechur,

Jong-man trickur,

Of alle mine live

Ne sau I worse five.

Reliq. Antiq. II. 15.

TRICK. (1) Character; peculiarity.

(2) To dress out; to adorn.

(3) Neat; elegant.

The ivory palace of her stately seek

Cloth'd with majestick aw, did seem to check

The looser pastime of her gamesome hair,

Which in wilde rings ran trick about the eyre.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 254.

(4) To draw arms with pen and ink.

TRICKER. The trigger of a gun.

TRICKET. (1) The game of handy-wicket.

(2) A game at cards, somewhat like loo.

TRICKINGS. Ornaments of dress.

TRICKLE. (1) To drip. *Var. dial.*

(2) To bowl, or trundle. *East.*

TRICKLING. The small intestines.

TRICKLY. Neatly.

Lylly whyte muskells have no peere,

The fische wyves fetcbe them quykye;

So he that hath a consciens cleere,

May stand to his takkell *tryklye*.

But he that seeketh to set to sale,

Soche baggage as ys olde and stale,

He ys lyke to tell another tale.

Elderton's Lenton Stuff, 1570.

TRICKMENTS. Decorations.

TRICKSY. (1) Neat; adroit; elegant. *Trickie-trim*, spruce, Florio, p. 580. Goldsmith, in his *Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xxvi, uses *trickisy* in the sense of *tricky*.

(2) Playful; frolicsome.

TRICK-TRACK. The same as *Tick-fack*, q. v.

TRICKY. Full of tricks. *Var. dial.*

TRICULATE. To adorn. *East.*

TRIDGE. To trudge, or labour.

TRIDLE. A weaver's treddle.

TRIDLINS. The dung of sheep. *North.*

TRIE. (1) Choice; select. (*A.-N.*)

He wold not ete his cromys drye,

He lovdy nothyng but it were trie.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

Claryones cryden faste and curyous pyppes,

Tymbres, tabers and trumpers fulle trye.

MS. Cott. Cantab. A. ii. f. 114.

(2) To rush in. (3) To pull out.

TRIE. A company, or body.

TRI-FALLOW. To till ground the third time.

TRIFFE. To thrive.

TRIFLED-CORN. Corn that has fallen down in single ears mixed with standing corn.

TRIG. (1) Tight; true; faithful. *North.*

(2) Neat; trim. *Var. dial.* Also, to dress fine. *Tripped up*, smartly dressed.

(3) To fill; to stuff. (4) Full.

(5) Well in health. *West.*

(6) Sound and firm. *Dorset.*

(7) To prop or hold up. *Var. dial.*

(8) Active; clever. *Devon.*

(9) A narrow path. *Warw.*

(10) To trip and run. *East.*

(11) To stumble; to trip up.

(12) A small gutter. *Salop.*

(13) A mark at ninepins. Also, a stick across which a bowler strides when he throws the bowl away.

TRIGEN. A skidpan for a wheel.

TRIG-HALL. A hospitable house. *West.*

TRIGIMATE. An intimate friend. *Devon.*

TRIG-MEAT. Any kind of shell-fish picked up at low water. *Cornw.*

TRIGON. A triangle.

TRIKLOND. Trickling.

He shalbe teyryd ful woundur sore,

So away he may not fle,

His neh shalle rife or he then fare,

The red blood triklond to his knee.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 129.

TRILL. (1) To twirl; to throw.

(2) To roll; to trickle.

(3) The anns. A cant term.

TRILLIBUB. Anything trifling. The term is now applied only to tripe.

TRIM. (1) To beat. Still in use.

(2) Neat. (3) Neatly.

(4) To scold. *Heref.*

(5) In a correct order. *Var. dial.*

(6) To poise or make a boat even.

TRIMLE. To tremble. *North.* In MS. Sloane 7, f. 76, is a receipt "for the palsy that makyth man and woman to *trymylye*."

The Sarazens that helde the awerde io hande,

Fulle fast he *trymylyde* fote and hande.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 129.

Blowinge off bugles and bernes aloft,
Trymyng of tabers and tymbring soft.

Roland, MS. Lanod. 308, f. 394.

TRIMMEL. A large salting tub. *Deron.*

TRIMMER. Timber that binds and supports the bricks of a hearth at some distance from the chimney.

TRIMMING. Large; huge. *West.*

TRIMPLE. To walk unsteadily. *West.*

TRIM-TRAM. A trifle, or absurdity.

TRIN. A flat tub used for receiving the cider from the press. *West.*

TRINCUMS. Jewels; trinkets.

TRINDLE. A wheel. *Derb.*

TRINDLES. (1) The dung of goats, &c.

(2) The fellows of a wheel. *North.*

TRINDLE-TAIL. A species of dog.

TRINE. (1) Triple. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To follow in a train.

(3) Thirteen fellyes. Twenty-five spokes.

(4) To bang. A cant term.

TRINE-COMPAS. The Trinity.

TRINEDADO.

I care no more to kill them in braveado,

Then for to drinke a pipe of *Trinedado*.

Letting of Humours Blood in the Heat-Faine, 1600

TRINK. An old engine used for catching fish, mentioned in Stat. 2 Hen. VI. c. 15. See Chitty's Treatise on the Game Laws, 1812, i. 248.

TRINKET. A porringer.

TRINKLE. (1) To trickle. *Var. dial.*

(2) To endeavour to turn the opinion of another by unfair means. *East.*

TRINNEL. The same as *Trindles*, q. v.

TRIOTIT. A trout. *Nomine MS.*

TRIP. (1) A flock of sheep; a herd of swine, or goats. See *Sounder*.

(2) Race; family. *Craoen.*

(3) New soft cheese made of milk. *East.* Chancer mentions "a trippe of cheese," but the sense appears to be doubtful.

(4) A small arch over a drain.

(5) "A hard ball with a small projecting point, made of wood, or stag's horn, or earthenware, used in the game called also *trip*. These balls are first raised from a drop, that is, a stone placed with a smooth edge at an angle towards the horizon, and then struck with a pummel placed at the end of a flexible rod called the *trip-stick*. The game is almost peculiar to the North of England," Hunter, p. 93. It is also called *trip-trap*.

(6) To fetch *trip*, to go backwards in order to jump the further.

TRIP-CREEK. A fat blowzy face.

TRIPLE. One of three. *Shak.*

TRIPOLY. To come from *Tripoly*, a phrase meaning to do feats of activity; to vault, or tumble.

TRIPPET. (1) The same as *Trip* (5).

(2) A quarter of a pound. *Yorksh.*

TRIP-SKIN. (1) A piece of leather, worn on the right hand side of the petticoat, by spinners with the rock, on which the spindle plays,

and the yarn is pressed by the hand of the spinner. *Forby.*

- (2) The skinny part of roasted meat, which before the whole can be dressed becomes tough and dry, like a *frip* overkept, or the leather used by the old woman. *Forby.*

TRISE. To pull up.

TRISTE. (1)

Haast thou be proud and eke of port
For *tryste* of lady and eke of lord.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 140.

- (2) To trust.

I was in prison wel ye wist,
To helpe of you ne myght I *triste*.

MS. Addit. 11305, f. 90.

My lord, when he went to the see,
For *apceyalle tryste* he toke me to tha.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 72.

- (3) A post or station in hunting.

I se huntynge. I se hornes blow,
Houndes renne, the dere drawe adowne,
And attie her *triste* bowes set arow,
Now in August this lustil fresh cesone.

MS. Cantab. Ff. I. 6, f. 13.

- (4) A trestle, or support.

- (5) A windlass.

- (6) A cattle-market. *North.*

TRISTER. See *Triste* (3).

TRISTESCE. Sadness.

Save only that I crye and hilde,
I am in *tristesce* alle amide.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 196.

TRISTILY. Safely; securely. "Qwbenne they *tristily* had tretyd," Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 57.

TRISTIVE. Sad. (*Lat.*)

TRISTUR. The same as *Triste* (3).

TRIUMPH. (1) A public show.

(2) A trump at cards. (*Fr.*) The game of trump was also so called.

TRIVANT. A truant; a loiterer.

TRIVET. *Right* as a *trivet*, perfectly right. A common phrase.

TRIVIGANT. Termagant. (*Ital.*)

TRIVEDE. Honesty. *Hearne.*

TROACHER. A dealer in smuggled goods.

TROANT. A foolish fellow. *Erm.*

TROAT. To bellow, said of the huck.

TROCHE. To branch. (*A.-N.*)

TROCHES. Were thus made:

Take of Benjamin six ounces, wood of aloes eight ounces, styrax calamite three ounces, musk half a dram, orrisse two ounces, sugar-candy three pound; powder them, and with rose-water make *troches*.

Cosmetics, 1690, p. 138.

TROCHINGS. The cluster of small branches at the top of a stag's horn.

TROD. A footpath. *Linc.* "Ran from trod to trod," *Dn Bantas*, p. 360.

TRODE. Track; path. (*A.-S.*)

Yf thou ever trowyde ore undyrstode
That thi wytt ore thi gude
Commys of thiselfs and noyte of Gods,
That es greit pryde and fals trode.

R. de Brunne, MS. Boece, p. 16.

TRODUS. Steps.

They nyete never wher he was a-go,
Ne of his *trodus* no sygne ther nas.

Chron. Fildun, p. 13.

TROEN.

Penny rydys *troen* be *troen*,
Ovyr all in ylke a toen,
On land and ake on flode.

Reliq. Antiq. II. 116.

TROFELYTE. Ornamented with knots. *Gaw.*

TROGH. A tree.

TROGHTE. Belief?

The thryde es for-thy that we have
Alle o *troghte* that sal us save.

MS. Harl. 2260, f. 21.

TROIFLARDES. Triflers; idlers.

TROITE. The cuttle-fish? "*Sepia*, Anglice a *troite*," *Nominale MS.*

TROJAN. A boon companion; a person who is fond of liquor. A cant term. According to some, a thief was so called; but it was applied somewhat indiscriminately. A rough manly boy is now termed "a fine Trojan." *Grosce* has *trusty Trojan*, a true friend.

TROKE. (1) To barter; to truck. *North.*

(2) To fall short.

He mone stond faste thereby,
Or ellys hys schote wolde *troke*.

MS. Parkington 10, f. 58.

TROKES. Square pieces of wood at the tops of masts to put the flag-staffs in.

TROLL. To trundle. *To troll the bowl*, to pass the vessel about in drinking.

TROLLEN. To draw; to drag. (*A.-S.*)

TROLL-MADAM. A game borrowed from the French in the 16th century, now known under the name of *trunkz*, q. v. Brand quotes a curious account of this game, from which it appears to have formed a favorite indoor amusement with the lady fashionables at Buxton about the year 1572, and to have been somewhat like the modern game of *bagatelle*. There is an allusion to it in the *Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

TROLLOP. (1) A slattern. *Var. dial.*

(2) A string of horses. *Linc.*

TROLLOPISH. Filthy; dirty. *South.*

TROLLY. A low heavy cart. *Var. dial.*

TROLLYBAGS. Tripe. *Var. dial.*

TROLLY-LOLLY. Coarse lace.

TROLUBBER. A hedger and ditcher. *Devon.*

TROME. Band, or company. (*A.-S.*)

TROMPE. (1) A trumpet. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A shin, or shank.

TROMPOUR. A trumpeter.

TRONAGE. A toll for the weighing of wool in the market. *Coles.*

TRONCHEON. A scab.

TRONCHON. A fragment. (*A.-N.*)

Upon a *tronchon* of a spere,
He set the hed of the bore.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 100.

TRONE. (1) A throne. (*A.-N.*) It is the verb, to enthroned, in this example.

And ther soulys to hevyn bere,
Before God *tronped* they were.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 36.

(2) A ridge of mown hay. *West.*

(3) A post, or log of wood.

TRONES. A steelyard. *North.*

TRONSOUN. A club, or staff.

And was bicomene e garsoun,
 In hood berand a trouneoun.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 208.

TROP. An interjection used by riders to excite a dull horse. *Somerset.*

TROPE.

*Jef he be styf and of herte hej,
 Trope hym softe, and go hym nej,
 And when thou herest where he wole byde,
 Jefe hym pousunce thence also that tyde.*
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 146.

TROPERY. The first words of a psalm, &c.

TROPIE.

And asple hem bi tropele,
 And so fond hem to astrole.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 250.

TROROROW. The cry of hunters returning home after the hunt is over.

TROSSERS. Close drawers, or trousers.

TROSTELS. Trestles.

*It, to Davy vj. peweter platters, a planke to make
 a table-bord, with a payer of trostels.*

Ivet. Fetust. p. 795.

TROT. An old woman, in contempt.

*This leere I learned of a beldeame Trot,
 (When I was young and wyde as now thou art.)*
The Affectionate Shepherd, 1594.

TROTEVALE. A trifling thing.

*Yn gamys and fevyls and at the ale,
 Love men to lustene trotevale.*

MS. Harl. 1781, f. 1.

*Je wommen, thenketh on this tale,
 And taketh hyt for no trotevale.*

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 54.

*So fare men here by this tale,
 Some holde hyt but a trotevale.*

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 61.

*Or thou ledyst any man to the ale,
 And madest hym drunk with trotevale.*

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 40.

TROTH. (1) Faith; pledge; assurance.

(2) A band, or company.

TROTH-PLIGHT. The passing of a solemn vow, either of friendship or marriage.

TROTTER-PIE. Urry, in his *MS. Additions* to Ray, gives this as an Oxfordshire term for a round apple-pie with quinces in it. It now appears to have fallen out of use.

TROTTERS. Curds. *North.*

TROTTLERS. Sheep's dung. *Lin.*

TROU. A small cart, or drag. *Chesh.*

TROUAGE. Tribute. (*A.-N.*)

TROUBLE. (1) An imperfection. *West.*

(2) Dark; gloomy. (*A.-N.*)

(3) To be in trouble, to be arrested for any crime. *Far. dial.*

(4) A woman's travail. *East.*

(5) To trouble signifies to be in trouble. "Don't you trouble" means "don't trouble yourself." *Herefordsh.*

TROUBLOUS. Full of troubles.

*Therfor of right it must nedis be thus,
 My soule to dwell in waters troublous,
 That ben salt and hitted for to taste,
 And them to take as for my repaste.*

MS. Rawl. C. 36.

TROUBY. A troubling.

TROUE. A hole. (*A.-N.*)

TROUGH. A stone coffin.

TROUL. The same as *Troll*, q. v.

TROUNCE. To beat. *Var. dial.* Tronccer, one who beats, Ovid de arte Amandi, a mock poem, Lond. 1677, p. 149.

TROUNCE-HOLE. A game at ball, very like trap-hall, but more simple; a hole in the ground serving for the trap, a flat piece of bone for the trigger, and a cudgel for the bat.

TROUNCH. To tramp in the mud. *Devon.*

TROUNCHEN. To carve an eel.

TROUS. The trimmings of a hedge.

TROUT. To congregate. See *Trouts*.

TROUTHHEDE. Truth. (*A.-S.*)

*Fynde he may ynouge to telle
 Of his goodness, of his trouthehe,
 Curser Mundt, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 1.*

TROUTS. Cards taken off the whey when it is boiled; a rustic word. In some places they are called trotters. *North.*

TROVEL. A mill-stream.

TROW. A trough. *Suff.* "Tyll two trowys
 he gan hym lede," *MS. Ashm.* 61.

TROWANDISE. Begging. (*A.-N.*)

TROWCAN. A little dish.

TROWE. To believe, think, suppose.

*Os y nevry syr James sloo,
 He delyvyr me of woo,
 And so y trowe he schalle!*

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 78.

TROWEL. To play trowel, i. e. truant.

TROWET. Truth.

Be mey trowet, thou seys soyt, seyde Roben.

Robin Hood, 1. 85.

TROWLIS. Perfidious. (*A.-S.*)

*His koytchode, his power, his ordinaunce, his ryghe,
 Agaynst the trowlis tempest awaylid hym no thyng;
 What may maobode do agaynst Goddes myte!
 The wynde, the water spereh nodyr pryncce ne kyng!
 Haply that trowhili was for wickyd lyvyn,
 God wolde every creature his maker shulde know,
 Wherefore, good Lorde, evermore thy will be doo!*

MS. Bim. Reg. 17 D. xv

TROW-MOTHER. A reputed mother.

TROWPES. Thorps; villages.

*The tame ruddoke and the cowards kyte,
 The coke that orige ys of trowpes lyte.*

Chaucer, MS. Cantab. Ff. I. 6, f. 28.

TROWS. A sort of double boat, with an open interval between, and closed at the ends; used on the North Tyne for salmon fishing: the fisher standing across the opening, leister in hand, ready to strike any fish which may pass beneath. *Northumb.*

TROWSES. The close drawers over which the hose or slops were drawn. *Gifford.*

TROXY. Prolisome. *Leic.*

TROUAGE. Homage?

*Hoping that, as he should stoop to doo him
 truage, he might sease upon his throate and stife
 him before he should be able to recover himselfo
 from his false embrace.*

Nash's Pierce Penitence, 1599.

TRUANDISE. Idleness?

*But they me schopen that I schulde
 Eschive of slep the truandise.*

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 121.

TRUB. A slattern. *Devon.*

TRUBAGULLY. A short, dirty, ragged fellow

accustomed to perform the most menial offices.

TRUBYLYERE. More zealous?

For it may falle sumtyme that the *trubylyere* that thou has bene owtwarde with aclyfe werkes, the more brynnande desyre thou salles hafe to Godd.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 224.

TRUCHMAN. An interpreter. *Troocheman*, Cunningham's Rev. Acc. p. 126. Sometimes printed *trounchman*, as in Peele, ii. 201.

TRUCK. (1) A cow is said to truck when her milk fails. *North*.

(2) Odds and ends; rubbish. *East*.

(3) Wicked language. *North*.

(4) A drag for timber. *l'ar. dial.*

(5) To bate, or diminish. *Derb*.

(6) To traffic by exchange.

(7) An old game. *Holme*, iii. 263.

TRUCKLE. (1) To roll. *Devon*.

(2) A pulley. Also a wheel or ball underneath anything for the purpose of moving or rolling it. Still in use.

TRUCKLE-BED. A low bed on small wheels or castors, trundled under another in the day time, and drawn out at night for a servant or other inferior person to sleep on. *Forby*.

TRUCK-SHOP. A shop at which the workmen, in some of the manufacturing districts, receive various articles of food, clothing, &c., in lieu of money, for their wages.

TRUCKY. Cheating. *Yorksh.*

TRUE. Honest.

TRUE-BLUE. The best blue colour. Metaphorically, a honest good fellow.

TRUELLE. Labour; sweat.

TRUE-PENNY. "Generally *Old-Truspenny*, as it occurs in Sh. Hamlet, where the application of it to the ghost is unseemly and incongruous, yet it has attracted no notice from any commentator. Its present meaning is, hearty old fellow; staunch and trusty; true to his purpose or pledge," *Forby*. This appears more to the purpose than the information given by Mr. Collier, "it is a mining term, and signifies a particular indication in the soil of the direction in which ore is to be found."

TRUFF. (1) A trough. *West*.

(2) A trout. *Cornw.*

TRUFFILLERE. A trifter.

TRUFFLE. Anything worthless.

TRUG. (1) A trull. *Middleton*, ii. 222.

(2) A wooden basket for carrying chips or vegetables. *Sussex*. Ray says, "a tray for milk or the like."

(3) Two thirds of a bushel of wheat.

TRUGGING-PLACE. "The whore-house, which is called a *trugging-place*," *The Beltman of London*, 1608.

TRUGH. Through.

That no maso may his letters know nor se,
Alletough he looke trugh spectacles thre.

MS. Ranc. C. 86.

TRULL. (1) To underdrain. *Sussex*.

(2) To bowl, or trundle. *l'ar. dial.*

TRULL-OF-TRUST. A woman of bad character.

For to satisfye your wanton lust
I shall apoynt you a *trull-of-trust*,
Not a feyer in this towne.

Interlude of the Four Elements.

TRUME. A company of people. (*A.-S.*)

Bisydes stondeh a feodes *trume*,
And waiteth hwense the saules cume.

MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon. l. 29.

TRUMP. (1) A game at cards, similar to the modern game of whist.

(2) To lie; to boast. *North*.

(3) The tube of a pea-shooter.

(4) A trumpeter. (*A.-N.*)

TRUMPEN. To sound a trumpet.

The kyng, whome it was nygite amone,
This man assente, and bad him gone
To *trumpen* at his brother gale.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 50.

TRUMPET. A trumpeter.

TRUMPH. A trump at cards. *North*.

TRUMPS. Anything falling out fortunately is said to *turn up trumps*. To be put to the last trumps, i. e. to the last push.

TRUNCH. Short and thick. *East*.

TRUNCHON. A horse-worm. *Palgrave*.

TRUNDLE. (1) Anything globular. *North*.

(2) The small entrails of a calf.

TRUNDLE-BED. Same as *Truckle-bed*, q. v.

TRUNDLE-TAIL. A curly-tailed dog.

TRUNDLING-CHEATS. Carts, or coaches.

TRUNIS. Confidence; trust. (*A.-S.*)

TRUNK. (1) A tube; a pea-shooter.

(2) A trump at cards. *North*.

(3) The same as *Trunk-hose*, q. v.

(4) A place for keeping fish in.

(5) An under-ground drain. *Sussex*.

(6) To lop off. *Hovell*.

(7) A blockhead, or dunce. *Blount*.

TRUNKET. A game at ball played with short sticks, and having a hole in the ground in lieu of stumps or wicks, as in cricket; and with these exceptions, and the ball being cop'd instead of bowled or trickled on the ground, it is played in the same way; the person striking the ball must be caught out, or the ball must be deposited in the hole before the stick or endgel can be placed there.

TRUNK-HOSE. Large breeches, which, on their first appearance, covered the greater part of the thighs, but afterwards extended below the knees. They were stuffed to an enormous size with hair, wool, &c.

As everlastyng bale, hell in *trunk-hose*,
Uocessed, the diuyl's Don Quixot in prose.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 130.

TRUNKS. (1) Same as *troll-madam*, q. v. It is still called *trunks*. *Brand*, ii. 215.

Yet in my opinion it were not fit for them to play
at stoole-ball among wenches, nor at mum-chance or
maw with idle loose companions, nor at *trunkes*
in Gubbe-hals.

Raisel's Overthrow of Stage-Plays, 1596, p. 23.

(2) Iron hoops, with a bag net attached, used to catch crabs and lobsters. *Hartlepool*.

TRUNK-WAY. A watercourse through an arch of masonry, turned over a ditch before a gate.

- TRUNK-WEAM.** A fiddle.
- TRUNLIN.** A large coal. *North.*
- TRUNNLE.** The same as *Trendle*, q. v.
- TRUNTLEMENT.** Trumpery. *North.*
- TRUPHILLE.** A trife.
- TRUSH.** (1) A haasock. *Kent.*
(2) To trush about, to litter.
- (3) To run about in the dirt. *North.*
- TRUSLE.** (1) Trust. *Weber.*
(2) To wrap up; to get ready.
- TRUSS.** (1) A padded jacket worn under the armour to protect the skin.
(2) To tie the points of hose. To truss up, to tuck up the gown, &c.
(3) The baggage of an army.
(4) To pack up. Hence, to make ready.
And trusse al that ha mithen fynde
Of hise, in arks, or in klate.
Havelok, 2018.
- (5) A boy's game, like leap-frog.
(6) Truss up, to hang a person.
- TRUSSEL.** (1) A pack, or handle.
(2) A stand for a barrel. *Kent.*
- TRUSSES.** The same as *Trousses*, q. v.
- TRUSSING.** In falconry, is a hawk's raising any fowl or prey aloft; soaring up, and then descending with it to the ground.
- TRUSSING-BASKET.** A basket used for conveying large parcels of goods. Called also a trussing-coffer.
- TRUSSING-BED.** A travelling bed. "Trussing bedde, *lit de champ*," *Palsgrave*.
Also my large bed of black velvet, embroidered with a circle of faster locks, and garters, all the beds made for my body called in England *trussing beds*.
Text. Fetuot, p. 141.
- TRUT.** (1) Stercus. *Hearne.*
(2) The cry of hunters returning home after the sport is finished.
- TRUTHY.** Faithful; veracious. *East.*
- TRY.** (1) To fare. *Somerset.*
(2) A corn screen. Also, to screen.
(3) To boil down lard. *East.*
(4) *How de try*, how do you do? *Erm.*
(5) A club tipped with iron.
- TRYALYTES.** Three benefices united.
- TRYERS.**
And shew'd themselves as errant lyars,
As th' were 'prentice to the tryers.
Brown's Songs, 1031, p. 167.
- TRYSTI.** Trusty; secure.
On *trysti* rocha heo stondeþ fast,
And wyth depe dycha both all be cast.
Religious Poems, xv. Cent.
- TRYVE.** To drive.
In chastlyngs hath made a rod
To tryve away hire wantonnesse.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 111.
- TU.** To work hard. *North.*
- TUARN.** The place in an iron furnace which receives the metal. *Staff.*
- TUAY.** Two.
From arnecmore to the midday,
He hadde strengthe of knyghtes tuay.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 178.
- TUB.** (1) Tale of a tub, a stupid nonsensical story.

- (2) The top of a malt-kiln. *Essex.*
(3) The gurnet. *Cornw.*
(4) One mode of curing the *lues venerea* was by the tub, the patient sweating for a considerable time in a heated tub. This mode is often alluded to by early writers.
- TUBBAN.** A clod of earth. *Cornw.*
- TUBBER.** A cooper. *North.*
- TUBBLE.** A mattock. *Devon.*
- TUB-IRON.** An iron placed in front of a smith's fire-place, having a hole through which the spout of the bellows is put.
- TUBLE.** Earthenware. *West.*
- TU-BRUGGE.** A drawbridge.
- TUCK.** (1) To eat. Also, an appetite.
(2) A short pinafore. *East.*
(3) To smart with pain. *Wills.* In Devonshire, to pinch severely.
(4) A slap. *Devon.*
(5) A horizontal fold made in a garment to accommodate it to the height of a growing person.
(6) To touch. *Somerset.*
(7) A rapier. Still in use.
(8) To chuck. *Cornw.*
- TUCKER.** (1) A fuller. *West.*
(2) The same as *Pinner*, q. v.
- TUCKER-IN.** A chambermaid. *West.*
- TUCKET.** A slight flourish on a trumpet.
- TUCKING.** A bag used for carrying beans in when setting them. *Glouc.*
- TUCKING-GIRDLE.** "Tuckying kyrdell, *saine-ture decourser*," *Palsgrave*.
- TUCKS.** Iron pins in the frame of a timbering to prevent the timber slipping off.
- TUCKSHELLS.** Tusks. *Sussex.*
- TUE.** (1) To rumple. *North.*
(2) The same as *Tew*, q. v.
- TUEL.** (1) A towel. *West.*
(2) The fundament. See *Tewel*.
- (3) A vexatious meddling. *North.*
- TUEN.** To go.
Ant ails tha other that mine buen,
Shule to bilise with me tuen.
Harrowing of Hell, p. 20.
- TUFF.** (1) A Turkish turban.
(2) A tassel. Also, to ornament with tassels.
(3) A lock of wool.
(4) To spit or hiss, as a cat.
- TUFFOLD.** A small outhouse. *Yorksh.*
- TUFT.** A grove, or plantation.
- TUFT-HUNTER.** A hanger-on to noblemen and persons of quality.
- TUFT-MOCKADO.** A mixed stuff made to imitate tufted taffeta, or velvet.
- TUFT-TAFFATY.** A taffaty tufted, or left with a nap on it, like velvet.
Sleeveless his Jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet, but 'twas now (so much ground was seen)
Become *tuffataty*; and our children shall
See it plain rash a while, then nought at all.
Donne's Poems, p. 129.
- TUG.** (1) A contest. *Var. dial.*
(2) A timber-carriage. *Sussex.*
(3) To rob; to spoil. *North.*
(4) A difficult undertaking. *West.*

TUG-IRON. An iron on the shafts of a waggon to hitch the traces to.

TUGMUTTON. A great ginton.

TUGURYSCHUDDE. A hnt.

TUGHT. Twitched; torn off.

TUINDE.

Tuinde thyn ye, that thou oc se
The cursede wordes vanyte.

MS. Cott. Cloud. A. 11. f. 187.

TUKE. Gave. (*A.-S.*)
He had the letter by the noke,
To the erle he it uke.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 130.

TUL. To. *North.*

TULIEN. To labour; to till. (*A.-S.*)

TULKE. A man, or knight.

TULKY. A turkey. *Suffolk.*

TULLE. To allure. (*A.-S.*)

TULLY. A little wretch. *Yorksh.*

TULSURELIKE. Red in the face.

TULT. To it. *North.*

TULY. A kind of red or scarlet colour. Silk of this colour is often alluded to, as in Richard Coer de Lion, 67, 1516; and carpets and tapestry, Syr Gawayne, pp. 23, 33. In MS. Sloane 73, f. 214, are directions "for to make bokeram, tuly, or tuly thred, secundum Cristiane de Prake in Beme."

I schel the yewe to the wage
A mantel whit so meik,
The broider is of tuli selk,
Betten abouten with rede golde.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 47.

TUM. To card-wool for the first time. Ray says, to mix wool of divers colours.

After your wooll is oyl'd and anointed thus, you shall then *tum* it, which is, you shall put it forth as you did before when you mixed it, and card it over again upon your stock cards: and then those cardings which you strike off are called *tummings*, which you shall lay by till it come to a spinning.

Markham's English House-Wife, 1675, p. 126.

TUMBESTERE. A dancer.

Herodias doughter, that was a *tumbestere*, and tumblede byfore him and other grete lordes of that countre, he grantede to yewe hire whatever he wolde bydde.

MS. Hart. 2390, f. 8.

TUMBLE. (1) To dance.

Hyt telleth that Eroud swore
To here that tumblede yow the flore.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 19.

(2) To rumple the dress. *Var. dial.*

TUMBLE-CAR. A cart drawn by a single horse; probably so named from the axle being made fast in the wheels, and turning round with them.

TUMBLER. (1) A tumhril. *East.*

(2) A dancer. See *Tumble* (1).

(3) A kind of dog formerly employed for taking rabbits. This it effected by tumbling itself about in a careless manner till within reach of the prey, and then seizing it by a sudden spring.

TUMBLING-SHAFT. A spindle rod in an oatmeal mill, lying under the floor. *East.*

TUMBREL. (1) A cucking-stool.

(2) A dung-cart. *West.*

Wherfore breake off your daunce, you fairies and elves, and come from the fieldes, with the torse carcasses of your *tumbrills*, for your kingdome is expired.

Epist. prefixed to Sidney's Astrophel and Stella, 1591.

TUMMALS. A heap; a quantity. *Devon.*

TUMMLE. To tumble. *North.*

TUMMUZ. Thomas. *North.*

TUMP. A heap; a hillock. *West.*

TUMPTSNER. A settler. "That'll be a *tumptsner* for the old gentleman." *Somerset.*

TUMPY. Uneven; having tumps. *West.*

TUN. (1) A tub; a barrel. Also a verb, to put liquor into casks or barrels.

That oye his hous he let devyse,
Endelonge upon an axeltre,
To sette a tunne in his degré.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 92.

But when trouthe sette abroche here tunne.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 45.

(2) The upper part of a chimney. Sometimes, the chimney itself. *West.*

(3) A stalking-horse for partridges.

(4) A town. *Havelok, 1001.*

(5) A little cup. *Kennell.*

TUNACLE. "A tunacle, *dalmatica, tunica, tunacula*," MS. Dictionary, circa 1500.

TUNDER. Tinder. *Var. dial.*

TUN-DISH. A wooden funnel, through which liquor is poured into casks. *West.*

TUNE. (1) To the "tune" of any sum, is a phrase often used. "You look as if you were Don Diego'd to the tune of a thousand pounds."—*The Tatler*, No. 31.

(2) Order; temper. *Var. dial.*

TUNE-UP. To begin to sing. *South.*

TUNHOVE. Ground ivy. *Pr. Parc.*

TUNMERE. The line of procession in perambulating the bounds of a parish. *East.*

TUNNEGAR. A funnel. *West.*

TUNNEL. (1) A funnel. Still in use.

(2) An arched drain. *Yorksh.*

TUNNEL-GRUNTERS. Potatoes. *West.*

TUNNER. (1) Either. *Devon.*

(2) The same as *Tunnel*, q. v.

TUNNIP. The forget-me-not. *East.*

TUNNING. Brewing.

TUNNING-DISIL. (1) A funnel. (2) A wooden dish used in dairies. *West.*

TUNWONGE. "*Tempus*, a tunwonge," Nominale MS. inter membra humani corporis. See *Thunwonge*.

TUP. (1) A ram. *Var. dial.* Turn the tup to ride, i. e. put the ram to the ewe. Also a verb, to hutt. It is an archaism.

(2) To bow to a person before drinking. *Lanc.*

TUPMAN. A breeder of tups or rams.

TURBANT. A turban. *Florio, p. 101.*

TURBE. Squadron; troop. *Hearne.*

TURBERY. A boggy ground.

TURBOLT. A turbot.

TURCOT. The wryneck. *Howell.*

TURCULONY. An old dance.

TUREILE. A turret. *Hearne.*

TURF. (1) Cakes for firing, made by tanners from the refuse of oak bark. *Wills.*

- (2) Peat moss. *Lanc.*
 (3) "Turfe of a cappe, *rebras*," Palgrave. "Tyrf or tyrvyng upon an hoode or sleeve, *resolucio*," Pr. Parv.

(4) To adjust the surface of sown turf.
 TURFEGRAVER. A ploughman.

TURING-SPADE. A spade made for undercutting turf. *Var. dial.*

TURGY. White magic; a pretended conference with good spirits or angels. *Blount.*

TURIN. The nose of the bellows.

TURK. (1) An image made of cloth or rags, used by persons as a mark for shooting.

(2) A savage fellow. *Var. dial.*

TURKEIS. (1) Turkish. (*A.-N.*) "Turkes bowe, *arc turquoys*," Palgrave. "Turkes sword, *espee, esclamme*," *Ibid.*

(2) A precious stone, the turquoise.

TURKEY-BIRD. The wryneck. *Suffolk.*

TURLINS. Coals of a moderate size. *North.*

TURMENTILLE. The herb setfoil.

Who so drinkyth the water of turmentille, It conforth mans mawe, and clemys venym, and It abathe swellings. *MS. Sloane 7, f. 51.*

TURMENTISE. Torment. (*A.-N.*)

TURMENTRIE. Torment; torture.

TURMIT. A turnip. *Var. dial.*

TURN. (1) Year, or time.

(2) A spinning-wheel. *Devon.*

(3) To curdle; to turn sour. *North.* It is used in this sense by Shakespeare.

(4) An act of industry. *West.*

(5) To turn the head, to tend in sickness, to attend to, to direct, to educate.

(6) The sheriff's court. *Blount.*

TURNAMENT. (1) Change.

And all to ashis this lady was brent,
 And after arose agayne alyve as she was,
 And aft she had this turnament.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 25.

(2) A revolving engine.

For this turnament ys so devysyd,
 I schell be in my blode baptysyd.

MS. Cantab. Pt. II. 38, f. 30.

TURNBACK. A coward.

TURN-BROACH. Before the introduction of jacks, spits were turned either by dogs trained for the purpose, or by lads kept in the family, or hired, as occasions arose, to turn the spit, or broach. These boys were the turn-broaches.

See Warner's *Antiq. Culin.* p. 97.

A turne-broche, a boy for hogge at Ware.

Lodgate's Minor Poems, p. 52.

TURNBULL-STREET. Formerly a noted resort for courtesans and bad characters.

When Turnmole-street and Clarken-well
 Have sent all bawdes and whores to hell.
Cobbes Prophecies, 1614.

TURNED-CARD. A trump card.

TURNEGRECE. A spiral staircase.

TURNING. Collecting turnips. *West.*

TURNESOLE. A dish in ancient cookery described in Warner's *Antiq. Culin.* p. 84.

TURNIE. An attorney. *Var. dial.*

TURNIE. A tournament.

TURNING. (1) A plait in linen.

(2) A jest, or repartee.

(3) Tournaying. *Hall.*

TURNING-STICKS. Long crooked sticks to turn layers of corn.

TURNOVER. A sort of apple tart, where the pieces of fruit are laid upon one half of a circular piece of crust, and the uncovered part whelmed over the fruit and then baked. It also means a put off, or excuse, for not doing anything.

TURN-PAT. A crested pigeon.

TURN-PIKE. (1) A lock in a river.

(2) A turnstile, or a post with a movable cross at the top. *Jonson, v. 235.*

TURNSEKE. To feel giddy.

TURN-SPIT. This dog is thus described in Topsell's *Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 177:

There is comprehended, under the curres of the cournest kinde, a certayne dog in kitchen service excellent; for when any meat is to be roasted, they go into a wheel, which they turning round about with the weight of their bodies, so diligently looke to their businesse, that no drudge nor scullion can do the feate more cunningly. Whom the popular sort hereupon call *turnspetes*, being the last of all those which wee have first mentioned.

TURN-STRING. A string made of twisted gut, much used in spinning.

TURN-TIPPET. Same as *Turn-Turk*, q. v.

TURN-TRENCHER. A Lincolnshire game.

TURN-TURK. "To turn Turk was a figurative expression for a change of condition or opinion," Gifford. The expression is still used, said when a person becomes ill-tempered on account of a joke, &c.

TURNING-TREE. The gallows.

And at the last, she and her husband, as they deserved, were apprehended, arraigned, and hanged at the foresayd turning-tree.

Hall, Henry VIII. f. 224.

TURPIN. A kettle. A cant term.

TURQUIS. Turkish.

Some aftre issued oute the samezelle, and the dwarte, and had his turquise bowe in his honde and the arrowes.

MS. Digby, 165.

TURR. (1) A word used in driving pigs.

(2) To butt, as a ram does.

TURRIBLE. A thurible, or censar.

TURTERS. "Grapiller, to gather grapes after the furters or first gatherers thereof," *Hollyband's Dictionarie*, 1593.

TURTURE. A singing shepherd. (*Lat.*)

TURVEE. To struggle. *Exm.*

TURVES. The pl. of *turf*.

TUSH. (1) A tusk; a tooth. *North.*

(2) To draw a heavy weight. *West.*

(3) The wing of a ploughshare. *Glouc.*

TUSK. A tuft of hair. "Tuske of heer, *monceau de cheveux*," Palgrave. The term occurs in Ben Jonson.

TUSKIN. (1) Was thus made:

Take raw porke and hew hit smalle,
 And grynde in a morter; temper hit thou schalle
 With swangen egges, but not to thynne;
 In gryndynge put powder of peper within.
 Thenne this flesh take up in thy honde,
 And rolle hit on bulles, I undurstonde,

In gretnes of trahbes; I harde say
In boylaude water thoo kasi hom may.
To harde then take hom owe to cole,
And play fresch broth fayre and wele.
Ther in cast persoley, ysoppe, sanay, [saneray ?]
That smelle is bakked by any way.
Alye hit with flour or brede for thy,
Coloure hit with saffron for the maystré;
Cast powder of peper and claws ther to,
And take thy balles or thou more do,
And put therin; boyle alle to fere,
And serve hit forth for tuskyns dere.

MS. Sloane 1906, p. 93.

- (2) A kind of long coloured cloth.
(3) A country carter, or ploughman.
TUSSES. Projecting stones left in the masonry to tie in the wall of a building intended to be subsequently annexed.
TUSSEY. A low drunken fellow.
TUSSICATED. Driven about; tormented.
TUSSE. To struggle; to wrestle.
TUSSOCK. A tangled knot or heap. *Far. dial.*
Also, a twisted lock of hair.
TUSTE. A tuft of hair.
TUT. (1) A hassock. *Cornish.*
(2) *A tut for a tusk*, equivalent in meaning to tit for tat.
(3) To pull; to tear. *Devon.*
(4) A sort of stobhall (q. v.) play.
TUT-GOT. Come upon or overtaken by a *tut*, or goblin. This spectre is recognized in and near Spilaby, but not in all parts of the county. *Linc.*
TUTILE. A tooth. *Nominale MS.*
TUTHERAM. The others. *West.*
TUTIVILLUS. An old name for a celebrated demon, who is said to have collected all the fragments of words which the priests had skipped over or mutilated in the performance of the service, and carried them to hell. See Piers Ploughman, p. 547; Townley Mysteries, pp. 310, 319; Reliq. Antiq. L257; MS. Lansd. 762, f. 101.
TUTLESHIP. Protection; custody.
TUT-MOUTHED. Having the lower jaw projecting further than the upper.
TUT-NOSE. A short snub-nose. *East.*
TUTS. A term at the old game of stool-ball. See Clarke's Phraseologia Puerilis, 8vo. Lond. 1655, p. 141.
TUTSON. The periwinkle. *East.*
TUT-SUB. A hassock. *Somerset.*
TUTTER. (1) To stutter. *Somerset.*
(2) Trouble; bother. *East.*
TUTTING. (1) A tea-drinking for women, succeeded by stronger potations in company of the other sex, and ending, as might be expected, in scenes of ribaldry and debauchery. It is so called only, I believe, in Lincoln; in other places in the county it is known by the name of a bun-feast. The custom is now obsolete, or nearly so, to the amelioration, it is hoped, of society.
(2) An inferior description of ball; perhaps from *tuts*, a maternal term of endearment for a child's feet. *Linc.*

- TUTTLE. (1) Tothill Fields.
(2) A cross-grained fellow. *Lanc.*
(3) To whisper; to tell tales. *North.*
TUTTLE-BOX. An instrument used by ploughmen for keeping their horses a little apart, that they may see forward between them to make a straight furrow.
TUTTY. (1) A flower; a nosegay. *West.*
(2) Ill-tempered; sullen. *Beds.*
TUTTY-MORE. A flower-root. *Somerset.*
TUT-WORK. Work done by the piece. *West.*
TUYLES. Tools.
And the cause hereof, as it wele semes, es for 30 hafe na lrene whareof 3e myghte make 3ow turies for to wirke withalle. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 35.
TUYNEN. To separate.
And as mytyt, as i 3ow telle,
Bothe of the gates of hevne and helle
To tynnen and open at heyre byddyng,
Wythowte 3eyntondyng of any thyng.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 133.
TUZ. A knot of wool or hair. *Leic.*
TUZZIMUZZY. (1) A nosegay. See Florio, p. 492; Nomenclator, 1585, p. 113.
(2) The female pudendum.
(3) Rough; ragged; dishevelled. *East.*
TWA-BLADE. A plant with two leaves.
TWACHEL. The dew-worm. *East.*
TWACHYLLE. A term applied to the female pudendum in the Reliq. Antiq. ii. 28.
TWACK. To change frequently. *East.*
TWACKT. Beaten; knocked about.
TWAGE. To pinch; to squeeze. *North.*
TWAILE. A towel. Also, a net, or toil.
Hurte bleusid moder, sryot Waltrud,
Toke a twaile of rytt goale aray.
Chron. Fildun, p. 64.
TWAINE. Two. (*A.-S.*)
TWALE. A mattock; an axe.
TWALL. A whim. *Suffolk.*
TWALY. Vexed; ill-tempered. *Salop.*
TWAM. To swoon. *North.*
TWANG. (1) A sharp taste. *Far. dial.*
(2) A quick pull; a sudden pang. *North.*
TWANGDILLOWS.
Pleasid with the twangdillows of poor Crowdero
in e country fair. Collins' Miscellanies, 1769, p. viii.
TWANGY. A tailor. *North.*
TWANGLE. To entangle; to ruffle. *East.*
TWANGLING. (1) Small; weak. *North.*
(2) Noisy; jingling. *Shak.*
TWANK. (1) To let fall the carpenter's chalk-line upon the board. *East.*
(2) To give a smart slap with the flat of the hand, a stick, &c. *East.*
TWANKING. (1) Complaining. *Dorset.*
(2) Big; unwieldy. *North.*
TWARCINGE. Crookedness.
TWARLY. Peevish; cross. *Chesh.*
TWAT.
Give not male names then to such thyngs as thine,
But think thou hast two twats & wife of mine.
Fletcher's Poems, p. 104.
TWATETH. A buck or doe *twateth*, i. e. makes a noise at rutting time.
TWATTLE. (1) To tattle; to chatter. *Twatlers*, idle talkers, Stanburst, p. 36.

(2) To pat; to make much of. *North.*

(3) A dwarf, or diminutive person.

TWATTLE-BASKET. An idle chatterer.

TWAYE. Two.

Dame, he seyde, how schalle we doo,
He sayeth weape tethe also.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 134.

TWEAG. Donht; perplexity.

TWEAGERS. The same as *Pluzers*, q. v.

TWEAK. A whore. Also, a whoremonger.

TWEASOME. Two in company. *North.*

TWEE. To be in a *fece* is to be sweating with
fright or vexation; probably per metathesis
for *tew*. *Lin.*

TWEEDLE. To twist. *Devon.*

TWEER. To peep; to pry. See *Twire*.

TWEERS. Bellows at an iron furnace.

TWEEZES. Tweezers. Middleton, iv. 119.

TWEIFOLD. Double. (*A.-S.*)

TWELE. The same as *Twill*, q. v.

TWELF-TYDE. Twelfth day.

At the city of New Sarum, is a very great faire
for cloath at *Twelftyde* called *Twelfe* market.

Aubrey's Wills, MS. Regal Soc. p. 333.

TWELL. Twelve. Arch. xxx. 414.

TWELVE-HOLES. A game similar to nine-
holes, mentioned in Florio, ed. 1611, p. 20.

TWELVE-SCORE. That is, twelve score yards,
a common length for a shot in archery.

TWEY. Two. (*A.-S.*)

Twey schelyng ther is more t
Forgette hem not, be Goddis ore t

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

TWEYANGLYS. A kind of worm.

TWEYNED. Separated.

TWIBIL. (1) A mattock; an axe. An imple-
ment like a pickaxe, hut having, instead of
points, flat terminations, one of which is hori-
zontal, the other perpendicular. *Herefordsh.*

(2) An instrument used for making mortises,
"Twylle an instrument for carpentars,
bernago," Palsgrave. The two meanings of
this word have been frequently confused.

Se, se, seyde the twylylle,

Thou spekes ever ageyne shyllie,

I-wys, i-wys, it wyllie not bene,

Ne oever I thinke that he wyllie theoe.

MS. Ashmole 61.

TWICK. A sudden jerk. *West.* It occurs as a
verb in Towneley Myst. p. 220.

TWICROOKS. Little crooks bent contrary ways
in order to lengthen out the trammels on
which the pot-hooks are hung. *Glouc.*

TWIDDLE. (1) A pimple. *Suffolk.*

(2) To be busy about trifles. *To twiddle the*
fingers, to do nothing. *Var. dial.*

TWIES. Twice. (*A.-S.*)

The pater ooster and the crede

Preche thy paterch thou moose oede

Twyes or thryes to the yere,

To thy paterch hole and fere.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 132.

TWIFALLOW. See *Trifallow*.

TWIFILS. Two-folds.

TWIG. (1) To understand a person's motives or
meaning. "I *twigged* what he'd be arter."
Var. dial.

11.

(2) To beat. *Var. dial.*

(3) To do anything energetically.

TWIGGEN. Made of twigs.

TWIGGER. A wench. Dido, p. 50. The
term is applied to a sheep in Tusser, p. 93.

TWIGHT. (1) To twit; to reproach. The term
occurs in Holinshed, Chron. Irel. p. 80.

(2) To twitch, or hind.

(3) Quickly?

Mahoune and Margot he will forsak twight,
For to be cristynde and forsak ther synne.

Roland, MS. Lanod. 380, f. 384

(4) Pulled; snatched. (*A.-S.*)

Bot among them all ryght,

The queene was away twyght,

And with the feyry away i-oomme,

The oe wysst wer sche was come t

MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

Be the neck sche hym twyghte,

And let hym hange all nyghte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 117.

TWIGLE. (1) To wriggle. (2) Futuo.

TWIKIN. A word used in Yorkshire for two
apples growing together.

TWIKLE. To walk awkwardly, as if with a
twist in the legs. *Northumb.*

TWILADE. To load, unlade the load, then re-
turn for a second and take up the first load.
This is done where the ground is broken or
stickle. *Dorset.*

TWILL. (1) A quill; a reed. *North.*

(2) A spool to wind yarn upon.

(3) Until. *East.*

(4) A sort of coarse linen cloth.

TWILLY. To turn reversedly. *North.*

TWILT. (1) To beat. *East.*

(2) A quilt. *Var. dial.*

TWILY. Restless; wearisome. *West.*

TWIN. To divide into two parts. *Cheek.*

TWINDILLING. A twin.

TWINDLES. Twins. *Lanc.*

TWINE. (1) To entwine. *South.*

(2) To languish, or pine away. *North.*

(3) To whine, or cry. *Yorksh.*

TWINGE. (1) To afflict.

(2) An earwig. *North.*

(3) A sharp pain. *Var. dial.*

TWINK. (1) A chaffinch. *Somerset.*

(2) A moment of time; as, in a *twink*, for, in the
twinkling of an eye.

TWINKLE. To tinkle.

TWINLINGS. Twin children.

Of twinlinges hlr thought no gamen,

That fauhte ofte in hlr wombe samen.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 29.

Se se the yonder pore woman, how that she is pyued
With twynlinges two, and that dare I my hedde wedde.

Chaucers Asigne, 27.

TWINNA. It will not. *West.*

TWINNE. To separate; to divide; to part; to
depart from a place or thing.

Thare the deth, that spares ry3t nooe,
Has twynne two aod hente that one.

MS. Harl. 2260, f. 117.

That thl hous, he sendeth the word,

Shal never twynne be fro sword,

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 50.

57

That never twynneth oute of thy presence,
But is heven abydath ay with the,
And in erthe mekely nowa with me.

Lodgate, MS. Ashmole 29, f. 55.

- TWINNEN.** To couple together. (*A.-S.*)
TWINNY. According to Forby, to rob a cask before it is broached. *East.*
TWINS. An agricultural instrument used for taking up weeds, &c. *West.*
TWINTÉ. A jot.
TWINTER. A beast *two winters* old.
TWINTLE. To hew, or chip. *Line.*
TWIRE. To peep out; to pry about. Also, to twinkle, to glance, to gleam.
TWIRIN. A pair of pincers.
TWIRIPE. Imperfectly ripe. *West.*
TWIRTER. This word occurs in *Grose*, but seems to be an error for *twinter*, q. v.
TWISH. An interj. of contempt.
TWISSEL. A double fruit. Also, that part of a tree where the branches separate.
TWIST. (1) The fourchure. See *Cotgrave*.
 (2) A twig. (*A.-S.*)
 (3) A good appetite. *Var. dial.*
 (4) To lop a tree.
TWISTE. To twitch; to pull hard. (*A.-S.*)
TWISTER. To twist, or turn. *Suffolk.*
TWISTLE. That part of a tree where the branches divide from the stock. *West.*
TWIT. (1) A fit of ill humour. *East.*
 (2) The noise made by an owl.
 (3) Anything entangled. *North.*
 (4) An acute angle. *Carr. ii. 223.*
 (5) *Twit com twat*, idle talk.
Heavens grant that thou wouldst speak, but bridle that,
I'me angry with thy tatling twit com twat.
Fletcher's Poems, p. 63.
TWITCH. (1) To tie tightly. *North.*
 (2) To touch. *West.*
 (3) An instrument used for holding a vicious horse. Still in use.
TWITCH-BALLOCK. The large black-beetle.
TWITCH-BELL. An earwig. *North.*
TWITCHIE-BOX. The same as *Touch-box*, q. v.
TWITCHEL. (1) To castrate. *North.*
 (2) A narrow passage, or alley. *North.*
 (3) A childish old man. *Cheesh.*
And when thou shalt grow twyehilde, she will bee Carefull and kinde (religiously) to thee.
Daniel's Scourge of Folly, p. 218.
TWITCHER. A severe blow. *North.*
TWITCHERS. Small pincers.
TWITCH-GRASS. Couch grass. *Var. dial.*
TWITCHY. Uncertain. *East.*
TWITTEN. A narrow alley. *Sussex.*
TWITTER. (1) To tremble. *Var. dial.*
 (2) A fit of laughter. *Kent.*
 (3) To spin yarn or thread unevenly.
 (4) The chirping of birds. *East.*
 (5) The tether of cattle. *Lanc.*
 (6) Uneasy. *Craven.*
TWITTER-BONE. An excrescence on a horse's hoof, owing to a contraction.
TWITTER-LIGHT. Twilight.
TWITTERS. Shreds; fragments. *North.*

- TWITTLE.** To tell tales; to prate.
TWITTLE-TWATTLE. Idle talk; tittle-tattle.
 It occurs in the *True Conduct of Persons of Quality*, 12mo. Lond. 1694, p. 61.
TWITTY. Cross; ill-tempered. *East.*
TWIVETE. A carpenter's tool.
TWIZZLE. To roll and twist. *Suffolk.*
TWNG. A tongue. *Ilampole MS.*
TWO. Both. *Var. dial.*
TWO-BILL. A slat-axe, q. v. *Devon.*
TWO-BOWED-CHAIR. An armchair. *West.*
TWO-DOUBLE. Beat together; bowed in such a manner that the extremities almost meet.
TWO-FACED. Double-faced; insincere.
TWO-FURROWING. Double ploughing. *Norf.*
TWO-MEAL-CHEESE. Cheese made of equal quantities of skimmed and new milk. *Glouc.*
TWONNER. One or the other. *Line.*
TWORE. To see. *Dekker*, 1620.
TWOTHREE. A large quantity. *West.*
TWYBITTLE. A very large mallet. *Herefordsh.* "Bipennis, *twybytte*!"—*MS. Lansd.* 560, f. 45, co. *Lanc.*
TWYE. Twice. (*A.-S.*)

But folowe thou not the chylde troye,
Lest afterwarde hyt do the ouye.

MS. Cott. Cloud. A. ii. f. 126.

- TWYNNEN.** Twined. *Gawayne.*
TWYVALLY. To bother, or puzzle. *Glouc.*
TYBURN-BLOSSOM. A young pickpocket.
TYBURN-CHECK. A rope.
TYBURN-TIPPET. A halter.
TYCEMENT. Enticement.
*But thogh he oo man have therof evyl,
3yt hyt ys the tycement of the detyl.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 18.

- TYD.** (1) Gone. *Qn. ryd?*

The quene was greatly encouraged with the victory obtained late at Wakefeld, partly because the Duke of York, her utter enemy, was *tyd* out of the world.
Hall, Henry VI. f. 100.

- (2) A delicate morceau. *Line.*
TYE. (1) Tied.
*Ther dorste oo man come hym nye,
Thera he stode yn hys rakke tye.*
MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 107.
 (2) A feather-bed. *Cornu.*
 (3) An extensive common pasture.
TYKE. A sheep-tick. *West.*
TYMOR. A kind of bird.

The pellycno and the popyngay,
The tymor and the turtle trewe.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 49.

- TYPH-WHEAT.** A kind of corn, like rye.
TYPOUN. Type; pattern. *Gawayne.*
TYRAN. A tyrant.
TYRE. A tyre, or as we spell it, tier or teer, of guns, is now used to signify a number of guns placed in a row, as along a ship's side. In the following passage it seems to mean the discharge of the whole row of battering ordnance. See the editor's note.

The pieces that lay upoo St. Anthonic's steeple were by them dismantled, and within six or seven tyres after, the pieces on St. Nicholas steeple were likewise cast downe. *Hagyard's Qn. 224, p. 60.*

TYTELET. Commencement; chief. *Gawayne*.

TYTELED. Entitled.

And in the boks of Elisabeth,
That tyteld is of hir avilous.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 30, f. 11.

TYTER. A see-saw. *Devon*

U-BACK. A yule-block. *North.*

UBBERINE. To bear up; to support.

UBBLY-BREDE. Sacramental cakes.

UBEROUS. Fruitful. (*Lat.*)

UCHE. Each; every. (*A.-S.*)

But bi the fruyte may men ofte se
Of what vertu is uche a tre.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 1.

Oure uche dayes bred we the pray

That thou jere us thys same day.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 132.

UDE. West. (*A.-S.*)

As hold, as fayre, as hit upon urthe ude.

Chron. Vitodun. p. 73.

UFFLERS. Bargemen not in constant employ,
who assist occasionally in towing. *East.*

U.G. (1) A surfeit. *Northumb.*

(2) To feel a repugnance to. *North.* It has
very nearly the same meaning as the old
English verb *ugge*, to feel an abhorrence of, to
be terrified.

And there was so mekille folke dede in that ba-
telle that the sone wexe eclipse, and withdrew his
lighte, *uggende* for to see so mekille scheddyng of
blude.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 10.

For this poyner as so felle and harde,

Als yhe sal here be redd eftyrwarde,

That ilk man may ugge bothe yhowing and awide,

That heres thaine be rethered and tawide.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 189.

UGHTENDITE. The morning.

UGLY. (1) Horrid; frightful. (*A.-S.*) *Ugly-*
some, ugsome, horrible, frightful.

(2) An abuse; a beating. *East.*

UINTEMENT. Ointment.

ULEN-SPIEGEL. Owl-glass, pr. n. (*Germ.*)

ULLET. An owl. *Lanc.*

ULUTATION. A howling. (*Lat.*)

UM. Them. *South.*

UMAGE. Homage.

Withoute abod wel swithe come,

To don *umage* Arthur his sone.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 127.

UMBE-CLAPPE. To embrace. "Umbe-clappes
the cors," *MS. Morte Arthure, f. 72.*

UMBE-GRIPPE. To seize hold of. "Umbe-
grippys a spere," *MS. Morte Arthure, f. 92.*

UMBE-LAPPE. To surround; to wrap round.

And he and his ote *umbelapped* alle thaire enemyis,
and daunce thame doune, and slewe thame like a
moder sone.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 5.

UMBEN. About; around. (*A.-S.*)

UMBER. (1) A sort of brown colour. *Umbre*
is a species of ochre. See *Nares*.

(2) The shade for the eyes placed immediately
over the sight of a helmet, and sometimes at-
tached to the vizor.

(3) Number. *Vér. dial.*

(4) The graying fab.

TYTH. Quickly.

And seyde, eteth an appel *tyth*,

And beth as wyse as God Almyth.

MS. Coll. Trin. Gren. 87, art. 2.

TYUP. The last basket sent out of a coal-pit
at the end of the year. *North.*

(5) Shade. *Chesh.* From the French. *Umbre*
occurs in the *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 255.

UMBE-SET. To set around or about.

The Saracines him *umbe-set*,

In hard shour togider thei met.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 49.

UMBESTONDE. Formerly; for a while.

UMBE-THINKE. To recollect. *North.*

The thirde commendement es, *umbethynke* the
that thou halowe thi halidays.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 195.

The sevent was of clay, till that entent that a
mane that es ryised up to the dignytie of a kyng
sulde alway *umbethynke* hym that he was made of
erthe, and at the laste to the erthe he salle agayne.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 22.

Alexander thanne *umbethynke* hym one what wyse
he myghte best come to for to destroy this clie.

MS. Bodl. f. 8.

UMBIGOON. Surrounded.

Now have I shewed the a motley cote, a wed-
dyng cote, a cote with golden hemmes, the whiche
shuld be a maydens cote, *umbigoon* with diversities
of vertues.

MS. Bodl. 423, f. 106.

UMBLES. The entrails of a deer.

UMBLESCE. Humility.

It sit the welte to leve pride,

And take *umblesce* upon thy side.

Geowr, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 60.

UMBRAID. Strife; contention.

UMBRANA. The umbor, or graying.

UMBRAS. To attain?

With schreite of mouthe and penans amert,

They wene theire blisse for to *umbras*.

MS. Cantab. FF. v. 48, f. 68.

UMBREIDE. Upbraiding.

Moven for this *umbreide*

Was dredinge in his herte.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 36.

UMBREL. (1) A lattice.

(2) The same as *Umbre* (2). It is sometimes
written *umbrere*. "Keate ups hys *umbrere*,"
MS. Morte Arthure, f. 63.

UMBREY. To censure; to abuse.

UMBYLUKE. To look around.

At the fyrste salle everylike gud Cristene mane
umbyluke hym, and ever be warre that he tyme
noghte the schorte tyme, or wrange dispense it or
in yollnes late it overpasse.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 243.

UMGANG. Round about. (*A.-S.*)

UMGIPE. To surround; to encompass.

UMGRIFE. To seize; to catch. (*A.-S.*)

UMLAPPE. To enfold; to wrap around.

Thai sal *umlappe* thaine alle aboute.

And gnawe on yik a lymme and sowke.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 203.

UMSETTE. Surrounded; beset.

Thai sal be *umsette* so on yik a syde,

That thai may nowthyr see, ne thaine hyde.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 190.

UMSTRID. Astride. *North.*

UMSTRODE. Strided across.

Oure swete Lorde fulle myldly

This asse he *umstrode*,

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 40, f. 67.

UMTHINES. Truth.

UMWHILE. Once; on a time; sometimes.

Fallice ys, as who seye gyle.

As many one sweryn *umwhyle*. *MS. Harl. 1701, f. 19.*

Umwhile the childre sowkede hir pappe;

Umwhile ganne thay kyss and clappe.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 101.

UMWYLLS. Want of will; refusal. *Gaw.*

UM-YHODE. Went around. (*A.-S.*)

UN. (1) Him. (2) One. *Var. dial.*

(3) Used in composition for *in*.

UN-. In composition denotes privation or deterioration. For many words commencing with it, look under the simple forms.

UNAFFILED. Unadvised.

No strengre of love bowe myghe

His herte, whiche is *unaffiled*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 63.

UN-AVESY. Unadvised.

I wille rather, quod he, chese the sadnesse of an

alde wyse manna, thane the *un-avesy* lightnesse of

jonge menne. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 3.*

UNAWARES. Unaware. Still in use. It is a

common metropolitan vulgarism.

UNBAIN. Inconvenient. *North.*

UNBARBED. Not trimmed; uncut.

UNBATED. Not blunted; sharp.

UNBAYNE. Disobedient. (*A.-S.*)

UNBEER. Impatient. *North.*

UNBEKNOWN. Unknown. *Var. dial.*

UNBELDE. Timid. (*A.-S.*)

UNBENE. Rugged; impassable. *Gourayne.*

UNBETHINK. To recollect. *North.* See

Unbe-thinke. Also, to think beforehand.

UNBETIDE. To fail to happen.

UNBIDDABLE. Unadvisable. *North.*

UNBODIE. To leave the body. (*A.-S.*)

UNBOGHSOME. Disobedient. *Hampole.*

UNBOKEL. To unbuckle; to open.

UNBORELY. Weakly. (*A.-S.*)

UNBOUN. To undress. *North.*

UNBRACE. To attain?

And with that wordes, as sche dida *unbrace*

To touche the cloth that hee lay in bounde,

Withoute more, this Salome hath fouode

Remedye, and was made hoolle agen.

Lodgate, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 11.

With schryfte of mouthe and penance smerte,

They wene ther blis for to *unbrace*.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 30, f. 40.

UNBRASE. To carve a mallard.

UNBRYCHE. Unprofitable. (*A.-S.*)

But calleth hym yn the gospel ryche,

As unkynde and *unbryche*. *MS. Harl. 1701, f. 45.*

UNBUXUM. Disobedient. (*A.-S.*)

I usedde wronge with my body,

And serves the *unbuxumly*. *MS. Harl. 2200, f. 3.*

God put hym in our lyknes,

For hys grete *unbuxumnes*.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 30, f. 342.

UNCANNY. Giddy; careless. *North.*

UNCE. (1) An ounce. (2) A claw.

UNCELY. The same as *Unely*, q. v.

UNCERTEYNOUR. More uncertain.

Is no thing certeynere then *dece*,

Ny uncerteynour then his tide.

Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 141.

UNCIVIL. Unacquainted with the language and manners of good society.

UNCLE. (1) Uneleal.

My lippis polli e, my mouth with synne foyld,

Myn heit *uncle*s and full of cursednesse.

Lodgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 27.

(2) See *Aunt*, and Pegge's Gl. in v.

UNCO. Awkward; strange. *North.*

UNCOME. (1) Not come. *North.*

(2) An ulcerous swelling. This word is still used in some of the Northern counties. It occurs in Baret's *Alvearie*, 1580.

UNCOMMON. Very. *Var. dial.*

UNCONAND. Ignorant. (*A.-S.*)

Bot som men has wytt to undyrstaod,

And yhh that are fulle *unconand*.

Hampole, MS. Bowers, p. 15.

UNCONVENABLE. Inconvenient.

UNCORCED. Parted from the body.

UNCOTHS. News. *North.*

UNCOUPLE. To let or go loose.

He *uncupplide* hys handis

Tille his rachis rebuodya.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 131.

UNCOUS. Unerd; melancholy. *Kent.*

UNCOUTH. (1) Unknown. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Uncommon; not vulgar; elegant.

UNCTURE. Greasing or oiling carts, &c.

UNCUSTOMED. (1) Smuggled. *North.*

(2) Out of use or practice.

UNDEDELY. Immortal. (*A.-S.*)

Bot thou that arte so grette and so glorious, and

calles thyselfe *undedly*, thou saile wyne nathynge

of me, if alle thou hafe the overhande of me.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 8.

UNDEFOUTERE. Less devout.

UNDELICH. Manifestly. (*A.-S.*)

UNDELT. Undivided.

Oon in Godehe *undelt* is he,

And oon substance with perones thre.

Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 61.

UNDENIABLE. Good. *Chesh.*

UNDER. (1) To subdue.

(2) An under-ground drain. *Lin.*

UNDER-ALL. In all; altogether.

UNDER-BACK. See *Under-deck*.

UNDERBEAR. To bear; to undergo.

UNDER-BRIG. An arch. *North.*

UNDER-BRIGHT. A bright light appearing under clouds when they are near the horizon. *North.*

UNDER-BUTTER. The butter which is made of the second skimmings of milk. *Suff.*

UNDERCORN. Short, weak, underling corn, overhung by the crop. *Norfolk.*

UNDERCREEPING. Mean; pitiful; in an underhand way. *Somerset.*

UNDERCUMFUN. To understand or discover a person's meaning. *Lin.* It is sometimes *undercumfand*.

UNDER-DECK. The low broad tuh into which the wort runs from the mash-tuh.

UNDER-DRAWING. Ceiling. *North.*

UNDER-FAVOUR. An old apologetic expression before saying anything rude.
UNDERFIND. To understand. *Derb.*
UNDERFOE. To perform, undertake.
UNDERFONG. Understood. *Haeleok.*
UNDERFONGE. To undertake; to accept; to receive. Used by Spenser, to ensnare.
UNDER-FOOT. Low. To hid under-foot, i. e. to offer a low price for anything.
UNDERGA. To supplant. (*A.-S.*)
UNDERGETE. To understand. (*A.-S.*)
UNDERGROUNDS. Anemones. *Deron.*
UNDERGROWE. Of a low stature.
UNDERGRUB. To undermine. *East.*
UNDERLAID. Trodden down. *Var. dial.*
UNDERLAY. (1) To incline from the perpendicular, said of a vein in a mine. *Derb.*
 (2) To subject; to place under.
 (3) To mend the sole of a shoe.
UNDERLINGE. An inferior.
*Hasst thou envyet thyn underlynges,
 For he was gode and thryvynges.*
MS. Cott. Cloud. A. II. f. 141.
*He was to elle men underlynges,
 So lowe was never jyt no kynges.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 30, f. 241.
UNDERLOUT. To be subject to.
UNDERLY. Poor; inferior.
UNDERMELE. The afternoon. *Chaucer.* Later writers use the term for an afternoon meal.
 "A middaies meale, an undermele," *Nomenclator*, 1585, p. 81.
UNDERMINDING. Subornation.
UNDERMOST. The lowest. *North.*
UNDERN. Nine o'clock, a. m. (*A.-S.*)
*Bi this was undern of this day,
 The lȝt bigan to hyde.*
Cursor Mundi, l. 103.
UNDERNEAN. Beneath. *Var. dial.*
UNDERNOME. Took up; received.
*And thenne was seynt Jon in Herodes prysone,
 for he hedde undernome him of the fela devours, for
 that was his brothers wyf.* *MS. Harl. 2550, l. 8.*
*And when synne dothe vertu undernym and myne,
 The light of grace will no lenggth shyne.*
MS. Laud. 416, f. 50.
UNDER-ONE. On the same occasion.
UNDERPIGHT. Propped up. (*A.-S.*)
*And underpyghte this mancyown ryalle,
 With seven pilers, es made is memorye.*
Lodgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 3.
UNDER-PINNING. The pediment of brick or stone on which the frame of a wooden house is placed.
UNDER-PROPPER. See *Supertasse.*
UNDERSSET. To prop up. *Palgrave.*
UNDER-SONG. The burden of a song.
UNDERSORT. The vulgar. *Yorksh.*
UNDERSPORE. To raise a thing by putting a spore or pole under it. (*A.-S.*)
UNDER-SPURLEATHER. An underling.
UNDERSTAND. To hear. *Yorksh.*
UNDERSTOD. Received. *Haeleok.*
UNDERTAKE. To take in; to receive.
UNDER-THE-WIND. So situated behind a bank, house, &c. as not to feel the wind.
UNDERTIME. Evening. *Spenser.*

UNDERWROUGHT. Undermined. *Shak.*
UNDIGHT. Undressed; unprepared.
UNDIGOOON. Undergone.
*Whenne Jhesus hedd bapteme undigoon,
 He lafte Jon stille bi ffrom Jurdoo,*
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. l. 80.
UNDIRSHONE. Patterns. (*A.-S.*)
UNDISPAYRID. Unimpaired.
*Undispayrid the heeste schelle not varye
 Of the prophesye, e while thouȝt it tarye.*
Lodgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 16.
UNDO. (1) To unfold. (*A.-S.*)
 (2) To cut up game. *Gawayne.*
UNDOUBTOUS. Undoubted.
UNDREGHE. Without sorrow.
*In lufe thi hert thou heghe,
 And fyghte to felle the fende;
 Thi deyts saille be undreghe
 Wheneo thi ded neghes neghe.*
MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 222.
UNDUBITATE. Undoubted. *Hall.*
UNDUR. Undern, q. v. It is spelt *undrone* in the MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 135.
*The soone schon, they had wondur,
 For hyt drew to the undur.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 35, f. 117.
*Hys strength shuld wex lu such e space
 From the undyr-tyne tylie none.*
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 120.
UNDURTANE. Undertaken.
*For thy love y have undurtane
 Dedes of armys thre.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 64.
UNDURYEDE. Understood.
*The hors some under-yede
 Thet Befysse was not on hys rygge.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 107.
UNDYED. Dyed back again.
*Bliske into white may not be undyed,
 Ne blood infecte with corrupcioun.*
Lodgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 1.
UNE. Even. *North.*
UNEATHILY. Unwickedly. *East.*
UNEAVE. To thaw. *Deron.*
UNEMENT. An ointment.
UNEMPT. To empty. *Heref.*
UNEQUAL. Unjust. *Jonson*, iii. 233.
UNERTE. Short.
UNESCHUABLE. Unavoidable.
UNESE. Unsensitiveness. (*A.-S.*)
UNEVEN. Unjust; unfair.
UNEXPRESSIVE. Inexpressible.
UNFACEABLE. Unreasonable. *East.*
UNFAINELY. Sorrowfully.
UNFAIRE. Ugly; frightful.
UNFAMOUS. Unknown.
UNFAWE. Not glad; displeased.
UNFEATHERED. Dispossessed.
UNFERE. Weak; feeble; indisposed.
Therby lay many unferre.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. l. 85.
*How he heled e mon unferre,
 That seke was eigne and twenty yere.*
Cursor Mundi, MS. Ibid. f. 2.
*His sadrolde end unferre,
 Ofte he fedde with good dynere.*
Cursor Mundi, MS. Ibid. l. 22.
UNFEST. Weak; not firm.
UNFILED. Pure; undefiled.

UNFORBIDDEN. Disobedient. *North*.
 UNFORTUNATE. In bad circumstances.
 UNFREMED. Unkind. *North*.
 UNGANG. Circuit?

The whilke will ought come with me til heven bot
 thei dwell in the ungang of covayse.

MS. Coll. Etou. 16, f. 41.

UNGAYNE. (1) Inconvenience.
 There rymes bysyde this hegre mounteyoe
 A water that turnes to mekilke ungayne.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 142.

(2) Inconvenient; troublesome. *North*.
 Therof the pepul wold be foyne,
 Fore to cum home ayeine,
 That heth gooe gais ungayne.

MS. Douce 302, f. 2.

(3) Awkward; clumsy. *Var. dial*.
 UNGEAR. To unharness. *North*.
 UNGLAD. Sorry. (*A.-S.*)

If thou my sone hast joye had.

Whao thou another sye unglad.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 62.

UNGODE. Bad; evil.
 UNGODLY. Squeamish; nice. *North*.

UNGONE. Not gone. *North*.

UNGRACIOUS. Unfortunate.

UNGRATHLY. Improperly; unbecomingly.

UNGREABLE. Disagreeable.

UNGUNDE. Ungrateful.

Wat this betel be the smieth,

And alle the worle this wite,

That theut the ungunde alle this thing,

And goht himselve a beggyn.

MS. Bib. Reg. 7 E. iv, f. 45.

UNHAP. Misfortune.

UNHAPPILY. Censoriously.

UNHAPPY. Mischievous; unlucky.

UNHARDELED. Dispersed. *Gawayne*.

UNHARDY. Not bold. (*A.-N.*)

UNHECKLED. Untidy; disordered.

UNHELE. (1) To uncover. See *Hele*.

(2) Misfortune. (*A.-S.*)

UNHENDE. Ungentle.

To sir Gawayne than sayd the kyng,

Forsothe dethe was to unhende.

MS. Harl. 2292, f. 100.

UNHEPPEN. Clumsy. *North*.

UNHERTY. Timid; cowardly.

UNHIDE. To discover.

UNHOMED. Awkward; unlikely. *Cumb.*

UNHONEST. Dishonorable. *North*.

UNION. A fine pearl. (*Lat.*)

UNITE. A gold coin worth about twenty shillings. See *Snelling's Coins*, p. 24.

UNJOINE. To separate; to disjoin.

UNJOINT. To carve a curlew.

UNKARD. (1) Lonely; dreary; solitary. Few provincial words are more common than this. It is derived from the *A.-S.* *un-cwyd*, quiet, solitary.

(2) Old; ugly; awkward; strange; unusual; particular; inconvenient; froward. *Var. dial*.

UNKEK. Unopened.

UNKEMBED. Uncombed.

UNKENDE. Unnatural.

It wastes the body and fordeuse

Ti vroe unkende outrage use.

MS. Harl. 2290, f. 141.

UNKENT. Unkenned; unknown.

UNKER. Of you. (*A.-S.*)

UNKETH. Uncouth; strange.

UNKEVELEDEN. Uncovered.

UNKIND. Lonely. *North*.

UNKINDE. Unnatural. (*A.-S.*)

UNKIT. Uncut. *MS. Douce 302, f. 2.*

UNKNOWABLE. Incapable of being known.

UNKNOWING. Unknown. *North*.

UNKNOWN. An unknown man, one who does good secretly. *North*.

UNKUD. Unknown.

Thou shelt have ever thi heed hud,

This shame shal not be unkud.

Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 6.

UNKUNNYNGE. Ignorance.

I am rude to reherse oil

For unkunnyngs and for lacke of space.

Lodgate, MS. Ashm. 39, f. 19.

UNKYNDESCHIPE. Unkindness.

As he whiche throw unkyndeschipe

Eovith every felawshiipe.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 81.

UNLACE. (1) To cut up. *Gawayne*.

(2) To unfasten; to unclothe. *Id.*

UNLAWE. Injustice. (*A.-S.*)

Cayphas herde that ilke sawe,

He spake to Jhesu with un-lawe.

MS. Cantab. VL v. 48, f. 18.

UNLEED. A general name for any crawling, venomous creature, as a toad, &c. It is sometimes ascribed to man, and then it denotes a sly, wicked fellow, that, in a manner, creeps to do mischief, the very pest of society.

UNLEFE. Unbeloved; loathsome.

UNLEK. Unlocked; opened.

UNLETTED. Undisturbed.

UNLICKED. Unpolished. *Var. dial*.

UNLIFTY. Unwieldy. *Decon*.

UNLIGHT. To alight. *West*.

UNLOVEN. To cease loving.

UNLUST. (1) Dislike. (2) Idleness.

UNMACKLY. Misshapen. *North*.

UNMANHODE. Cowardice.

UNMANNED. Untamed. *Shak*.

UNMATCHED. Unequally matched.

UN-MAYTE. Immense.

Guddes grace there he es wille nochte be un-mayte,
 bot ever he es wyrkande, and he es wax-and ay
 mare and mare to mekilke the mede.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 243.

UNMEK. Wicked. (*A.-S.*)

UNMERCIFULLY. Very. *West*.

UNMESTE.

Heyogers of men prayse v leste,

For that office es moste unmeeste.

MS. Harl. 2290, f. 59.

UNMIGHTY. Unable. *Chaucer*.

UNMYLDE. Pierce.

Ordycod hath by grete cruelté

This rem to kepe boles ful unmylde.

With brasen fecte, ramegeous and wilde.

MS. Digby 230.

UNNAIT. Useless; vain; unprofitable.

UNNE. To give, consent, wish well to.

UNNEATH. Beneath. *Somerset*.

UNNES. *Unnethe*, scarcely.

UNNETHE. Scarcely. (*A.-S.*)

How schude theaoc e dro[o]kan men
Do that the subre *unnethe* con.

MS. Cant. Claud. A. ii. f. 138.

All the process in that day,
That alla this world speke of may,
Shal than so shortly ben y-do,
A moment shal *unnethe* therio.

MS. Addit. 11305, f. 91.

UNNOCK. To shoot an arrow.

UNNOTEFUL. Unprofitable.

UNNOYEAND. Agreeable.

The *unnoyeand* to su-tayne us and fede,
Aod to helpe us end eac in *unre* dedis.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 109.

UNORDAYNDE. Inordinate.

The delyte that has noghtis of *unordaynde* styr-
rynge, and mekely has styrryngs in Crissa.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 198.

Wherefore a mao that weded es,
Schulde kepe hym ay in cleanness,
And no dade *unordaynde* to wyrke,
Agayn the sacrament of holy kyrke.

MS. Harl. 2290, f. 91.

UNOURNE. Old; worn out. (*A.-S.*)

Now age *unourne* puttath away favoure,
That boursy youghthe in his seon conquestid.

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antip. 134, f. 255.

UNPATIENTNESS. Impatience.

UNPEES. Disquiet.

Thei forsoka this worldes ese,
To moo wrougte thei never *unpees*

Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 63.

UNPEREGAL. Unequal.

UNPERFECT. Imperfect. *North.*UNPINNE. To unbolt. (*A.-S.*)

UNPITOUS. Cruel; not piteous.

UNPLAYNE. Obscure.

For who that is to trouthe *unplayne*,
He may oot faylen of venjaunce.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antip. 134, f. 43.

UNPLEASED. Unpaid.

UNPLITE. To unfold. *Chaucer.*UNPLUNGE. Unexpectedly. *Line.*

UNPLYE. Open; unfolded.

UNPOSSIBLE. Impossible. *North.*

So mighty is he evare moo,
Unpossible is not him to do.

MS. Addit. 11305, f. 92.

UNPOWER. Helplessness. *Dorset.*

UNPROPER. Not confined to one.

UNPROPICE. Unpropitious.

UNQUEMEFULLY. Unpleasantly.

Unquemeffully thanne shal thei quake,
That al the erthe shal to-shake.

Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 134.

UNQUERT. Uneasiness.

He herde her menyng and *unquert*,
And shope therefore in lill stert.

Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 36.

UN-QUEYNT. Unquenched.

Hycken the worldis to fyre *un queyntis*.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 39, f. 26.

UNRAD. Bold; imprudent.

UNRAKE. Not stirred.

Eke es *charkokylis* casteth ryght bemys,
With rody llyght, as cole that is *unrake*.

MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 12.

UNRAY. To undress. *West.*

UNREADY. Undressed.

UNREAVE. To unravel. *Spenser.*

UNRECLAIMED. Wild, as a hawk.

UNRECURING. Incurable.

UNREDE. Imprudent. (*A.-S.*)

UNREDUCT. Unreduced.

UNRESONABLE. Irrational.

Go out of the schip, thou, and thi wif, thi sones,
and the wyves of thi sones with thee, and lede out
with thee alla llyvyng beests that be at the of ech
felsh, as wel in volatilis as in *unremonable* bestis.

Wicliffe, MS. Bodl. 977.

UNRESPECTIVE. Inconsiderate.

UNREST. Want of rest; uneasiness; trouble;
vexation. (*A.-S.*)UNRID. Dirty; disorderly. *North.*UNRIDE. Harsh; severe; large. (*A.-S.*)

And taka hys burden yn hys honde,
Of stait that was *unride*.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 36, f. 88.

They hym assayed on every ayde,
And he gave them stroukis *unride*.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 36, f. 171.

An iryne clude he gaue hyma taz,
Was mekille and *unride*.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 140.

UNRIGHTE. Wrong. (*A.-S.*)

Mekille maugra hase he
That chalenges *un-ightis*.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.

UNRO. Vexation; trouble.

If he bigon to harpe and syng,
Of his *unre* he had resting.

Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 47.

UNRUDE. Civil; polished.

UNSAID. Unsteady.

UNSAUGHTIE. At strife.

UNSAWNEY. Unfortunate. *Yorksh.*UNSCAPE. To put one in mind of something
disagreeable in discoursing.

UNSCHEPELICHE. Unshapely; ugly.

UNSCIENCE. Not-science. *Tyrwhitt.*UNSCRIFE. To put in mind of. *North.*

UNSEKE. Not sick; healthy.

UNSELE. Unhappiness. (*A.-S.*)

Lord, he seida, now se I wel,
My synne both set me in *unsele*.

Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 8.

Ja, he said, that saughe I wel;

How myghtis that make so myche *unsele*.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 123.

UNSELY. Unhappy.

Whereof the world ansampla fette,
May afir this, whanne I em goo,
Of thilke *unseli* joyly woo.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antip. 134, f. 38.

Galathin mett king Sangran,
An *unseli* hoge man.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 182.

Unseli ghost, hwat di stu here?
Thou were in halle mine vtre.

MS. Co. L. J.-s. Oron. 1. 29.

UNSENE. Invisible. Hall, Henry VI. f. 63,
uses it for not previously seen.

So tha soule, withouten wene,
To alle thinge hit is *unseue*.

Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 4.

UNSENSED. Stunned; insensible. *East.*UNSET. Not appointed. See *Steevn.*

UNSETE. Unsuitable.

UNSEWYR. Insecure; unsafe.

*Ful unsewyre attis the laste may he be,
To sette hys herte in swych abundaunce.*

MS. Cantab. Ff. 1. 6, f. 136.

UNSHAKEN. Perfect; in good order.

UNSHENE. Dark; not bright.

UNSHETTE. Opened.

UNSHOTE. To open a door, &c.

UNSIDED. In confusion. *North.*

UNSIGHT. Unseen. *Ritson.*

UN SITTINGE. Unsuitable.

UNSKERE. To unfold; to discover.

UNSKYLWYS. Irrational.

Bot lyfes als are unskylwys best.

MS. Hart. 4196, f. 216.

UNSLEKKED. Unslacked.

UNSLIPT. Having had no sleep.

UNSLJE. Unskilful; not sly.

*Greet he was and also heys,
He seimed Sathanas unslje.*

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 47.

*A, Lord God! that I was unslje;
Alasse! that ever he come so nye.*

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 55.

UNSNECK. To unlatch a door. *North.*

UNSOAPED. Low; dirty. *Var. dial.*

UNSOFT. Hard. *Chaucer.*

UNSOUGHT. Disturbed; disordered.

UNSOLEMPNE. Uncelebrated.

UNSOUSTERLY. Unhandy. *Devon.*

UNSPARELY. Unsparingly. *Gawayne.*

UNSPERE. To unbolt. *Lydgate, p. 54.*

UNSPOILE. To despoil; to undress.

UNSTANCHEABLE. Inexhaustible.

UNSTANCHED. Unsatisfied.

UNSTEKE. Unfastened; not bolted.

UNSTIL. In motion. *Suffolk.*

UNSTRIKE. To draw the strings of a hawk's hood, to be in readiness to pull off.

UNSTRONGE. Weak. (*A.-S.*)

UNSUITY. Irregular. *West.*

UNSUMED. Srig of the feathers of a hawk, when not fully grown.

UNSWADE. To take off swaddling-clothes.

UNSWARE. To answer.

*Belevest thou on Fader, and Sone, and Holy Gost,
As thou art holden, wel thow wast,
Thre persons in Trynité,
And an God! Unsware thou me.*

MS. Coll. Claud. A. 11, f. 157.

UNSWEAR. To perjure. *Drayton.*

UNSWELL. To fall after swelling.

UNTALDE. Not reckoned. (*A.-S.*)

UNTANG. To untie. *Somerset.*

UNTEREST. Uttermost.

UNTERMED. Interminable.

UNTEYDE. Unabated.

*In alle that ever ye have seyde,
My sorow is evermore unteyde.*

Gower, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 125.

UNTHANK. No thanks; ill-will.

UNTHAW. To thaw. *South.*

UNTHENDE. Outcast; abject.

*The worldis wyllys rygt nougt me payes,
For they ben false and full unthende.*

MS. Cantab. Ff. 11. 30, f. 73.

UNTHEWID. Unmannerly.

What is to ben of pride unthewid

Ajen the hye Goddis lawe.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 58.

UNTHRIFT. Prodigality.

UNTHRIVE. To be unsuccessful.

His wif made him to unthrive.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 50.

UNTID. (1) Unseasonable. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Anointed. *MS. Vocab.*

UNTIDY. Dirty; slovenly; ignorant.

UNTIL. To; unto. (*A.-S.*)

UNTIME. An unseasonable time.

UNTO. Until. (*A.-S.*)

UNTOWARD. Wild; fierce.

UNTRIMMED. Being a virgin. See a note in Dilke's Old Plays, iv. 95.

UNTRISTE. To mistrust.

UNUSAGE. Want of usage.

UNVALUED. Invaluable.

UNVAMPED. Fresh; genuine.

UNVOYANDNES.

His rightwisnes es in gode dedes and his unvooyandnes es that he es withouten ills.

MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 11.

UNWAGED. Without wages or salary.

UNWARELY. Unawares; unforeseen.

And unwarely affore hym on the playne

Apperid an angell with face sterne and bright.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 30, f. 51.

UNWARNEDD. Without intimation.

The kyng hymselfe wolde ofte tyme come too mete unwarnedd, and sytt downe, for love that he had to Seynt Thomas.

MS. Cantab. Ff. 11. 31, f. 11.

UNWARY. Unexpected. *Spenser.*

UNWELDE. Unwieldy.

Thou shal him saye I am unweelde

For longe lyved an I in elde.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 8.

A elobbauf yron in honde haite tan,

That was mekylle and fulle unweelde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. 11. 30, f. 64.

UNWEMMED. Spotless. (*A.-S.*)

UNWERNISIHT. Unexpectedly.

UNWETING. Not knowing. (*A.-S.*)

UNWEVID. Unfinished; imperfect.

UNWEZE. To decrease.

UNWINE. Want of joy. (*A.-S.*)

UNWINLY. Unjoyously. (*A.-S.*)

I sold hym unwinly wake

Or to mornen day. MS. Lincoln A. 1, 17, f. 132.

UNWISDOME. Folly. (*A.-S.*)

UNWIST. Unknown.

UNWIT. Want of wit or knowledge. *Unwrit-*

andness, ignorance. (A.-S.)

UNWITONDE. Not knowing it.

And Jhesu aftir stilly stode,

Joseph and Mary unwithonde.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 78.

UNWITTILY. Unwisely. (*A.-S.*)

UNWRAIN. To uncover; to unfold.

And hys seryauntes that were unwraiste,

Fette forthe the chyldre yn haste.

MS. Cantab. Ff. 11. 30, f. 140

UNWRITILY. Unworthily.

Unwerthly art thou made gentyl.

3yf thou yn wurdys and dedys be yl.

MS. Hart. 1704, f. 90.

UNWRY. Uncovered. (*A.-S.*)

Whanne every racke end every cloudy skye
Is vnyde clene, so hire face uncouth
Schalle schewe in open and fully be unwry.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 9.

UNYED. United.

Bwae, I beseeche the, thyn heven, and come down
to me, soo that I be knyt and unyed to the, and be
made one spirite wyth the.

Carten's Divers Fruitful Ghostly Maters.

UNJON. An onion. Nominale MS.

UON. To run. *Somerset.*UP. (1) Upon. (*A.-S.*)(2) To rise; to get up. *West.*UP-A-DAISA. An expression used when
dancing a child up and down.UP-ALONG. Down along. *South.*UPAZET. In perfection. *Exmoor.*UP-BLOCK. A horse-block. *Glouc.*UPBRAID. The same as *Abraid*, q. v.

UPBRAYDE. An up-stroke?

Hys swyde brake with the upbrayde,
And therewith was Gye dysmyed.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 213.

UPCAST. To reprove. *North.*UPE. Upon. (*A.-S.*)UPEHOVEN. Upraised. (*A.-S.*)UPELONDERS. Country people. This word
occurs in MS. Arundel. 42.

UP-FOND. To raise with effort.

UPHAF. Heaved up. (*A.-S.*)

UPHALE. To draw or pull up.

UPHAND-SLEDGE. A large iron hammer
lifted up with both hands.UPHEADED. (1) Having the horns nearly
straight. (2) Ill-tempered. *North.*

UPIEPE. To heap up.

UPIEVE. To raise; to exalt.

UPIOLD. To warrant; to vouch for. *North.*UPLAND. High land. *North.* The term oc-
curs in Brathwait's Law of Drinking, p. 147.UPLANDISH. Countryfied. (*A.-S.*)

UPLIFTE. Lifted up.

UP-MET. Having full measure. *North.*

UP-ON-END. Perpendicular.

UPPARD. Upwards. *Hearne.*UPPEN. To mention; to disclose. *East.*

UPPEREST. Highest.

UPPER-HAND. To apprehend. *East.*UPPER-HATCH. To understand. *Norf.*UPPERLET. A shoulder-knot. *East.*

UPPER-STOCKS. Breeches.

UPPER-STORY. The head. *Var. dial.*UPPING. Point; crisis. *North.*UPPING-BLOCK. A horse-block. *Var. dial.*UPPINGS. Perquisites. *Somerset.*UPPING-STOCK. See *Upping-block*.UPPISH. Proud; insolent. *Var. dial.*

UPRAPE. To start up.

UPRIGHT. (1) Entirely. *East.*(2) Straight. This term was applied to persons
lying down, as well as standing.UPRIGHT-MAN. The chief of a crew of beg-
gars. See *Grose* in v.UPRISE. To church women. *Cornar.*

UPRISTE. The Resurrection.

Jhesus seide, I em upriste end lif.

Curser Mundit, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 88

UPROAR. Confusion; disorder. *West.*UPSE-DUTCH. A heavy kind of Dutch beer,
formerly much used in England. *Upse-frese*,
a similar drink imported from Friesland.
Upse-English, a strong ale made in England in
imitation of these. To be *upse-Dutch*, to be
tipsy, or stupefied. To drink *upse-Dutch*, to
drink swinishly, like a Dutchman. See Ben
Jonson, iv. 150.

Tom is no more like thee then chalks like chesse,

To pledge e health or to drinke up-se freese.

Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Vaine, 1600.

UPSET. (1) A cross; an obstruction.

(2) A smith's term, when the iron at heat is
driven back into the body of the work.UPSETTING. (1) A christening. *Exmoor.* In
the North, the first party after an accouchement.(2) *Upsetting and down-throssan*, hereabouts.(3) A disagreement; a quarrel. *South.*UPSHOT. Result; issue. *Var. dial.*UPSIDES. To be upsides with any one, i. e.
to be even with, or a match for him.UPSIGHTED. A defect in vision, produced by
a contraction of the lower portion of the iris,
thus depriving a person of the power of readily
seeing objects below the level of his eyes.

Somerset.

UPSODOWN. Upside down.

And I kan, by colluynoun,

Turne alle estates up-so-down,

And sette, though folke hadde it sworne,

That is bakward to go by thorne.

MS. Cotton. Tiber. A. vii. f. 66.

Thuses this worlde turned up-so-downe,

Tyll many mans dampnacywne.

Hawpole, MS. Boece, p. 54.

UPSPRING. An upstart.

UPSTANDS. Marks for boundaries of parishes,
estates, &c., being live trees or bushes cut off
about breast high. *Kent.*UPSTARING. Somewhat presuming. *Staff.*UPSTARTS. Puddles made by the hoofs of
horses in clayey ground. *East.*UPSTIR. Disturbance. *Somerset.*UPSTODE. Stood up. (*A.-S.*)UPSTROKE. Conclusion. *North.*UPTACK. (1) To understand. *North.*

(2) A person not to be equalled.

UPTAIL-S-ALL. Riotous confusion.

UP-TO. Equal to; upon. *Var. dial.*

UPWARD. Top, or height.

UP-WENDE. Went up.

UP-WITH. Up to or equal with.

URCHIN. (1) A hedgehog. *Var. dia.* 'Ur-
chone, a beast, *Keyneson*, 'Pal-grave.

(2) The key of the ash tree.

(3) A fairy, or spirit.

URE. (1) An hour. MS. Cott. Vesp. D. iii.

(2) An ewer, or washing-basin.

(3) Fortune; destiny. (*A.-N.*)

(4) Use. Also, to use.

(5) An udder. *North.*

(6)

Now late hire come, and liehe as God yow ure,
For yow disposeth takath yowre aventure.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 7.

URED. Fortunate.

URGE. To retch. *West.*

URGEFUL. Urgent; importunate.

URINCH-MILK. Whey.

URINE. (1) A net made of fine thread, formerly used for catching hawks.

(2) Mingere. *MS. Vocab.*

URIST. Sunrise.

Veisth his lyte whanne it begynneth dawe,
At the urist in the morowynge.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 18.

URITH. The bindings of a hedge.

URLED. (1) Starved with cold. *North.*

(2) Stunted. *Urling, a dwarf. North.*

URLES. Tares.

URNE. To ruo; to flow.

URRY. The blue clay which is often found immediately above a strata of coal.

URRYSONES. Orisons.

URTHE. Earth.

Alle thyng made wyth on spelle,
Hevene, and urthe, and eke helie.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 133

US. We; our. *Var. dial.*

USAGE. Experience; practice.

USANT. Using; accustomed. (*A.-N.*)

USAUNCE. Usage; practice.

Brougte to the temple to his obeloun,
As was the lawe, custum, and usance.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 29.

And so bifelle upon a day,

As thilke tyme was usance.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 51.

USCHEW. Issue, the right of a road out of a wood. *Finchale Ch.*

USE. (1) Usury; interest. *Var. dial.*

O tis a thing more than ridiculous.

To take a man's full sum, and not pay us.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 68.

(2) To haunt; to frequent.

USER. A profitable animal.

USERE. An usurer.

Alhys lyf, soth to say,

He wurthe to an usere. *MS. Harl. 2220, f. 36.*

USES. Practical inferences derived from doctrine, a term used by Puritans.

USTILMENT. Furniture; utensils.

UT. Oot. Still in use.

UTAS. The eighth day, or the space of eight days, after any festival. "Utas of a feast, octaves," Palsgrave.

UTCHY. I. *Somerset.*

UTEN. Without; foreign. (*A.-S.*)

UTHAGE. The chaffinch. The whinchat is so termed in Shropshire.

UTRAGE. Excess. (*A.-N.*)

To bringe into that heritage

That I have lost bi myn strage.

Curser Mundt, MS. Coll. Trin, Cantab. f. 6.

UTTER. Outward; more out. *Utter-barristers*, lawyers who pleaded without the bar.

UTTERANCE. Extremity. (*A.-N.*)

UTTERESTE. Uttermost.

Telle me, ser, what thay are that hase thus farene
with the, and I sewe the, als I am trew mane, I
salle venge the to the utterate.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 20.

UTTERLY. Thoroughly; entirely.

Thorowe the londe utterly

He had grete chevally.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 30, f. 153.

UTTREN. To publish; to give out; to sell.

UVELE. Evil. Beket, p. 20.

UVVER. Upper; over. *North.*

UZZARD. The letter Z. *Lanc.*

UZZLE. A blackbird. *Yorksh.*

VACABONDE. A vagabond.

VACAT. Anything missing. (*Lat.*)

VACCARY. A cow-pasture. *Lanc.*

VACCHE. To fetch.

VACHERY. A dairy. *Pr. Parv.*

VADE. To fade.

All as a slope, and like the gresse,

Whose bewty sone duith veda. *MS. Ashmole 802.*

VADY. Damp; musty. *Decon.*

VAG. (1) To thump. *West.*

(2) Turf for fuel. *Decon.*

VAGABOND. To wander.

VAGACIONE. Wandering.

Whenne the mynde es stableda sodely without-
tene chagynge and wagyryne in Godd and gastely
thynges. *MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 220.*

VAGAUNT. Vagrant; wanderer. *Beber.*

VAGE. To stroll; to wander about. Also a substantive, a voyage, a journey.

VAIL. (1) Progress. *South.*

(2) To lower; to let fall. (*Fr.*) It was used as a mark of submission or inferiority, to lower the sails of a ship, &c.

(3) Empty. *Somerset.*

VAILE. To avail.

Whate rayleth bewt which ys nat mercyabill?

Whate wyleth a sterre when hit do nat achyne?

MS. Cantab. Ff. I. 6, f. 130.

VAILS. Gifts to servants.

VAIR. Truly. (*A.-N.*)

VAIRE. A kind of fur, supposed to be that of a species of weasel still so called.

And sythene to bedd he es brougte als it ware a
prynce, and happed with ryche robes appone hyma
ynewe, wle furred with egre and with gryse.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 248.

VALE. Many. *Hearne.*

VALENCE. (1) To ornament with drapery. Shakespeare, to Hamlet, ii. 2, uses the word allegorically, applied to a face being valenced or fringed with a beard.

After folowed his three aydes, every of them
under a pavillon of crymsoyn damaske, and purpila
poudred with H. and K. of fyne goilde, valenced and
frynged with guile of damaske.

Holl, Henry VIII. L. 13.

(2) Valeocia in Spao.

VALENCY. Valiancy.

VALENTIA. The tin machine used for lifting beer, wine, &c., out at the bung-hole of a cask, by pressing the thumb on the small hole at top. *Moor.*

VALENTINE. The custom of the different sexes choosing themselves mates on St. Valentine's Day, February 14th, the names being selected either by lots, or methods of divination, is of great antiquity in England. The name so drawn was the *valentine* of the drawer.

Thow it be aie other wyn,
Godys blessing have he and myn.
My none gentyl *Valentyne*,
Good Tomas the freere. *MS. Harl. 1735, f. 48.*

VALERIE. Valerius Maximus.

VALEW. Value. *Spenser.*

VALIANCE. Valour. *Spenser.*

VALIANT. Worth. Middleton, ii. 8.

VALIDITY. Value. *Shak.*

VALIDOM. Value; extent. *North.*

VALL. *Ta vall over the desk*, to have the banns of matrimony thrice called. *Ermoor.*

VALLEY. (1) To rock.

(2) A small hollow, or channel.

VALLIMENT. Value. *Stoff.*

VALLIONS. The valance of a bed.

VALLOED. Laid in fallow.

VALLOR. A fallow. In Sussex this name is given to a large wooden dish used in dairies.

VALLOW. A press for cheese.

VALOR. Value; extent. *Becon.*

VALOUR. To esteem. *East.*

VALUATION. Quantity. *Far. dial.*

VALURE. Value; worth. *(Fr.)*

VAMBRACE. Armour for the front of the arm. See Hall, Henry IV. f. 12.

VAMP. To patch up.

VAMPER. To vapour; to swagger.

VAMPLATE. A round plate of iron fixed at the end of a tilting lance to guard the hand.

VAMPLETS. Rude gaiters to defend the legs from wet. *Wills.*

VAMPY. The bottoms of hose, or gaiters attached to the hose, covering the foot. Grose has *vampers*, stockings. "*Pedana*, vampetie," Nominale MS.

VAMURE. The same as *Avantmure*, q. v.

VANCE-ROOF. The garret. *Norfolk.*

VANG. To receive; to earn; to catch; to throw. Ray says, "to answer for at the font as godfather; he *vang'd* to me at the vant."

VANISHED. Made vain.

VANISTE. Vanished.

And es *vaniste* to heven an hey,
Thoru e holy thougt with gostely ey.

MS. Harl. 2260, f. 18.

VANITY. Dizziness?

For *vanité* of the heda a guile medsyn. Take the juce of walworste, salt, hony, wax, essence, and boyle them togidre over the fyre, and *therwy* the anyoyt thone heda and thy templeys.

MS. Sloane 7, f. 79.

VANT. (1) A font. *Somerset.*

(2) The van of an army.

VANTAGE. (1) Advantage; benefit.

(2) Surplus; excess; addition.

VANTBRACE. Same as *Vambrace*, q. v.

VANT-CURRIER. Advanced guard. *(Fr.)*

VANTE. A winter trap for birds, made of willow, &c. *Somerset.*

VANTERIE. Boasting. *Daniel.*

VAPOUR. To hully; to swagger.

VAPOURED. Inclined to yawn. *Ec. t.*

VARA. Very. *Somerset.*

WARDAS. Talk; speech. *Yorksh.*

VARDET. A verdict. Still in use.

WARDLE. A common eye or thumb-hole of a gate with a spike only. *Norfolk.*

WARDYKE. Verdict; judgment. *North.*

VARIAUNT. Changeable. *(A.-N.)*

VARIEN. To change; to alter. *(A.-N.)*

VARIETY. A rarity. *Chesh.*

VARLET. (1) The knave at cards.

(2) A servant. The serjeant-at-law to the city counters was also so called.

VARMENT. Vermen. *North.*

VARNER. A large hawk. *I. of Wight.*

VARNDE. Burnt. *R. Glouce.*

VARNISH. Same as *Barnish*, q. v.

VARRAYLIER. More truly.

And the merrier that that sal hym be,

The *verraylier* that sal hym se.

Hampole, MS. Bower, p. 235.

VARRY. To fall at variance; to contend.

VARSAL. Universal; great. *North.*

VARY. Variation; turn. *Shak.*

VASEY. To comb; to curry; to plague; to give a beating; to force away. *West.*

VASSALAGE. Valour; courage. *(A.-N.)*

VAST. (1) Waste; deserted place.

(2) A great quantity. *Far. dial.*

(3) *Vast little*, a very small portion.

VASTACIE. Waste and deserted places.

VASTURE. Great magnitude.

VASTY. Vast; immense.

VAT. The bed of a cider press.

VAULTING-HOUSE. A brothel. Florio, p. 97.

VAUMPES. Gaiters. See *Vampy*.

VAUNT. A dish made in a fryingpan with marrow, plums, and eggs.

VAUNTOUR. A boaster. *(A.-N.)*

VAUNTPERLER. A boaster. *(Fr.)*

VAUNT-WARDE. The avant-guard. *(A.-N.)*

VAUSE. According to Holme, "to make the jaumes to oversale the mullions."

VAUTER. A dancer.

VAVASOUR. A kind of inferior gentry, one who held his lands in fealty. *(A.-N.)*

Bothe knyghtes and *vavasours*,

This damisels love paramour.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 38.

And sythen he hath had greta honour,

That fursia was a pore *vavasour*.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 202.

VAW. (1) Few. (2) Glad.

VAWARD. The vanward; the fore part.

VAWTH. A bank of dung or earth prepared for manure. *Somerset.*

VAY. To succeed; to prosper. *South.*

VAYNE. Vanity. *(A.-N.)*

VAYTE. To take. Thornton Rom. p. 308.

VAZE. To flutter about. *West.*
 VAZEN. Faiths. *Somerset.*
 VEAGUE. (1) A teasing child. *West.*
 (2) A freak; a whim. *Somerset.*
 VEAK. A gathering, or ulcer. *West.*
 VEAKING. Pretful; peevish. *Devon.*
 VECISE. Bladder. (*Lat.*)
 VECKE. An old woman. *Chaucer.*
 Florent his woful heed up lefte,
 And ayge this eekke whera sche sat.
Gower, M.S. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 40.
 VECTIGAL. Tithe. *Leland, iv. 111.*
 VEDGING. Sideling. *Devon.*
 VEERCE. A verse. *Pr. Parv.*
 VEERING. A furrow. *Glouc.*
 VEERS. Young pigs. *Cornw.*
 VEGE. A run before leaping. *West.*
 VEGET. Lively; brilliant. (*Lat.*)
 VEGETIVE. A vegetable. *Davenant.*
 VEGGE. A wedge. *Pr. Parv.*
 VEILLE. An old woman. (*A.-N.*)
 VEIR. Truly. See *Vair.*
 VEIRE. Pair; good; beautiful.
 VELANIE. Wickedness.
 VELASOUR. Same as *Varasour*, q. v.
 VELATED. Vailed. *Becon, p. 112.*
 VELE. Veil. *Spenser.*
 VELL. The salted stomach of a calf, used for making cheese; a membrane.
 VELLET.^a Velvet. *Spenser.*
 VELLING. Getting turf up for burning.
 VELURE. Velvet. (*Fr.*)
 VELVET-GUARDS. Trimmings of velvet.
 VELVET-HEAD. The incipient horns of a stag which are covered with a rough skin.
 VELVET-TIPS. See *Velvet-head.*
 VELYARDE. Old man; dotard.
 VELYM. Vellum. *Pr. Parv.*
 VEMDE. Foamed. *Hearne.*
 VEMON. Vcnom. *North.*
 VENAIG. To change; to revoke. *West.*
 VENCOWSDE. Vanquished.
 He that on hye hedd hyt bare
 Schelde not be vcnowesde in oo warre.
M.S. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 198.
 VENDABLE. To be sold. (*A.-N.*)
 VENDAGE. Vintage; harvest. (*A.-N.*)
 VENDS. A limited sale of coal, as arranged by the trade. *Neue.*
 VENERIE. Hunting. (*A.-N.*)
 VENERIEN. Veneral. *Palgrave.*
 VENETIANS. A kind of hose or breeches made to come below the garters.
 VENGE. To revenge. (*A.-N.*)
 Some, be now of comfort gode,
 And venge the, yf thou may.
M.S. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 60.
 For if the toone hirt the tothere sore,
 The tothere oos venges hym nevere the more.
M.S. Harl. 2268, f. 2.
 VENGEABLE. Revengeful; cruel.
 VENGEANCE. Very.
 VENGED. (1) Avenged.
 The greyhounde dyd hym sons to go,
 When hya maystrya dethe he had venged soo.
M.S. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 74.
 (2) Winged. *Chaucer, ed. Wright, 1387.*

VENICE-GLASS. A cup, goblet, or looking-glass, made of fine crystal glass.
 VENIED. Musty; mouldy. *West.*
 VENIME. Poison; venom. (*A.-N.*)
 VENISON. Brawn of a wild boar.
 VENJAWNCERE. A revenger.
 VENNE. Mud; dirt. (*A.-S.*)
 Hereof mowe men se gret schewyng
 In dyvers maners of clothyng,
 Now schort, now traylyng upon the renne,
 Now streyt, nowa wyde as nyse menoe.
M.S. Laud. 486, f. 91.
 VENNEL. A gutter; a sink. *North.*
 VENNY. Rather. *Heref.*
 VENOM. (1) A gathering in any part of the finger but the top. *Devon.*
 (2) Dry; harsh. *Warw.*
 VENQUESTE. Vanquished.
 VENT. (1) An inn. (*Span.*)
 (2) To snuff up; to smell. (*Lat.*)
 (3) To vend, or sell. Still in use.
 (4) An opening in any garment.
 VENTAL. See *Aventaile.*
 VENTER-POYNT. A children's game.
 At above-groote, venter-poynt, or crosse and pille.
Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Vaine, 1600.
 VENT-HOLE. The button-hole at the wrist of a shirt. *Somerset.*
 VENTIDUCT. A passage for air.
 VENTOSE. A cupping-glass. (*A.-N.*)
 VENTOSITE. The colic.
 VENTOUSE. To cup. (*A.-N.*)
 Biede thane on the vayne that is bitwix the an-
 kille and the hela, or elles be ventoused on the thee
 with a boyate biude the boche.
M.S. Lincoln Med. f. 301.
 VENTOY. A fan.
 VENU. A jump, or leap. (*A.-N.*)
 VENUE. A bout or thrust in fencing.
 VENUS. A term at the game of astragals, q. v.
 See *MS. Ashmole 788, f. 162.*
 VENVIL. This word occurs in an old MS. of the rights of the parish of Mavey, quoted in Marshall's *Rural Economy of the West of England*, i. 326, meaning the right of pasturage and fuel. It is supposed by Marshall to be a corruption of *fen and field*.
 VEO. Few; little. *West.*
 VEOLTH. Filth. *Weber.*
 VEPPE. Wept; cried.
 VER. (1) The spring. (*Lat.*)
 (2) Man; knight. *Gawayne.*
 VERAMENT. Truly. (*A.-N.*)
 The erle off Glowystour verament
 Toke hyaleve and homa he wente.
M.S. Ashmole 61, f. 63.
 These thre poyntes verement
 Nowther schale do but bothe assent.
M.S. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 131.
 VERAY. True. (*A.-N.*)
 VERCLEF. Cleaved. *Hearne.*
 VERD. (1) Green; greenness.
 (2) Fared. *Sevyn Sages, 612.*
 VERDE. Feared; was moved; enraged. Also, army, forces, rout. *Hearne.*
 VERDED. An Italian wine.
 VERDEKYN. A firkin.

VERDINGALE. A fardingale.
 VERDITE. Judgment; sentence. (*A.-N.*)
 VERDUGO. A hangman. (*Span.*)
 VERDURE. Tapestry.
 VERDUROUS. Green. *Drayton.*
 VERE. Pere; companion. (*A.-S.*)
 VEREL. A small iron hoop. *North.* Also,
 the ferule of a knife.
 VERGE. Green.
 VERGEOUS. Verjuice. *Palgrave.*
 VERGER. A garden; an orchard.
 VERITER. Truth.
 VERLICHE. Fairly. *Hearne.*
 VERLOFFE. A furlough. (*Flem.*)
 VERLORE. Forlorn; lost. *Hearne.*
 VERMAILE. Red. (*A.-N.*)
 VERMILED. Adorned; flourished.
 VERN. A partner in a mine.
 VERNACLE. A miniature picture of Christ,
 supposed to have been miraculously imprinted
 upon a handkerchief preserved in St. Peter's
 at Rome. A diminutive of *Verony*, q. v.
 And I salte make myne swowe devoty to Criste,
 And to the haly vernacle vertuous and noble.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 56.
 VERNAGE. A kind of white wine.
 A thout so swete in my corage,
 That never piment ne vernage
 Was half so swete for to drynke.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 178.
 VERNISH. To varnish. (*A.-N.*)
 VERNYNGE. Varnishing? "Item, fore
 stuffynge of a sadylle, vernynge and glew-
 ynge."—Manners and Household Expenses of
 England, p. 389.
 VERONY. The cloth or napkin on which the
 face of Christ was depicted, that which was
 given by Veronica to our Saviour before his
 crucifixion to wipe his face, and received a
 striking impression of his countenance
 upon it.
 Like his modir was that childe,
 With faire viage and mode ful mylde;
 Sene hit is bi the verony,
 And bi the ymage of that lady.
Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 115.
 VERQUERE. An old game on the tables, men-
 tioned in "Games most in Use," 12mo.
 Lond. n. d.
 VERRE. (1) Crystal glass. (*A.-N.*)
 In alle the erthe y-halowid and y-holde,
 In a closet more clere than verre or glas.
Lodgate, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 14.
 (2) Wool. (*A.-N.*)
 (3) To cover over; to conceal.
 (4) A fur. Same as *Vaire*, q. v.
*Ferre and gryce we have plenté,
 Golde and sylver and ryche stones.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 164.
 VERREY. True; truly. (*A.-N.*)
 And whanne the pepull of his person had a verrey
 ayyte,
 Thayre malice was quenched, were they never so woo.
 Wherefore, good Lorde, ever more thy wille be doo!
MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.
 Hyt ys verré Goddes blode
 That he schede on the rode.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 130.

VERSAL. Universal. *Butler.*
 VERSE-COLOURED. Variegated.
 VERSER. A poet; a poetaster.
 VERSET. A little verse. (*A.-N.*)
 VERTE. Green. (*A.-N.*)
 VERTU. Power; efficacy.
 Thorough the worshipful vertu,
 And the gret myght of Crist Jhesu.
MS. Addit. 11306, f. 91.
 VERTUES. Active; efficacious.
 Or for thou art a vertues mon,
 And const more then another con.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 140.
 VERVELS. The little silver rings at the ends of
 the jesses of a hawk.
 VERVENSIE. Fervency.
 VERVISES. A kind of cloth.
 VERY. Really; truly; verily.
 VES. Was. (*A.-S.*)
 VESE. (1) To run up and down. *Glouc.*
 (2) To drive away; to fly.
 VESSEL. The eighth of a sheet of paper.
 VESSELEMENT. Plate; furniture.
 Curteynes or outhur vestiment,
 Or any outhur vesselement.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 62.
 VESSES. A sort of worsted.
 VESSY. When two or more persons read
 verses alternately, they are said to vussy.
 VEST. Invested; clothed.
 VESTER. A fescue. *Somerset.*
 VESTIARY. A wardrobe.
 VESTMENT. See *Vescement*.
 VET. The feet. *West.*
 VETAYLE. Provisions; victuals.
 Oxen, shepe and vetayle, whowtyn any dowte
 They stee away, and carled aver to and froo,
 God suffris moche thyng his wille to be doo!
MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.
 VETING. Courting. *Devon.*
 VETOYN. The herb betony.
 VETRES. Fetters. *Nominale MS.*
 VETTY. Apposite; suitable. *Devon.*
 VETUSE. Old. (*Lat.*)
 VEVER. A fish-pond. (*A.-N.*)
 He drew his verres of fische,
 He slewe his fosters i-wyne.
MS. Lincoln A. L. 17, f. 130.
 VEWE. A yew-tree. *Chesh.*
 VEWTER. A keeper of hounds.
 VEY. True. (*A.-N.*)
 VEYDEN. Voideth.
 VEYNE. Penance.
 VEYNED. Feigned.
 Sehe seyde en ewelle was on hur falle,
 And reyned hur to be dede.
MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 96.
 VEYNJORD. A vineyard.
 Withoutyne the veynord thal him cast,
 And there thal him slope,
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 46, f. 91.
 VEZE. The same as *Pheez*, q. v.
 VI. We. *Rob. Glouc.*
 VIA. An exclamation of encouragement, move-
 ment, or defiance. (*Ital.*)
 VIAGE. A voyage, or journey.
 VIANDRE. Food; sustenance. (*A.-N.*)
 VICARY. A vicar. (*Lat.*)

- VICE. (1) Advice. Still in use.
 (2) A winding or spiral stair. "Vyce, a toorn-
 yng staire, viz," Palsgrave.
 (3) The cock or tap of a vessel.
 (4) The huffoon of our early dramas.
 (5) Fault; crime; injury. (*A.-N.*)
 (6) The fist. *Somerset.*
 VICTUALLER. A tavern-keeper.
 VICTUALS. For a child to be her mother's
 victuals, is to be her pet. *West.*
 VIDE. To divide. *South.*
 VIE. (1) To wager or put down a certain sum
 upon a hand of cards.
 (2) The game of prisoners' base. *Devon.*
 (3) To turn out well; to succeed. *West.*
 (4) Life. *Legende Cathol.* p. 71.
 (5) Eovy.

And afterward under Pounce Pylate
 Was I take for eye and hate.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 132.

- VIERGE. A rod. (*A.-N.*)
 VIES. Devices, co. Wilts.
 VIEW. (1) The footing of a beast.
 (2) The discovery of an animal. An old term
 in hunting.
 VIEWLY. Pleasing to the sight. *Viewsome* is
 also heard. *North.*
 VIFTE. The fifth.
 VIG. To rub geotly. *West.*
 VIGE. A voyage, or journey. *West.*
 VIGILE. The eve of a festival. Also, the wake
 over a dead body. (*A.-N.*)
 Or any other fast-day,
 Lenten or egypte, as telle he may.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 146.

- VIGOUR. Figure. *West.*
 VIKER. A vicar. (*A.-N.*)
 VILANIE. Wickedness; injury.
 VILARDE. An old man.
 VILD. Vile. This is a very common form of the
 word in early writers.
 VILE. A wicked fellow.
 VILETE. Baseness.

Muche dud thel me of vilete,
 That myce owne shuld have be.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 125.

He that was hangid on a tre
 Bysside Jhesu for vyte.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 35.

- VILIPEND. To think ill of.
 VILLIACO. A rascal; a coward. (*Ital.*)
 VILIOUS. Villid.

Then was ther a boor yn that forreste,
 That was a wondur vylious be-be.

MS. Cantab. FI. II. 30, f. 131.

- VINE. (1) A vineyard.
 (2) Any trailing plant bearing fruit.
 (3) To find. *Somerset.*
 VINE-GRACE. A dish in ancient cookery
 composed of pork, wine, &c.
 VINELOME. A kind of spice.
 VINE-PENCIL. A blacklead pencil.
 VINEROUS. Hard to please. *North.*
 VINETTES. Sprigs, or branches.
 VINUED. Mouldy. *West.*
 VINID. Same as *Vineued*, q. v.

- VINNY. A scolding bout. *Exm.*
 VINOLENT. Full of wine. (*Lat.*)
 VINTAINE. Speedily. (*A.-N.*)
 VIOL-DE-GAMBO. A six-stringed violin.
 VIOLENT. To act with violence.
 VIOLET-PLUM. A dark purple plum of a very
 sweet taste, shaped like a pear; in the eastern
 parts of the county it is sometimes called a
 Lincoln plum. *Line.*
 VIPER'S-DANCE. St. Vitus's dance.
 VIPPE. The fir-tree.

The salyng vippe, cyprisse deth to playne.

MS. Cantab. FI. I. 6, f. 25.

- VIRE. To turn about. (*Fr.*)
 VIRENT. Green; unfaded.
 VIRGINAL. (1) Maidenly. *Shak.*
 (2) An oblong spinnet.
 VIRGIN - MARY - THISTLE. The *carduus*
benedictus.
 VIRGIN'S-GARLANDS. Garlands carried at
 the funeral of virgins, and afterwards hung to
 the church.
 VIRGIN-SWARM. A swarm of bees from a
 swarm in the same season.
 VIRID. Green. (*Lat.*)
 VIRK. To tense. *Devon.*
 VIRNE. To inclose; to surround.
 VIROLAI. A sort of roundelay.
 Use no taverns where be jests and feils,
 Syggynge of lewde balletes, rondelettes or virolais.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 44.

- VIROLFE. The same as *Verel*, q. v.
 VIROUN. A circuit. (*A.-N.*)
 VIS. Countenance. (*A.-N.*)
 We may nother se hym ne here hymne, ne fele hym
 als he es, and therefore we may noghte hafe the
 vis of his lufe here to fulfylling.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 226.

- VISAGE. To front or face a thing.
 VISE. (1) Aim. (*A.-N.*)
 Thus thys worlde thow mo-te de-vyse,
 And holy vertues have in vyse.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 127.

- (2) The same as *Pheze*, q. v.
 VISFIGURE. To disfigure. *North.*
 VISGY. A pick and hatchet is one tool, for
 tearing down hedges. *Cornw.*
 VISIKE. Physic.

Ther is visike for the stoke,

And vertus for the vici eke.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 82.

- VISNOMY. Countenance.
 VIT. To dress meat. *Devon.*
 VITAILLE. Victuals. (*A.-N.*)
 VITIOUS. Spiteful; revengeful. *West.*
 VITLER. A tavern-keeper.
 He scornes to walke in Paules without his bootes,
 And scores his diet on the eliers post.
Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Value, 1600.
 VITTRE. A whim; a pretence. *West.*
 VITTY. Decent; proper; handsome. *West.*
 VIVELICHE. Lively; vividly.
 VIVERS. Provisions.
 VIVES. "Certaine kernels growing under the
 horses eare," Topsell, 1607, p. 360.
 VIXEN. The female fox.
 VLEER. A flea. *Somerset.*

VLOKKE. Splendid; rich. (*A.-S.*)
VLOTHER. Nonsensical talk. *West.*
VLUEKECCHE. An imposthume in the milt.
VLY-PECKED. Low-lived. *Devon.*
VOAKY. Greasy; unwashed. Applied to wool as it comes from the sheep. *West.*
VOC. An ogly face. *Rugby.*
VOCABLES. Words. *Falsgrave.*
VOCALE. Sound.
VOCATE. To ramble about idly. *West.*
VOCE. Strong; nervous. *Somerset.*
VODE. (1) To wander. (2) To vex.
VOGUE. In vogue, i. e. en train.
VOIDE. (1) To depart; to go away.
 (2) To remove; to quit; to make empty.
 (3) A parting dish; the last course; a slight repast or collation.
VOIDER. A basket or tray for carrying out the relics of a doozer or other meal, or for putting bones in. Brockett says it is still in use. A clothes basket is so called in Cornwall. According to Keonett, "a woodeo flasket for linnen cloaths." Dekker applies the term to a persoo who clears the table.
VOIDING-KNIFE. A knife used for taking off remnants of bread, &c. to put in the voider.
VOINE. To foyn, in fencing.
VOISDYE. Stratagem. (*A.-N.*)
 Now schalt thou here a gret mervayle,
 With what *voiesye* that he wroughte.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 217.
VOIX. Voice.
 Kyng Edward in hys ryght hym to endowe
 The commons therto have redy every house:
 The *voix* of the peuple, the *voix* of Jhesu,
 Who kepe and preserve hym from all langour.
MS. Bibl. Soc. Antiq. 101.
VOKE. (1) Folk. *West.*
 (2) The same as *Boke*, q. v.
VOKET. Ao advocate?
 To consente to a fals jugging,
 Or hyredyst a *voiket* to swyche thyng.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 36.
VOKY. (1) Gay; cheerful. *North.*
 (2) Damp; moist. *Var. dial.*
VOL. Full. *R. Glouc.*
VOLAGE. Light; giddy. (*A.-N.*)
VOLANT-PIECE. A piece of steel on a helmet presenting an acute angle to the front.
VOLATILS. Wild fowls; game. (*A.-N.*)
 Make we mao to cure ymage and liknesse, and be
 he sovereyn to the fischis of the see, and to the
 volatilis of hevenc, and to unresonable bestis of erthe.
MS. Bodl. 577.
VOLD-SHORE. A folding stake to support burdles. *Wiltz.*
VOLENTE. Willing.
 For of free choice and hertely volente,
 She hathe to God avowed chastite.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 30, f. 15.
VOLEY. On the volay, i. e. at random, inconsiderately, at a stroke. (*Fr.*)
VOLLOUTH. Wicked; unjust. (*A.-S.*)
VOLLOW. A fallow. *Sussex.*
VOLNESSE. Fulness; perfection.

And alle thre beih oone, thawgh it be so,
 In oon volnesse and in no mo.

Religious Poems, xv. Cent.

VOLOWTEN. Flouting. *West.*
VOLUNTARIE. A flourish before playing.
VOLUNTARIES. Volooters. *Shak.*
VOLUNTE. Will. (*A.-N.*)
 To suffer deeth oonly for mannis sake,
 Uncompellid, freely of voluntid.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 1.

VOLUPERE. A woman's cap; a kerchief.
VOLVELLE. A contrivance found in some old astrooomical works, consisting of graduated and figured circles of pasteboard or vellum made to revolve, and used for various calculations.
VOM. Foam.
VOMYSMENT. Vomiting.

Hast thou wyth suche *vomysment*

I-cast up *ajayso* the sacrament?

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 148.

VONDEDEN. Flooded.
VONE. To take; to lead. *Hearne.*
VOOK. The voice. *Pr. Parr.*
VOOR. (1) A furrow. *Sussex.*
 (2) To warrant. *South.*
VORBISEN. A parable.
VORE. Forth. To draw *vore*, to twist one with a fault. *Ermoor.*

VORE-DAYS. Late in the day. *Ern.* No doubt from the *A.-S.* *forð-dages*.

VORE-RIGHT. Blunt; rude. *West.*

VORN. For him. *West.*

VORT. Till; until; for to. *Hearne.*

VORTHY. Forward; assuming. *West.*

VOUCHEN. To vouch. *Vouchen safe*, to vouchsafe. (*A.-N.*)

To upe-ryse fra dede thou *vouchede safe*

To eke the trowthe that we here hafe.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 101.

Lorde, y have servyd yow many a day

Vouchen ye hur safe on mee.

MS. Cantab. Ft. II. 30, f. 64.

VOULTEGER. A vaulter? Rolls Hooze B. v. 4, temp. Hen. 8th,—"Item to Fredrego Gracian the kinges *voulteger*, xxxij. s. liij. d. per annum."

VOUR. To devour; to eat up.

VOUSE. Strong; nervous; forward. *West.*

VOUSSURE. A vault. (*A.-N.*)

VOUT. A vault. *Falsgrave.*

VOUTE. Mien; countenance. (*A.-N.*)

Sir, sala the *senatour*, so Crist mott me helpe,

The *voute* of thi visage has woundyde us alle.

Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 54.

VOWARD. The vanguard of an army.

VOWEL. The afterbirth of a cow. *West.*

VOWER. (1) Devoir; duty.

(2) Poor. *Somerset.*

VOWESS. A votaress; a nun.

VOWTES. A dish in cookery described in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 37.

VOYAGE. A journey by land. (*A.-N.*)

VOYDEE. The same as *Voide* (3).

VRAIL. A snail. *South.*

VRAMP-SHAKEN. Distorted. *Devon.*

VRAPED. Drawn tight. *Devon.*

VREACH. Violently. *Devon*.
 VREATH. A low hedge. *Devon*.
 VRITH. The bindings of hedges. *South*.
 VROZZY. A nice thing. *Devon*.
 VUDDICKS. A coarse fat woman. *West*.
 VUDDLES. A spoilt child. *Wills*.
 VUG. To strike; to elbow. *Somerset*.
 VULCH. The same as *Vug*, q. v.
 VULGATE. Publicly known.
 VUMP. To knock; to thump. *Devon*.
 VUNG. Received. *Devon*.
 VUR. (1) *Far*. (2) To throw. *West*.
 VURE. Four? Our?
 Graunte us grace, in thyn hyge holde,
 Whanne wedeye to holde vure tapris lyte.
 Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 30.
 VURRID-BRID. Household bread made of
 meal as it comes from the mill without the
 bran being taken from it. *Devon*.
 VUR-VORE. Far-forth. *Exmoor*.

WA. Well; yes. *North*.
 WAA. Woe. Still in use.
 Wyches, he said, *seas* mot thou be!
 Hafe ye forsakynne my goddis so free.
 MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 121.
 WAAG. A lever. *Yorksh.*
 WAAST. A waste; a wilderness.
 WAB. Gabble; nonsense. *Devon*.
 WABBLE. (1) To tremble; to reel. *North*.
 (2) To do anything awkwardly. *Var. dial.*
 WABBLER. A boiled leg of mutton.
 WACCHE. Watching.
 And some for *wacche* and fasting,
 That maketh her hernes to dyle and cling.
 MS. Lancd. 703, f. 72.
 WACCHERE. Watch.
 Duk Roland and Erie Olyver
 Thilke nyj kepte the *wacchere*.
 MS. Ashmole 33, f. 46.

WACHE. A flock of birds.
 WACHID. Weary; tired.
 WACKEN. (1) Watchful. (*A.-S.*)
 (2) Lively; sharp; wanton. *North*.
 WACKERSOME. Wakeful. *North*.
 WACNE. To awaken. (*A.-S.*)
 WAD. (1) Would. *North*.
 (2) Line, or rank. In land-surveying, when they
 are setting out their stakes they are said to
wad in a line; hence it is taken to signify a
 line, and it is said of persons, they are all in
 the same *wad*, when connected together in
 any way of business, &c.
 (3) A wisp of straw. Also, a bundle or quantity
 of anything. *West*.
 (4) Blacklead. *Cumb.*
 (5) Woad. (6) A forfeit. *North*.
 (7) What. *Hearne*.
 WADDEN. Supple. *North*.
 WADDER. A grower of wad or woad.
 WADDLE. (1) To roll up and down in a con-
 fused and disorderly way. *Var. dial.*

VUSTIN-FUME. A violent passion.
 VUSTLED-UP. Wrapped up. *West*.
 VUSTY. Pasty; mouldy. *West*.
 VYCE. Countenance. (*A.-N.*)
 Gye ovyr all lovydd Felyce,
 The crys doghtur with the feyre vyce.
 MS. Cantab. Ft. II. 36, f. 146.
 VYLANLYCHE. Wickedly.
 Why that thou oughtist with no righte
 To gabbe on hym so *vylanlyche*.
 MS. Harl. 2253, f. 102.
 VYNCE. To conquer. (*Lat.*)
 VYRE. An arrow for a crossbow. (*A.-N.*)
 Thal al his hert hath set a fuyre
 Of pure covye, and as a *vyre*
 Which deeth out of a mighty bowe.
 Awey he dedde for a throwe.
 Geener, MS. Bodl. 294.
 VYSERNE. A visor, or mask.
 VYVERE. The same as *Veeer*, q. v.

(2) The wane of the moon. *Somerset*.
 (3) To fold up; to entwine. *Devon*.
 (4) The wattle of a hog.
 WADDOCK. A large piece. *Salop*.
 WADE. (1) To go; to pass. (*A.-S.*)
 (2) The sun is said to wade when covered by a
 dense atmosphere. *North*.
 (3) A joint or tenon is said to wade when it
 slips too easily from any cause.
 WADEABLE. Fordable. *Coles*.
 WADGE. To wager; to bet. *Devon*.
 WADIR. Water. *Craven*.
 WADLER-WIFE. In Newcastle, the keeper of
 a register office for servants.
 WADLING. A wattled fence. *West*.
 WADMAL. A very thick coarse kind of wool-
 len cloth. Coarse tow used by docters for
 cattle is also so called.
 WAE-ME. Woe is me! *North*.
 WÆNE. To sneak away.
 WAFERER. A person who sold wafers, a sort
 of eskes so called.
 WAFER-PRINT. A mould for wafers.
 WAFF. (1) The movement of a large flame from
 side to side. *Northumb.*
 (2) A spirit, or ghost. *North*.
 (3) A nasty faint smell. *North*.
 (4) To bark. *Cumb.*
 (5) To puff or boil up. *North*.
 (6) A slight attack of illness.
 WAFFLE. To wave; to fluctuate. *North*.
 WAFFLER. (1) The green sandpiper. *North*.
 (2) A person who is very weak. *Cumb.*
 WAFFLES. An idle sanctifying person.
 WAFFY. Insipid. *Line*.
 WAFRESTERE. A maker of wafers for con-
 secration at the sacrament. (*A.-S.*)
 WAFRON. A cloud, or vapour.
 WAFT. (1) A barrel. *Somerset*.
 (2) A lock of hair.

- (3) A puff. Also, blown, wafted.
 (4) To beckon with the hand.
 WAFTAGE. Passage by water.
 WAFTERS. Swords having the flat part placed in the usual direction of the edge, blunted for exercises. *Meyrick*.

WAFTURE. A slight waving motion.

WAFYS. Vagabonds.

WAG. (1) The same as *Wagge*, q. v.

(2) To chatter. (3) To pass on.

WAGE. (1) To hire. Still in use.

(2) Pay; wages; reward; hire.

For thou woldst bring me thys message,
 I wylle geve the thy wage.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 108.

Ye have e knyght at ynwre wage,

For yow he ys an evell page.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 160.

(3) To be pledge for; to warrant. Also a substantive, a pledge.

(4) To bribe. *Var. dial.*

(5) To contend.

(6) To mould clay for pots, &c.

WAGET. Watchet colour.

WAG-FEATHER. A silly swaggerer.

WAGGE. To move; to shake.

She had made of lether an hnwge bagge,
 By wycheecraft she cowde make it to wagge.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 1.

The vertu of hit is, if that e man have waggyngge
 teth, if he ete of hit hit wulle make home fast.

MS. Arundel 579, f. 46.

WAGGLE. To shake; to roll; to waddle.

WAGHE. A wall.

So hednously that sturme ganne falle,
 That soudir it braste bothe waghe and wellie.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 125.

WAGHT. Wage, gage, or pledge.

WAGING. The dung of the fox.

WAG-LEG. A black venomous fly.

WAGMOIRE. A quagmire. *Spenser*.

WAGSTERT. The titmouse.

WAGTAIL. A profligate woman.

WAG-WANTON. The shaking grass.

WAHAIOWE. An interj. in hallooing.

WAIHAN. When. (*A.-S.*)

WAID. Weighed. *Tusser*.

WAIF. A stray cattle. *North*.

WAIFFANDE. Waving; moving.

Schipplis alle stande oppone the sande
 Wanffande with the sees fume.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 125.

WAIFINGER. The same as *W'alf*, q. v.

WAILE. (1) A veil. *Somerset*.

(2) Weal; prosperity. (*A.-S.*)

WAILY. Very sorrowful. *North*.

WAIME. A flaw, or tear. *Suffolk*.

WAIMENTE. To lament. (*A.-S.*)

There dwelled they sore wepmastende,
 Sixe dayes full to the ende.

MS. Trin. Coll. Cam. 57, art. 2.

WAIN. (1) A home, or dwelling.

(2) A wagon. Still in use.

(3) To fetch. It occurs in *Tusser*, p. 141, wrongly explained in glossary.

(4) To move; to go; to turn.

WAIN-MEN. Waggoners.

II.

WAINSCOTS. Boards for wainscots.

WAINTE. Quaint; extraordinary. *North*.

WAINTLY. Very well. *Cumb.*

WAIR. (1) To lay out; to expend. *North*.

(2) The spring. *Vocab. MS.*

WAISCHE. Washed.

The merke als wele wylle hym haste
 To serve the leste als the masie,
 Als God dyde that symple lete
 Wehn he wasche hys dyschplys fete.

MS. Harl 2260, f. 16.

WAISE. A bundle or wisp of straw.

WAIST. (1) A girdle. (2) Ways.

WAISTCOATEERS. Low prostitutes.

WA-IST-HEART. An interj. of pity.

WAIT. (1) To wait, or know. *North*. "Now
 wayte thou wher that I was borne," *MS.*
Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

(2) Laid out; expended. *Cumb.*

(3) The hautboy, a musical instrument.

(4) To blame. *Yorksh.*

(5) Bold; active. *Robson, Gl.*

WAITE. (1) To watch. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A watchman. *Prompt. Parv.*

WAITER. (1) Water. *Vocab. MS.* See the
 third example in v. *Stant* (2).

(2) A small tray. *Var. dial.*

WAITH. An apparition of a person about to
 die, or recently dead. *North*.

WAITIE. Languid. *I. of Wight*.

WAIT-OF. To wait for. *Yorksh.*

WAITS. Musicians. *I. ar. dial.* "The waytis
 blew lowde," *MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54.*

Grette lordys were at the assent,

Waytis blew, to mete they wente.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 30, f. 69.

WAIT-TREBLE. A sort of bagpipe.

WAIVERS. Small waving twigs. *East*.

WAK. To languish. (*A.-S.*)

WAKE. (1) To watch. (*A.-S.*)

And anon they somouyd the knyghte,

That he schulde wake the gawes that nygt.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 30, f. 133.

(2) A parish festival, kept originally on the day
 of the dedication of the parish church. *Lit-*
rally a watch, a vigil.

(3) To watch the night with a corpse.

(4) To revel. Also, a revel.

(5) Laid placed in large rolls for the convenience
 of being carried. *West*.

WAKEMETE. Provisions for wakes.

WAKERIFE. Quite awake.

WAKES. Rows of green damp grass.

WAKKENISE. Watchful. (*A.-S.*)

WAKKER. Easily awakened. *North*.

WAKMEN. Watchmen. (*A.-S.*)

WAL. Will; pleasure.

WALAWAY. Wo! alas! *Chaucer*.

There was rydyng and rennyng, sum cryed wailaway!
 Unknowyng to many men who the bettir hadde.

MS. Bod. Reg. 17 D. xv.

WALCH. Insipid; waterish. *North*.

WALDE. (1) Power; dominion.

For the erle hym had in walde,

Of dedis of armes was he balde.

MS. Lincoln. A. i. 17, f. 128.

(2) Plain; field. (*A.-S.*)

*Þessu toka this corn in walde,
And wonderly aboute him dalt.*

Curse Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 77.

(3) World. Perceval, 915.

WALDING. Active; stirring. *Dunelm.*

WALE. (1) To choose; to select. *North.*

(2) Choice; good, excellent. *North.*

(3) Slaughter; carnage; death. (*A.-S.*)

(4) A whirlpool; the foaming wave.

(5) Weal; prosperity. (*A.-S.*)

(6) Will. Perceval, 1587.

(7) The ridge of threads in cloth. Hence used generally for texture.

(8) To court; to woo. *Yorksh.*

(9) A tumour, or large swelling. *Kent.*

(10) The fore-front of a horse-collar.

(11) To seek. *Gawayne.*

(12) A rod. Also, to strike.

WALEWEDE. Valued?

Anowche of sylver walewede theinne.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. II. f. 113.

WALIWE-SWETE. The herb bittersweet.

WALK. (1) To wag; to move; to work.

(2) A flock of snipes.

(3) A journey; a long absence.

(4) A plantation of willows.

(5) Uninclosed land. *East.*

(6) To depart.

(7) To walk the round, to go the round, said of a watchman.

WALKER. A fuller. *North.*

WALKING-SUPPER. A supper where one dish is sent round the table, every person being his own carver.

WALKLY-FIGS. Birch rods.

WALK-MILL. A fulling mill. *North.*

WALKNE. Air; sky; welkin. (*A.-S.*)

WALL. (1) *Go by the wall*, a name for strong ale. *To the wall*, in difficulties; *to go to the wall*, to be put on one side, to be slighted. *Laid by the wall*, dead but not buried. *To take the wall*, to walk nearest the wall in passing any one in the street.

(2) The stem of a rick.

(3) A wave. *North.*

(4) A spring of water. *Chesh.*

*Amyd the toura a walle dede sprynge,
That never is drye but eroyngo.*

Religious Poems, xv. Cent.

(5) "Wall of a shyppe," Palgrave.

(6) "Wall of a strype, *enfloure*," *ih.*

(7) The side of a mine. Also, to pave the roads of a mine with stone.

WALLAGE. A confused mass. *West.*

WALL-BIRD. The spotted flycatcher.

WALLE. (1) To boil.

*Forther ther is a water wallende hot,
That is droop, and long, and brod.*

MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon. I. 29.

(2)

*A wyckyd wound hath me walled,
And traveyld me from topp to bo.*

MS. Cantab. FI. i. 6, f. 46.

(3) A whale. *MS. Harl. 1587, f. 43.*

WALLERS. Women who rake the salt out of the leads at the salt-works at Nantwich.

WALL EYED. Having eyes with an undue proportion of white. Any work irregularly or ill done, is called a *wall-eyed* job. It is applied also to any very irregular action.

WALLIGE. A loose bundle of anything.

WALLIS. The withers of a horse.

WALLON-TONGE. *Romant*, Palsgrave.

WALLOP. (1) To beat. *Var. dial.*

(2) To gallop. Also, a gallop. Still in use, to move quickly with great effort.

(3) To waddle. *Somerset.*

(4) To be slatternly. *Line.*

(5) To bubble up. *North.*

(6) A thick piece of fat.

(7) To wrap up temporarily. *East.*

(8) To tumble over. *Suffolk.*

WALLOPING. Great. *Var. dial.*

WALLOW. (1) The alder tree. *Salop.*

(2) Flat; insipid. *North.*

(3) To fade away. *Somerset.*

WALLOWISH. Nauseous. *Heref.*

WALL-PLAT. (1) The flycatcher. *West.*

(2) A mantel-piece; a shelf fixed in the wall; a piece of timber lying on the top of the wall to which the timbers or spars are attached.

WALLSPRING. Wet spring land. *West.*

WALL-TILES. Bricks. *North.*

WALL-TOOTH. A large double-tooth.

WALL-UP. To spring out; to cause to spring out; to cause to swell. *West.*

WALLY. (1) To cocker; to indulge. *North.*

(2) Alas! *Yorksh.*

WALME. A bubble in boiling.

*Wyth vly, walme that are so fells,
Hote spryng out of halle.*

MS. Cantab. FI. II. 56, f. 157.

WALMYNG. Boiling. (*A.-S.*)

*Thou haste undur thy beddis hedd
An hoot walmyng ladda.*

MS. Cantab. FI. II. 56, f. 157.

WALNOTE. A walnut. (*A.-S.*)

WALOPANDE. Galloping. "On walopande stede," Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.

WALSII. An attached lean-to building, not having a pitched roof: used in the marshes near Spilshy. *Line.*

WALT. (1) Ruled; governed. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To totter; to overthrow. *North.*

(3) Threw; cast. *Gawayne.*

WALTED. Laid, as corn. *East.*

WALTER. To tumble; to roll about. "To turne or walter in mire," Baret, 1580.

WALTHAM'S-CALF. As wise as Waltham's calf, i. e. very foolish. Waltham's calf ran nine miles to suck a bull.

WALTYN.

*Thai waltyn at here wil to ware,
These wodis and the watus that they were.*

MS. Douce 369, f. 34.

WALVE. To wallow, or roll about. *Devon.*

WALWORT. The herb *filipendula*.

WALY. Alas! (*A.-S.*)

WAM. Whom; which; whence. *Hearns.*

WAMBAIS. A body-garment twilled or quilted with wool, cotton, or tow. *Kennett*.

WAMBE. A bulking up.

WAMBLE. To roll; to rumble.

WAME. The stomach. *Yorksh.* "Enter, wame," *Nominale MS.* xv. Cent.

WAMETOWE. A belly-band, or girth.

WAMLOKES. Unwashed wool.

WAN. (1) Gained. (*A.-S.*)

(2) One. Still in use.

(3) Went. (*A.-S.*)

(4) A wand, or rod. *Far. dial.*

(5) Begot?

He wende welte the gode man
Were hys fadir that hym wene.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 245.

WANBELEVE. Perfidy; treachery.

WANCE. Once. *Devon.*

WANCHANCY. Unlucky; wicked. *North.*

WAND. (1) To inclose with poles.

(2) To span. A term at marbles.

(3) Lamentation; misery.

(4) A penis. *Dunelm.*

WANDE. (1) Went.

The aungel to hevene wande,
Whan he had seyde hys errande.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 33.

(2) Pole; rod; bough; club.

(3) Change?

Sayde Tryamowre on that coveaund,
My ryght name schalle y not scaunde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 81.

WANDED. Covered with boughs or twigs.

WANDELARD. Wandered; went. *Hearne.*

WANDLE. Supple; pliant; nimble. *North.*

WANDLY. Gently. *Cumb.*

WANDLYSAND. Mistrowing.

WANDREME. Tribulation; agony.

WANDRETIE. Tronble; sorrow.

The nexte vertue es strenghe or stalworthnes
noghte anely of body bot of herte and wille evynly
to suffren the wele and the wae, welthe or wond-
rethe, whether so betyde. *MS. Lincoln A. 6. 17, f. 217.*

WANE. (1) Dwelling; home.

Then spekes that wyse in wane,
Thou has oure gode mene slane

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 132.

(2) Are destroyed.

(3) To decrease. (*A.-S.*)

(4) Won. Perceval, 11.

(5) Manner. Perceval, 422, 1261.

(6) Came; arrived; went.

(7) An inequality in a board, &c.

(8) Wanting; deficient. (*A.-S.*)

WANENE. Whence. *Hearne.*

WANG. (1) A cheek-tooth. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A blow on the face. *Leic.*

WANGED. Tired. *Devon.*

WANGER. A pillow. (*A.-S.*)

WANGERY. Soft; flabby. *Devon.*

WANGHER. Large; strapping. *East.*

WANGLE. To totter; to vibrate. *Chesh.*

WANG-TOOTIL. A grinder. *North.*

WANHOPE. Despair. (*A.-S.*)

Gode men I warne alle,
That je in no wanhope falle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 47.

WANIAND. The wane of the moon.

WANIE. To fade; to wane; to decrease.

WANION. *With a wanion*, an imprecation signifying, with a curse.

WANKE. (1) Winked.

Oure kyng on the schepersde wanke
Prively with his eye.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 55.

(2) Happy; prosperous.

WANKLE. (1) Ill; weak. *North.*

(2) Unstable; unsteady; uncertain.

Thomas, truly I the say,

This worlde is wondur wankille;

Off the next bataille I wylle the say.

That shalbe done at Spyward hille.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 192.

(3) Limber; flabby; ticklish.

WANKLING. Weakly. *Heref.*

WANLACE. (1)

Where that he myghte make a seculare,
And any thyng to the kyng purchase.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 29.

(2) To drive the wanlace, i. e. to drive the deer to a stand. A hunting term.

WANNE. (1) Pale; wan. (*A.-S.*)

The wynde owte of the hayen them blew
Ovyr the wanne streme.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 85.

(2) Came; arrived.

To Harrowde Gye sone wanne,

A gode swyrde he toke hym than.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 180.

WANNECLOUTE. The entrails.

WANNEL. The gait of a tired man.

WANSHONE. To want; to lack.

WANSOME. Inefficient. (*A.-S.*)

WANSONE. To wane; to decrease.

WANSY. Sickly; weak. *Suffolk.*

WANT. (1) A cross-road. *Essex.*

(2) A mole. In *MS. Sloane 2584*, is a receipt "for to take wontis." Still in use.

(3) I cannot want, i. e. do without, spare. A very common idiom, and still in use.

(4) A mental imbecility. *North.*

(5) Absence. Shirley, i. 277.

(6) A defect or hole in a board.

WANTERS. Unmarried persons, i. e. those who want mates. *North.*

WANTI-TUMP. A mole-hill. *Glouc.*

WANTON. A fondling; a pet.

WANTONLY. Unintentionally.

WANTOWE. Dissolute; profligate.

WANTRISTE. Mistrust.

And for wantryste, hire felow Salome,
Opynly that alle mygte it see,

Wexe in that arme deed and cold as stone.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 10.

WANTY. (1) A leather tie, or rope; a short waggon rope; a surcingle. *Far. dial.* Tusser

uses the word in the sense of a rope by which burdens are tied to the back of a horse.

(2) Deficient; not enough. *North.*

WANWEARD. A profligate. *North.*

WANY. Spoilt by wet, said of timber.

WANZE. To waste, pine, or wither. *East.*

WAP. (1) To beat. Also, a blow.

- (2) Futuo. A cant term.
This doxy dell can cut bene whids,
And seep well for a wio,
Aod prig and cloy so benishly
Each deuseavile within.
Canting Songs, 1728.
- (3) Smartly; quickly. *I ar. dial.*
- (4) To yelp; to bark. *Somerset.* "Wappyoge of howndes." Prompt. Parv.
- (5) To flutter; to beat the wings. Geocerally, to move in any violent manoeer.
- (6) A bundle of straw. *North.*
- (7) To wrap or cover up.
- (8) A fall. Still in use.
- (9) A kind of mongrel cur.
- (10) A pup. *Lanc.*
- WAPÉ. Pale. *East.*
- WAPÉD. Stupified. (*A.-S.*) Still in use, according to Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 467.
- WAPPEN'D. Steevens seems to be correct in deriving this word from *wap*, futuo.
- WAPPENG. Quaking. *Batman*, 1582.
- WAPPER. (1) Anything large. *I ar. dial.*
- (2) To move tremulously. *Somerset.*
- (3) A great falsehood. *Far. dial.*
- WAPPERED. Restless; fatigued. *Glouc.*
- WAPPER-EYED. Having eyes that move in a quick and tremulous manner, either from a natural infirmity, or from want of sleep.
- WAPPER-JAW. A wry mouth. *East.*
- WAPPET. A yelping cur. *East.*
- WAPPING. Large. *Var. dial.*
- WAPS. (1) A wasp. *Var. dial.*
- (2) A large truss of straw. *North.*
- WAPSE. To wash. *Sussex.*
- WAPYNES. Weapons.
- WAR. (1) Wary; wise; aware.
- (2) Work. *North.* (3) Was; be.
- (4) Worse. Still in use.
- (5) The knob of a tree.
- (6) Stand aside; give way; beware.
- (7) To spend; to lay out. *North.*
- WARANDE. Warrant.
- Mi Fadir he is ye undirstande,
 Him I drawe to my warande.
 Cursor Mundit, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 91.
- WARBEETLES. The large maggots which are bred in the backs of cattle. *Norfolk.*
- WARBELL. A term applied to a hawk when she makes her wings meet over her back.
- WARBLES. See *Warbeetles*.
- WARBOT. "A worme, *escarbot*," *Palsg.*
- WARCII. Ache; pain. *Lanc.*
- WARCK-BRATTLE. Fond of work. *Lanc.*
- WARD. (1) To take care of.
- (2) *Wardes*, outworks of a castle.
And alle the towres of crystalle schene,
And the wordes enamelede and overgilt elene.
Hampole, MS. Bozoes, p. 227.
- (3) "Warde of a locke, *garde*," *Palsg.*
- (4) Proper for keeping, as fruit, &c.
- (5) World. *Chesh.*
- (6) Hardness of the skin. *East.*
- (7) A guard, in fencing.
- (8) A prison; a gaol.
- (9) A wardrobe. *Skeltoo*, ii. 184.

- (10) A sort of coarse cloth.
- WARDAN. Existing.
- WAR-DAY. A work-day. *North.*
- WARDECORPS. Body-guard. (*A.-N.*)
- WARDED. Joined together. *East.*
- WARDEIN. A warden; a guard; a watchman; a keeper of a gate.
- WARDEMOTES. Meetings of the ward.
- WARDEN. A large baking pear.
- WARDER. (1) A staff; a truncheon. "Warder, a staffe, *baston*," *Palsgrave*.
- (2) One who keeps ward.
- WARDEREBE. The duog of the badger.
- WARDERERE. A warder, or staff.
- Bot so it befelle apone a tyme that Alexander
 smate Jobas on the haved with a *wardereve* for na
 trespasne, whare-for Jobas was gretly angered and
 grieved at Alexander. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 47.*
- WARDICH. A baok, or ditch.
- WARDROPE. (1) A house of office.
- (2) An icicle; a ooze-drop.
- (3) A dressing-room. *Yorksh.*
- WARE. (1) Aware; sensible.
- Then come syr Barnard
 After a dere fulle hardie,
 And of me be was ware.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 82.
- (2) Whether. *Devon.*
- (3) A weir, or dam.
- (4) Corn; barley; oats. *Cumb.*
- (5) To lay out labour, money, &c. This term is an archaism. *North.*
- (6) Goods; dairy produce. *West.*
- (7) Affairs; business.
- (8) Wary; cautioning.
- How faryth my knyghte ser Eyllamowte,
 That doghty ys ever and wure.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 63.
- (9) Sea-weed. *Dunelm.*
- WARE-HOUSE. A work-house for masons, &c.
- WARELESS. Unperceived; incautious.
- WARENCE. The herb madder.
- WARENTMENTIS. Garments. (*Lat.*)
- WARENTY. Take a warrant or bail?
- Jys, syr, and thou wyll *warenty*,
 Aod geve thy some to day respyte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 140
- WARESCHE. To cure; to heal.
- Sythene aftirwarde commes the soverayne leche,
 and takes there medecynes, and *waresche* mane of
 these sevene seknes, and stabillis hym in the sevene
 vertuss. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 200.*
- WARESM. A gift. *Huloet.*
- WARE-WASSEL. A stem of sea-weed.
- WARIANGLE. A small woodpecker.
- WARIE. To revile; to curse.
- WARIMENT. Care; caution. *Spenser.*
- WARISHED. Well stored, or furnished.
- WARISON. (1) A gift. Properly, a gift or reward on completing any business, or on leaving any situation.
- He made a crye thoro out al the tow(n),
 Wheder he be yoman or knyave,
 That cowthe bryng hym Robyn Hode,
 His *wareisons* he shuld have.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 134.

boye, therefore, by my crowne,
Thou must have thee weapons;
The heigh horse besides Boughton
Take thou for this travell.

Chastier Plays, 6th pag. MS. Bodl. 175.

(2) The stomach. *Cumb.*

WARIST. Cured. *Ritson.*

WARK. (1) An ache, or pain. *North.*

(2) A hard stony substance covering the veins of coal in some mines.

WARK-BRATTLE. Loving to work. *Lanc.*

WARLARE. One who stammers.

WARLAU. A wizard, or sorcerer. (*A.-S.*)

*Blisix the warlow sod his wif
Adam es stad lo strang strif.*

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 5.

The foule warlowes of helle,

Undir the wallis skrykked schille.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 148.

WARLOK. (1) Mustard. (2) A fetterlock.

WARLOKER. More warily. *Gawayne.*

WARLY. (1) Warlike. (2) Warily.

WARM. (1) To heat. *Var. dial.*

(2) Rich; in good circumstances.

WARMOT. Wormwood.

WARSHIP. Warth. *Heref.*

WARM-STORE. Anything laid very carefully by till it may be wanted. *North.*

WARN. To warrant. *North.*

WARDY. To warrant. *South.*

WARNE. To deny; to forbid.

*The kynges hed when byt ys broyt,
A kysee wylle y warne the noghte.*

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 87.

(2) To caution; to apprise. (*A.-S.*)

WARNED. Fortified.

WARNER. (1) A boy's game. A boy with his hands closed before him, called a warner, tries to touch another, in running, and so on, till all are touched.

(2) A sort of mongrel cur.

(3) A warren. "The warner is hardy and felle," *MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.*

WARNESTORE. To furnish; to store.

WARNISHED. Furnished. (*A.-N.*)

WARNING-PIECE. Anything that warns.

WARNING-STONE. "The bakers in our county take a certaine pebble, which they putt in the vulture of their oven, which they call the warning-stone, for when that is white, the oven is hott," *Aulrey's MS. History of Wilts. Ash. Mus. Oxon.*

WARNISED. Fortified. *Hearne.*

WARNT. Was not. *Var. dial.*

WARNY. I dare say. *Devon.*

WAR-OUTE. A term used in driving.

WARP. (1) Four of fish. *East.*

(2) The deposit left by the river Trent on lands after a flood.

(3) To cast a foal. *South.*

(4) To opeo; to lay eggs. *North.*

(5) In some parts, land between the sea-banks and sea is called the warp.

(6) To wrap up. *Somerset.*

(7) Uttered. *Reliq. Antiq. ii. 9.*

(8) To haul out a ship.

(9) To weave. Hence, to contrive.

(10) The stream of salt water that runs from the brine pits in Worcestershire.

(11) An abortive lamb. *Suffolk.*

(12) To make a waving motion.

WARPE. Cast. "And warpe of hys wedez," *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.*

WARPS. Distinct pieces of ploughed land separated by the furrows. *East Sussex and Kent.*

WARR. Worse. *North.* "Qua herd ever a warr antur," *MS. Cott. Vesp. A. iii.*

WARRANT. The bottom of a coal-pit.

WARRANTIZE. A warrant, or pledge.

WARRAY. To make war on.

WARRAYNE. A warren.

His woddess and his warrayne,

His wyldie and his tame.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 137

WARR'D. Spent. *North.*

WARRE. (1) Wary; cunning.

Scho es warre and wyse,

Hir rod as the rose on ryse.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 138.

(2) Aware; conscious of.

The emperoure of this

Was warre, as I wyse.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 138.

(3) Were. Still in use.

WARREN. A plot; a deep design.

WARREN-HEAD. A dam across a river in the more northern parts of Northumberland.

WARREYDE. Made war.

When I warreyde io Spayoe,

He mad my landis berryoe.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 139.

WARRIABLE. Able for war.

WARRICK. To twitch a cord tight by crossing it with another. *Northumb.*

WARRIDGE. The withers of a horse.

WARRIE. To abuse; to enrage.

The fithes es warrynge of other men,

Offe the grace of the Holy Goste to ken.

MS. Hart. 2260, f. 50.

WARRINER. The keeper of a warren.

When the bockes take the does,

Then the warrynier knowes,

There are rabbits in breeding;

And when the bag shoves,

Then the milke-maid knowes,

The cow hath good feeding.

Cables Prophetias, Als Signes and Tokens, 1614.

WARROKEN. To girt. (*A.-S.*)

WARSEN. To grow worse. *North.*

WARSLY. To strive; to wrestle. *North.*

WARSLY. Not much. *Essex.*

WARSTEAD. A ford over a river.

WART. (1) To overturn. *Chesh.*

(2) To plough land overthwart. *East.*

(3) To work. *North.*

WARTY. Wear it; speed it.

WARTH. A ford. *North.* In Herefordshire, a flat meadow close to a stream.

WAR-WHING. Take care; beware. *West.*

WARY-BREED. The worms in cattle.

WAS. To wash. *Rohio flood, i. 89.*

WASE. (1) A bundle of straw, &c., to relieve a burthen carried on the head.

- (2) Angry; ill-tempered. *West.*
 (3) To breathe with difficulty. *East.*
 WASELEN. To become dirty. (*A.-S.*)
 WASIL. (1) A narrow track through a wood; a lane through which water runs. *East.*
 (2) Washy. Still in use.
 (3) Ten strikes of oysters. *Blount.*
 WASHAMOUTH. A blab. *Devon.*
 WASHBOUGHS. The small straggling boughs of a tree. *Suffolk.*
 WASHBREW. This term is still in use in Devon. It is thus described by Markham:
 And lastly, from this small oat meal, by oft steeping it in water, and cleansing it, and then boiling it to a thick and stiff jelly, is made that excellent dish of meat which is so esteemed of in the west parts of this kingdom, they call *washbrow*, and in Cheshire and Lancashire they call it *flamery*, or *flumery*.
 WASH-DISH. The water-wagtail. *West.*
 WASHEN. Washed. (*A.-S.*)
 WASHIER. (1) A sort of kersey cloth.
 (2) "An iron hoop which serves to keepe the iron pin at the end of the axeltree from wearing the nave," Florio, p. 94.
 WASHES. The seashore. *Norfolk.*
 WASH-HOLE. A sink. *Var. dial.*
 WASHING. To give the head for washing, i. e. to submit to insult.
 WASHING-BALLS. A kind of cosmetic used in washing the face. *Markham.*
 WASHMAN. A beggar who solicited charity with sham sores or fractures.
 WASH-POOL. A bathing pond.
 WASH-WATER. A ford.
 WASK. A large wooden beetle. Also, to use a beetle. *Suffolk.*
 WASPISH. Tetchy; irritable. *East.*
 WASSAIL. From the *A.-S.* was hæl, be in health. It was anciently the pledge word in drinking, equivalent to the modern *your health*. See *Drinkhall*. The term in later times was applied to any festivity or intemperance; and the wassail-bowl still appears at Christmas in some parts of the country. The liquor termed *wassail* in the provinces is made of apples, sugar, and ale.
 When so drynkes fure 1-wys,
 Wassail the mare dele.
MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 40, f. 40.
 WASSET-MAN. A scarecrow. *Hills.*
 WAST. (1) The belly. (*A.-S.*)
 (2) Nothingness. *In wast*, in vain.
 WASTE. (1) To abate. *Essex.*
 (2) The body of a ship.
 (3) A consumption. *North.*
 (4) To hang, or cudgel. *East.*
 WASTEABLE. Wasteful. *Somerset.*
 WASTE-GOOD. A spendthrift.
 WASTEL. A cake; fice bread. (*A.-N.*) The wastel bread was well-baked white bread, next in quality to the simnel.
 WASTER. (1) A cudgel. "Wasters or cudgels used in fence-schools," Florio, p. 95.
 (2) A damaged manufactured article.
 (3) A thief in a candle. *Var. dial.*

- WASTERNE. A desert. "Walkede in that wasterne," *MS. Morte Arthure*, f. 87. (*A.-S.*)
 WASTEYN. A desert. (*A.-S.*)
 A gode man and rytt certeyn
 Dwelled besyde that wasteyn.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 12
 An armyte woned for over a doune,
 Yn a wasteyns fer fro the toune.
MS. Harl. 1781, f. 41
 WASTING. A consumption. *North.*
 WASTLE. (1) To wooer. *Hereford.*
 (2) A twig; a withy. *Northumb.*
 WASTOUR. A destroyer. (*A.-N.*)
 WASTREL. A profligate. *West.*
 WASTRELS. Imperfect bricks, china, &c.
 WAT. (1) Walter. It was the old name for a hare. Used metaphorically for a wily cautious person.
 (2) *Thou wat*, thou knowest.
 (3) Indeed; certainly. *North.*
 (4) A wight; a man. *Townel. Myst.*
 (5) Hot. *Var. dial.*
 WATCHED. Wet shod. *Var. dial.*
 WATCHET. A pale blue colour.
 WATCHING. A debauch.
 WATCHING-CANDLE. The candle used when a person sits the night with a corpse.
 WATCH-WEBS. Same as *Stealclothes*, q. v.
 WATE. To know. (*A.-S.*)
 Firste es, as clerkes wate,
 That who so es in wedde state
 Schuld hold hym pryvly in hynde,
 And use solace withoute dynne.
MS. Harl. 2250, f. 118.
 His Son is wisdom that alle thinge wate,
 For al the world he hit in state
Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 2.
 WATER. A river. *North.*
 WATER-BEWITCHED. Any very weak drink.
 WATER-BLOBS. Small watery globules.
 WATER-BOX. The female pendulum. This term occurs in Florio, ed. 1611, p. 185.
 WATER-BRASIL. Water on the stomach.
 WATER-CASTER. A person who judged of diseases by the inspection of urine.
 WATER-CHAINS. Small chains attached to the bits of horses. *North.*
 WATER-CRAW. A water-ousel.
 WATER-CROFT. A glass jug for water.
 WATER-DAMAGED. See *Water-bewitched*.
 WATER-DOGS. See *Mare's-Tails*. Watergalls may perhaps have the same meaning, but I am told a second rainbow above the first is called in the Isle of Wight a *watergeal*. Carr has *weather-gall*, a secondary or broken rainbow.
 WATRE. Walter. *Pr. Parv.*
 WATER-FURROW. A gutter, or open drain.
 WATER-GATE. A floodgate. Also, a passage for water. Metaphorically, the water-box, q. v.
 Fro heven oute of the watrigat,
 The reyns storme felle doun algat.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 91.
 WATERHEN. The moorhen.
 WATERINGS. The spot called *St. Thomas a Waterings* was situated at the second mile-

stone on the road from London to Canterbury. It was a place of execution in Elizabeth's time, and is frequently alluded to.

WATER-LAG. See *Water-leader*.

WATER-LEDER. A water-carrier.

WATER-LOCK. A watering place fenced with walls, rails, or bars, &c. Blount, p. 702.

WATER-LYNGKE. The herb *fabria minor*.

WATER-PLOUGH. A machine formerly used for taking mud, &c. out of rivers.

WATER-POT. "Water pottle for a table, *aiguier*," Palsgrave. "Water pottle for a gardyne, *arrousoier*," *ibid*.

WATER-POUKE. A water-blister.

WATER-PUDGE. A puddle. *Northampton*.

WATER-RANNY. The short-tailed field mouse.

WATERS. Watering-places. *Lin.*

WATER-SHAKEN. Saturated with water.

WATER-SHUT. A floodgate.

WATER-SLAIN. See *Water-shaken*.

WATER-SPARROW. The reed hunting.

WATER-SPRINGE. A copious flow of saliva.

WATER-SPRITZLE. A disease in ducklings.

WATER-STEAD. The bed of a river.

WATER-SWALLOW. The water-wagtail.

WATER-SWOLLED. Completely saturated.

WATER-TABLE. A small embankment made across a road, especially on a hill, to carry off the water. *Sussex*.

WATER-TAKING. A pond from which water is taken for household purposes.

WATER-TAWV. A swooning fit. *North*.

WATER-TEEMS. Risings of the stomach when nothing but water is discharged by vomiting. *North*.

WATERWALL. A waterfall. Also, a wall to keep water within due bounds.

WATER-WHEEL. A blister.

WATER-WHEELPS. Plain dumplings. *East*.

WATER-WOOD. A watered fleece of wool.

WATER-WOOSSEL. The water-ousel.

WATER-WORK. An engine for forcing water.

WATER-WORKERS. Makers of meadow-drains and wet ditches. *Norfolk*.

WATER-WORT. The herb maiden-hair.

WATH. A ford. *North*.

WATHIE. (1) A straying. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Injury; danger; evil.

Now take hede what I the mynne,
 Ief a wyf have done a synne,
 Syche penaunce thou gyve hyre theanne,
 That hyre husbanda may not kenne.
 Letis for the penaunce sake,
 Wo and weathis bytwene hem wake.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 147.

I rede thou mende it with skille,
 For weathes walkes wyde.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131.

(3) Game; prey. (*A.-S.*)

WATHIELY. Severely.

With fyfty speils he fiede,
 And weathely was wondide.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131.

WATKIN'S-ALE. A copy of this curious old tune is in Queen Elizabeth's Virginal Book. The original ballad is thus entitled,—

A ditty delightfull of Mother Waskin's Ale,
 A warning wel wayed, though counted a tale.

WATLYNGE-STRETE. The milky way.

WATSTONE. A whetstone.

WATTLE. (1) To beat. *Derb.*

(2) A hurdle. *Far. dial.*

(3) To tile a roof. *North*.

WATTLE-AND-DAB. A mode of building with close hurdle-work plastered over with a mixture of clay and chopped straw. *Warw.*

WATTLE-JAWS. Long lanky jaws.

WATTLES. (1) Loose hanging flesh. *North*.

(2) A kind of hairs or small bristles near the mouth and nostrils of certain fish.

WAUDON. Supple. *Northumb.*

WAUF. Tasteless. *Yorksh.*

WAUGH. To bark. *North*. The term occurs

in Bale's *Kynge Johan*, p. 65.

WAUGHIST. Rather faint. *North*.

WAUGH-MILL. A fulling-mill. *Yorksh.*

WAUKLING. Wenk. *Lin.*

WAULCH. Insipid; tasteless. *North*.

WAUPE. The turnspit dog.

WAURZ. Sea-wrack. *Kent*.

WAUVE. To cover over. *Heref.*

WAVE. (1) To hesitate. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To wander, or stray.

(3) Wove. *Chaucer*.

WAVER. (1) A common pond serving the whole village. *Suffolk*. "Wavoure, stondynge watyr," *Pr. Parv.*

(2) The situation of a quoit when pitched so that its rim lies on the hob. *Suffolk*.

WAVERS. Young timberlings left standing in a fallen wood. *North*.

WAW. (1) A wall. *North*.

(2) To bark. Also, to caterwaul.

WAWARDE. The vanguard.

The kyng of Lebe before the uawarde he ledes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 72.

WAVE. (1) Woe.

Between the weaves of wod and wroth,
 Into his dougheis chambre he goth.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 85.

(2) A wave. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To move, wag, or shake.

WAVEYS. Waves. (*A.-S.*)

Nothing sawe they them abowte

Bui salte water and soowey stowe.

MS. Cantab. FF. ii. 36, f. 120.

WAWKS. Corners of the mustachios.

WAWL. To squeak; to cry out.

WAWT. To overturn. *Lane*.

WAXE. (1) Wood. *Leic*.

(2) To thrive; to increase. (*A.-S.*) *To wax out of flesh*, to become thin.

(3) *A lad of wax*, a smart clever boy. "A man of wax," Romeo and Juliet.

WAX-END. Shoemaker's waxed thread.

WAXEN-KERNELS. Enlarged and inflamed glands in the neck. "Waxyng kyrncis, glandes, glanders," Palsgrave.

WAY. (1) The time in which a certain space can be passed over. *Two mile way*, the time in which two miles could be passed over, &c.

(2) A way. Still in use.

WAY-BIT. A little bit. *North.*

WAY-BREDE. The plantain tree. (*A.-S.*)

WAYE. To weigh; to press with weight.

WAY-GATE. A gate across a road. *Line.*

WAY-GOOSE. An entertainment given by an apprentice to his fellow-workmen. *West.*

WAY-GRASS. Kunt-grass.

WAYKYER. Weaker.

There was jollyng, there was rennyng for the sovereynté,

There was roryng and rumbelyng, pete to here;

Payne was the waykyer away for to fleo,

That day many a stowte man was ded there.

MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.

WAYLANDE. Valiant.

WAYNE. To strike; to raise.

WAYS. *Go your ways*, get along with you.

Come your ways, come along with me.

WAY-WARDENS. Keepers of private roads.

WAY-WORT. The herb pimpinell.

WAY-ZALTIN. A game, or exercise, in which two persons stand back to back, with their arms interlaced, and lift each other up alternately. Jennings, p. 82.

WE. (1) With. *North.*

(2) Well. In use in the North.

WEAD. Very angry. *North.*

WEAKEN. To soak in water.

WEAKLING. A weak person.

WEAKY. Moist; watery. *North.*

WEAL. (1) The same as *Wale*, q. v.

(2) A wicker basket used for catching eels.

(3) To be in woe or want.

WEALD. Forest; woody country.

WEALTHY. Well fed. *North.*

WEAMISH. Squamish. *Devon.*

WEANELL. A young beast just weaned.

WEAR. (1) The fashinn. *Shak.*

(2) To cool the pot. *North.*

WEARD. To bathe. *Beds.*

WEARIFUL. Tiresome. *Var. dial.*

WEARING. (1) A consumptinn. *North.*

(2) Tiresome; tedious. *Var. dial.*

WEARISH. Small; weak; shrunk. Also, unsavoury. "Werysshe as meate is that is nat well tastye, *mai sarouré*," Palgrave. Forly has *weary*, feeble, sickly, puny.

WEARY. Troublesome; vexatious.

WEASAND. The throat. (*A.-S.*)

WEAT. To search the head to find if there be lice in it. *North.*

WEATH. Plant. *I. of Wight.*

WEATHER. (1) To dry clothes in the open air.

(2) To give hawks an airing.

WEATHER-BREEDER. A fine day.

WEATHER-CASTER. A person who computed the weather for the almanacs, &c.

WEATHERED. Experienced.

WEATHER-GAGE. To get the *weather-gage* of a person, to get the better of him. *South.*

WEATHER-GALL. See *Water-dogs*.

WEATHER-GLEAM. To see anything at a distance, the sky being bright near the horizon. *North.*

WEATHER-HEAD. The secondary rainbwn.

WEATHER-LAID. Weather-bound. *East.*

WEATHER-WIND. The bindweed.

WEATIN. Urine. *Cumb.*

WEAZEL. A foolish fellow. *East.*

WEB. (1) A weaver. (*A.-S.*)

She was the formaste web in kynde

That men of that crafte dud fynde.

Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 16.

Of carpenteres, of anythes, of webbes, of bakeres, of breweres, and of alle maner men that goeth to huyre by the jere, or by the wyke, or by the daye.

MS. Burney 386, p. 90.

(2) The blade of a sword.

(3) A sheet or thin plate of lead.

(4) The omentum. *East.*

(5) See *Pin-and-Web*, p. 625.

WEBSTER. A weaver. *North.*

WECH. A witch.

Sexty gauntes before engenderide with fendes,

With weches and warlows to wachene his tentys.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 10.

WED. (1) Weeded. *North.*

(2) A heap of clothes, which each party of boys put down in a game called Scotch and English.

(3) A pledge. (*A.-S.*)

Hath any mon upon a wedde

Borowet at the ight in nede.

MS. Cotton. Claud. A. II. f. 142.

Hyddur he wolde take his pase,

My lyfe dar y lay to wedd.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 30, f. 80.

WEDDE. (1) Wedded. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To lay a wager; to pledge.

WEDDE-FEE. A wager. *Robson.*

WEDDE-FERE. Husband; wife. (*A.-S.*)

WEDDER. A wether sheep. *North.*

WEDDINGER. A guest at a wedding.

WEDDING-KNIVES. Knives which were formerly part of the accoutrements of a bride.

WEDE. (1) Clothing; apparel. (*A.-S.*)

Hast thou geve hem at here nede

Metes and drynke, cloth or wedde.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 138.

(2) Madness.

And had therof so moche drede,

That he wende have go to wedde.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 24.

(3) To become mad.

To Gye he starte, as he wold wedde,

And smote hym downe and hys stede.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 30, f. 191.

WEDERINGE. Temperature.

WEDGE. A gage; a pledge.

WEDHOD. State of marriage.

Save in here wedhod,

That ys feyre to-fore God.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 129.

WEDHOK. A wedding-hook.

WEDLAKE. Wedlock; marriage.

WEDLOCK. A wife.

WEDMAN. A husband.

WEDOWE.

Seue alle the erthe withoutene oure lorchipe may be called wedowe. *MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 9.*

WEDS-AND-PORFEITS. The game of forfeits is so called in Warwickshire.

WEDSETTE. Put in pledge or pawn.

WEDUR. (1) A cloud. (2) Weather.

WEDWEDE. Widowhood. (*A.-S.*)

Bot whether of thaim that lyves of the lyfe,
Be it the man, be it the wyf,
Schuld hys lif chastely lede,
Whyles he es in the state of *weddede*.

MS. Harl. 2300, f. 117.

WEDYROCCKE. A weathercock.

WEE. (1) Woe; sorrow.

(2) Very small; little. *Var. dial.*

WEEAN. (1) A wean; a jade. *North.*

(2) A child, or *wee one*. *Yorksh.*

WEED. (1) Tobacco.

(2) A heavy weight. *Devon.*

WEEDY. Sickly; ill-grown. *Var. dial.*

WEEF. "Weef or annmewhat semynge to badnesse," Prompt. *Parv.*

WEEK. (1) The wick of a candle.

(2) To squeak; to whine. *East.*

(3) The inside of a week, i. e. from Monday till Saturday. *North.*

(4) The side of the mouth. *Lanc.*

WEEKY-DAY. A week-day. *Devon.*

WHEEL. (1) Well. *North.*

(2) A whirlpool. *Lanc.*

WEEN. (1) To whimper; to cry. *Devon.*

(2) The same as *Wene*, q. v.

(3) We have. *Lanc.*

WEEPERS. Mournera.

WEEPING-CROSS. To come home by *Weeping Cross*, to repent of any undertaking.

WEEPING-RIPE. Ready for weeping.

WEEPING-TEARS. Tears. *East.*

WEEP-IRISH. To scream; to yell.

WEEPY. Moist; springy. *West.*

WEER. (1) The same as *Were*, q. v.

(2) To stop; to oppose; to keep off; to guard; to protect; to defend. *North.*

(3) Pale and ghastly. *East.*

WEES. We shall. *Cumb.*

WEESEL. The weasand, or windpipe.

WEET. (1) The same as *Wete*, q. v.

(2) Nimble; swift. *North.*

(3) Wet. Still in use.

(4) To rain rather slightly. *North.*

WEETPOT. A sausage. *Somerset.*

WEE-WOW. Wrong. *Devon.* Also, to twist about in an irregular manner.

WEEZWAL. A bridle. *Somerset.*

WEFF. (1) Taste; flavour.

(2) To snarl. *North.*

WEFFABYLL. Able to be woven.

WEFFYNG. Weaving.

Wen sche takyth hyre werke on honde.

Off weffing other embrouderie.

Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff i. 6, f. 4.

WEFT. (1) Wove. *North.*

(2) A waif, or stray.

(3) Waved; put aside. *Spenser.*

(4) A loss.

(5) The ground of a wig.

WEG. A pledge. (*A.-S.*)

WEGGE. A wedge. *Pr. Parv.*

WEGHT. An article like a sieve, but without holes in the bottom, which is usually made of sheepskin.

WEGHTNES. Boldness.

WEHEE. To neigh, as a horse.

WEIEWORTH. The herb pimpernel.

WEIGH. A lever; a wedge.

WEIGH-BALK. The beam of scales.

WEIGH-BOARD. Clay intersecting a vein.

WEIGH-JOLT. A seesaw. *Wills.*

WEIGHKEY. Soft; clammy. *Yorksh.*

WEIGHT. (1) A great number. *North.*

(2) A machine for winnowing corn.

WEIKE. Weak; slow.

WEILEWAY. Alas! See *Walaway*.

He may seye weileway his burth,

For wo to him is leide.

Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 94.

WEINE. (1) A vein. *Vocab. MS.*

(2)

That they fynd no fawte of fude to theire horses,

Nowthire weyne, no waxe, ne welthe in this erthe.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 55.

WEIR. (1) A pool. (2) A dam.

WEIRD-SISTERS. The Fates.

WEIVE. To forsake; to decline; to refuse; to depart. (*A.-S.*)

WEKE. (1) The wick. *Palegrave.*

For firste the weke blikeneth his manhed,

The weke his soule, the fire his Godhede.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 29.

(2) To grow weak. (*A.-S.*)

WEKET. A wicket. Also as *Bel-chos*, q. v.

"A weket of the wombe," *MS. Addit. 12195.*

WEKYD. Wicked; mischievous.

WEL. Well; in good condition.

WELAWILLE. Wild; dangerous. *Gaw.*

WELA-WYNNE. Well joyous. *Gaw.*

WELBODE. The insect millepede.

WELCH. A failure. *Yorksh.*

WELCH-AMBASSADOR. A cuckoo.

WELCH-HOOK. A kind of bill or axe having two edges. "A Welsh hook, rancon, un visarma," Howell.

WELCHMAN'S-HOSE. To turn anything to a Welchman's hose, i. e. to turn it any way to serve one's purpose.

WELCHNUT. A walnut. This is given in *MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 2*, as a Wiltshire word.

WELCH-PARSLEY. Hemp.

WELCOME-HOME-HUSBAND. Cypress spurge. Also called *Welcome to our house*.

WELDE. (1) To wield; to govern. (*A.-S.*)

Alle that ben of warde and elde,

That cunnen hemself kpepe and seelde,

The schaken alle to chyrche come,

And ben l-chryrre alle and some.

MS. Coll. Cantab. A. ii. f. 129.

And seide, Abraham, this is the laud

That thou and thine shul have seeldand.

Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 16.

(2) A wood; a forest; a plain.

(3) To carry; to bear.

(4) To possess. Also, possession.

WELDER. An owner; a ruler.

WELDY. Active. (*A.-S.*)

WELE. (1) Well. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Wealth; prosperity; good fortune.

Wherefore lett us say in wele and in woo,

Good Lorde overmors thy wille be doo!

MS. B.M. Reg. 17 D. xv. f. 29.

WELEFULNES. Happiness.

WELEWED. Dried up; decayed. (*A.-S.*)

*For welewed in that gree greue,
That ever althunne hath ben sene.
Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 8.
The whiche was whilom grene gras
Is welewed hey, as tyme now.*

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 243.

WELKE. (1) To wither; to be musty.

*The see now ebbleth, now it floweth;
The londe now weleth, now it groweth.*

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 36.

(2) To mark with protuberances.

(3) To wane; to decrease. *Spenser.*

(4) Walked. *Perceval*, 209.

*Jhesus was there, he seekte the strete,
And with this blynde gon he mete.*

Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 84.

(5) The same as *Welle*, q. v.

WELKIN. The sky. (*A.-S.*)

WELKING. Big and awkward; thos, a great *welking* fellow; generally used in the same sense as *hulking*; though at times it seems as if it were taken to signify wallowing; for they say, "He's *welking* about with his fat sides." *Line.*

WELKNE. The sky.

*A mannis synne is for to hate,
Whiche maketh the welkne for to debate.*

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 36.

WELL. (1) Surface springs, used as a source of water for domestic or other special purposes, are generally termed wells. *York.*

(2) A chimney or vent-hole in a rick or mow. *Norfolk.*

(3) To bubble up. *Palgrave.*

(4) To weld. *North.*

(5) *Well to live, well to do*, rich.

WELLADAY. Alas! *Far. dial.*

WELL-A-FINE. To a good purpose.

WELLANDE. Boiling; bubbling. Used metaphorically for furiously, madly.

*Of molten leed and bras withal,
And of other wellande metal. MS. Ashmole 41, f. 127.
Who so handlyth pyche wellying hote,
He shal have fylthe therof sumdeyl.*

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 44.

WELL-AN-ERE. Alas! *North.*

WELL-APAIID. Satisfied. *West.*

WELL-AT-EASE. Hearty; healthy.

WELL-DOING. A benefit. *Devon.*

WELLE. (1) To boil.

Goth to the devel there shul ye go,

For to welle ever in wo;

Ever in his wo to welle,

With him and his that are in helle.

Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 138.

(2) To rage; to be hot.

(3) Very. (4) A wheel.

(5) To flow, as from a spring.

Wary, welle of mercy!

Wellyng ever pite.

Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 105.

(6) Grassy plain; sward. *Gaugayne.*

WELL-HEAD. A fountain; a spring.

WELL-NIGH. Almost. *Far. dial.*

WELLS. The uoder parts of a waggon.

WELL-SEEN. Expert; skilful.

WELL-SOSSE. Well-a-day! *Devon.*

WELL-STREAM. A spring; a fountain.

WELLY. (1) Almost; very. *North.*

(2) Well-a-day, i. e. alas!

(3) To commiserate. *North.*

WELLYD. Congulated, as milk.

WELNE. A bubble. (*A.-S.*)

WELNE. Well-nigh; almost.

WEOGH. The willow.

WELOWE. To wither, to dry; to rot.

*I am smyten downe and begynne to welesce,
As heys that lyeth aseyne the some.*

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 2.

WELSIL. Iosipid. *North.*

WELSOME. Wildsome.

*They namyd the chyldre Syr Degrabelle,
That welsome was of wode.*

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 64.

WELT. (1) To upset. *North.*

(2) To totter. *Yorksh.*

(3) To turn down the upper leather of a shoe to which the sole is fastened.

(4) To ornament with fringe. Also, a hem or border of fur, &c.

(5) To soak. *East.*

(6) To heat severely. *Norw.*

WELTE. (1) Rolled; overturoed.

*Whenne the kyng hade of hym syghte,
In his charyers he welte up-ryghte;
And whenne they had lyf a hym up agayne,
Thanoe of Cristofer ganna he frayne.*

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 127.

(2) Wielded; governed. (*A.-S.*)

WELTER. To tumble, or roll about.

WELTIE. A welt. (*A.-S.*)

WELTHFUL. Fruitful.

WELWILLY. Favorable; propitious.

WELWYNGE. A wallowing. *Pr. Parv.*

WEM. (1) A spot; a hlemish. *East.*

(2) The womb, or belly. *North.*

WEMBLE. To turn a cup upside down in token of having had enough tea. *North.*

WEMENT. To moan; to lament.

WEMLES. Without spot or stain. (*A.-S.*)

*The state of maydenhed he al spylle,
Maydenhed that es wremles.*

MS. Bibl. Coll. Sion. x. c. 11. 6.

WEMMED. Corrupted. (*A.-S.*)

WENCHE. A young woman. *Wenche of the game*, a strumpet.

WENCHEN. Weeches. *Glouc.*

WENDE. (1) To change. Also, to turn, as a ship does with the tide.

(2) To go. (*A.-S.*)

Hast thou hyet hyt to the ende,

That thou myster hamward wende?

MS. Coll. Cantab. A. II. f. 140.

For so sayeth Crist, withoute fayle,

That nyne upon the worldis ende,

Pees and acorde away schalle wende.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 37.

But whenne that I schule hennes wende,

Grawnte me the blyse wythowen ende.

MS. Coll. Cantab. A. II. f. 130.

(3) To think; to conjecture. (*A.-S.*)

WENE. (1) To think; to suppose. (*A.-S.*)

No, for God, seid our kyng.

I seene thou knowist me no thyng.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 48.

(2) Guess; supposition; doubt. (*A.-S.*)

WENER. Fairer. *Gawayne.*

WENGABLES. Vegetables. *East.*

WENGAND. Vengeance. *Higins.*

WENGED. Avenged. *Gawayne.*

WENIAND. See *Wanion.*

WENNEL. A calf newly weaned.

WENS DAY. Wednesday.

WENT. (1) A crossway; a passage.

(2) Went away; vanished. *West.*

(3) Gone. From *Wende*, to go.

Of the brede, thurgha sacrament,
To fleshe and blode hyt ys alla seint.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 67.

(4) To turn; to turn back. Also, the turning of a stair, &c.

(5) A furlong of land.

(6) To turn sour or acid. *East.*

(7) The teasel, or fuller's thistle.

(8) Thought. (*A.-S.*)

He seente that tyme haffe deyed thare,
So that soule brynte hym thare.

R. de Brunne, MS. Bouce, p. 2.

(9) Done; fulfilled.

And bidde here wyl sholde be seent
To Agladys consaumement.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 54.

WENTLE. To turn, or roll over.

WEODEN. Weeds. (*A.-S.*)

WEOREN. Were. (*A.-S.*)

WEORRED. Defended. (*A.-S.*)

WEP. Wept. (*A.-S.*)

WEPELY. Causing tears. (*A.-S.*)

WEPEN. (1) A weapon. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To weep. *Chaucer.*

There the popelle schale geder withinne
To prayen and to wepen for here synne.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 131.

WEPENE. Membrum virile.

WEPMON. A man. (*A.-S.*)

WEPPYND. Armed. (*A.-S.*)

Then spake Moche, the mynster suoc,
Evermore wal hym betyde,
Take xij of thi wyght jemen
Welle weppynd be ther side.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 126.

WER. Our. *North.*

WERC. Work. (*A.-S.*)

WERCE. Worse. *Pr. Parv.*

WERCHE. (1) To work. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Thin; watery; insipid. *North.*

WERCOK. A pheasant.

WERDES. Fortunes. (*A.-S.*)

WERDEZ. Are. *Gawayne.*

WERDLICHE. Worldly. (*A.-S.*)

WERDROBE. The ordure of the badger.

WERE. (1) Doubt; uncertainty; confusion.

But we, that dwelle undir the mone,
stonde in this world upon a seene.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 31.

Ha! fadir, be nougt in a seene.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 51.

And thorowe hlr merite she baihe the mouthes shit,
And lypes closed of hem that weren in seene.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 30, f. 48.

And thus he wandreth in a seene,

As man blynde that may not see.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 20.

(2) To wear. (*A.-S.*)

In honeste clothes thou mosts gon,
Basclard oy bawdryke seene thou no..

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 127.

(3) To defend; to protect; to save.

Jyf ne myyt with noun anwere
On outhur manere hymselfen seene.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 25.

That Florens had a terna bere,
And was an hynde shepe to were.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 27.

(4) War.

And some also telles and say
That they have loste hors and hatnay,
And theyre armour and outhere gere,
Thorne myscheyf in londs of were.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 54.

(5) A pool of water. *North.*

(6) A weir for catching fish.

(7) Wore. (8) Had. *Gawayne.*

WERELYE. Silly.

As he blenchyd hym besyde,
A lynn come toward hym werelye.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 171.

WEREMOD. Wormwood.

WERESENS. Ourselves. *Leic.*

WER-HEDLYNG. A commander in war.

WERING. (1) Growing.

(2) Bulwark; protection. (*A.-S.*)

WERKE. (1) Work. (*A.-S.*)

Ilust thou be slowe in any degre
For to do werke of charitye.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 140.

(2) Ache. *Reliq. Antiq. i. 126.*

WERKE-DAY. A work-day.

For upon the werkeday
Men be so byy to uche way,
So that for here ocupacyone
They leve myche of here devocyoona.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 138.

WERLAUGHE. A wizard. "Wreke hym on this werlaughe," *MS. Morte Arthure, f. 92.*

WERLEDE. The world? (*A.-S.*)

For pompe and pryde of werlede to se,
And of the povre has no pyte.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 70.

WERLY. Worldly. (*A.-S.*)

WERMESTORE.

And thou sai alsua mak a boure
For to hald in thi wermostore.

MS. Cott. Fespas. A. iii. f. 11.

WERNE. To forbid; to refuse; to hinder; to deny; to warn; to guard. (*A.-S.*)

Joseph and Marye wolde not werne,
But to the scole lad him jerna.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 77.

Hurtyng bothe gastly and bodely is forbed,
And averragyn of wete to the pour in peril of dede.

MS. Egerton 927.

Thoug it be nougt the boundis kynde
To ete chaf, 3lt wol he werne
An ox, whiche cometh to the berne,
Thereof to taken any food.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 61.

And certis that may no womman werne,
For love is of himselfe so derne.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 31.

WERON. Were. (*A.-S.*)

WERPE. To throw; to cast.

WERRAY. Make war.

And seiden, is not this that mon
That we say this yonder day
Agen Jhesu neme werray?
Cureur Mundt, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 120.
And elle that eate us faisy to werray.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 92.

WERRE. (1) War. (*A.-N.*)

For pes ne bydyth in no londe
Theras werre is nygh-honde.
Religious Poems, xv. Cent.

(2) The worse.

It is to wondir of thilke werre,
In whiche none wot who hath the werre.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 31.
Who may to love make a werre,
That he ne hath himselfe the werre.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 98.

WERRESTE. The worst.

Sey wist y the brom,
Thwat ys me for to don!
Ieh have the werreste bonde
That ys in onl londe. *MS. Addit. 11679, f. 29.*

WERRET. To tease; to worry. *Var. dial.*

WERRY. To bring forth young; used, however, in the case only of rabbits, rats, and mice. *Line.*

WERRYNGE. Making war?

And elle that specially failles
To that that meo schuld hele calles,
Withoute donyt of werrynges,
In the trouthe of Criste heven kynges.
MS. Harl. 2260, f. 138.

WERSE. Worse. (*A.-S.*)

WERSELLS. Ourselves. *North.*

WERSTE. Worst. (*A.-S.*)

Bakkehytunge as thys to say,
When a man spekyis ille ay,
And tournes that he may here
Of othere men on the werste manere.
MS. Harl. 2260, f. 19.

WERWOLVES. People who had the power of turning themselves into, or were turned into, wolves. See *A-charmed*.

WERYE. To curse.

Thai sal be fulle of hatreden thanne,
Ilkone sal othyr werpe and banne.
Hampole, MS. Boccas, p. 216.

WESAWNT. The weasand.

WESCH. To wash.

The kyng causyd the cokwoldes yehon
To wesch withouten les. *MS. Ashmole 61, f. 61.*

WESE. To ooze out. (*A.-S.*)

WESELS. A dish in cookery.

Fyrist grynde porke, temper in fere
With egges and powder of peper dere,
And powder of camel thou put thesto,
In chapon necke thou close hit the,
Or elles in paunch of grys hit pyt,
And rost hit wele, and then dore hit
Withoute with batere of egges and flour,
To serve in sale or ellys in boure.
MS. Sloane 1986, p. 103.

WESIL. Stale urine. *North.*

WESS. Washed. *Hearne.*

WEST. (1) To set in the West.

(2) Shows. (3) Knowest. *Weber.*

(4) A red pustule about the eye.

WESTREN. To tend to the West.

Withoute werrynges or drawynges to declayne.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 32.

WESTRIL. A short underhand cudgel.

WESTWALE. Westphalia.

Thay were wrought in Westwale
With womene of lare.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136

WESTWARD-HOE! To the West! It was one of the cries of the Thames' watermen.

WESTY. Dizzy; giddy. *North.*

WET. To rain. *To wet the sickle*, to drink out earnest money at harvest time. *To wet one's whistle*, to drink.

WETAND. Thinking. (*A.-S.*)

Jyf thou ever, yn evyl wetand,
On fadyr or modyr leydest thyh hand.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 8.

WETANDLY. Knowingly.

Als ofte als I hafe done dedly synne,
And thurgh me malece wetandly faillye thereinne.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 191.

WET-BOARD. A shoemaker's cutting-out board. *Var. dial.*

WET-BOARDS. Movable boards sliding in grooves in doors, &c.

WETE. (1) To know. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Wheat. *Nominale MS.*
The meke hym lowes to serve comonly,
Als duse one asse that berys ofte hevy,
And berys als wel hevy as wete,
And els faste for smale gos als for the grete.
MS. Harl. 2260, f. 17.

WETEWOLDIS. Wittol cuckolds.

WET-FINGER. To do anything with a wet finger, i. e. easily, readily.

WET-GOOSE. A poor simple fellow.

WET-HAND. A drunken fellow. *North.*

WETHE. Sweet; mild. (*A.-S.*)

WETHERBED. A feather-bed. "Cum lecto pennato, Anglice a *Wetherbed*," Vita R. Ricardi II. ed. 1729, p. 162.

WETHERHOG. A male or heder hog. Also, a surname in the county. *Line.*

WETHERLY. With rage and violence.

WETHEWYNDE. The plant woodbine.

WETING. Knowledge. (*A.-S.*)

WET-JACKET. A man who gets drenched in a shower is said, naturally enough, to have a *wet jacket*.

WET-SHOD. Wet in the feet.

WETTING-TIE-BLOCK. A custom among shoemakers on the first Monday in March, when they cease from working by candlelight, and have a supper so called.

WEUTER. To stagger. *Lanc.*

WEVE. (1) To put off; to prevent.

(2) To lift up; to raise.

WEVED. An altar. (*A.-S.*)

WEVER. A river. *Chesh.*

WEVET. A spider's web. *Somerset.*

WEWERPOW. A dam across a ditch to keep up the water. *North.*

WEXE. To grow; to increase.

He that myghte lerne and holde faste,
He schulde weze wysc at the laste.
MS. Cantab. FF. II. 30, f. 147

WEYBREDS. Warts. *East.*

WEYEDEN. Weighed.

WEYFY. Yes, yea. *North.*

WEYFE. A wife. *Isumbras*, 124.

WEYFERUS. Travellers. (*A.-S.*)

Hast thou in herte rowthe i-had
Of hem that were nede be-stad,
To seke, and sore, and prisonerus,
I-herberet alle weyferus.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 144.

WEYHEDE. Carried.

I sulde fulle foule hafte bene letide of my passage,
whoon I solde hafte bene weyhede oute of this
paynes.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 257.

WEYHES. Rings; bracelets.

And he broghte weyher in his hand, and he was
cledde alle to whittle clothes, and me thought this
ledy was cled in white clothe of golde.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 257.

WEYMENT. Lamentation.

Jhesus the weyment undirstode,
With hem in that grave he yode.

Curser Mundt, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 89.

And as the turtle by contemplatyf,
For synne soroweth with greet weymentynges.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, p. 98.

And made more weymentynges

Than I can make of nominacion.

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 271.

VEYNE. A waggon.

In weynes were thel put to lede,
That Joseph scot hem ful of seide.

Curser Mundt, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 33.

WEYNT. Done; fulfilled.

Hast thou for slowthe i-be so feynt,
That al thy wylle has be weynt.

MS. Cotton. Claud. A. II. f. 141.

WEYSCHALLE. A balance.

WEYTERNOY. The herb feverfew.

WEYVE. To wave; to forsake.

But yf thou hope that he wul weyve
Hys lewe, and Crystendom receyve.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 44.

WEYWORT. The herb *spica major*.

WEZZLING. Giddy; thoughtless. *Line.*

WEZZON. The weasand, or windpipe.

WHIA. (1) Who. (2) Well. *North.*

WHACK. (1) Appetite. *North.*

(2) To strike; to beat. *Far. dial.*

(3) A heavy fall. Also, to fall.

WHACKER. (1) To tremble; to quake. *North.*

(2) Anything very large. *Far. dial.*

WHACKER-GERSE. The plant cow-quake.

WHACKING. Very large. *Far. dial.*

WHAD. What. *Salop.*

By whom also thow moste myone,
And whom he gert to do that synne,
And whad they were that were here ferus,
Prestes or clerkus, monkes or fretus.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 146.

WHAIINT. (1) Quaint; odd. (2) Very.

WHAIINTISE. Cunning.

Pryde, and pompe, and covetyse,
And weyne sleghtes and whayntyses.

Hampole, MS. Boece, p. 47.

WHAKE. To quake; to tremble. *North.*

WHAKER. A quaker. *North.*

WHALE. To thrash; to beat. *North.*

WHALE'S-BONE. Ivory. *As white as whale's bone*, a very common simile. Some ancient writers imagined ivory, formerly made from the teeth of the walrus, to be formed from the bones of the whale.

WHALM. To cover over. *Warw.*

WHAM. (1) Home.

Than preyde the ryche man Abraham
That he wude sende Lasare or sum other schym.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 44.

(2) A bog; a morass. *North.*

WHAMIRE. A quagmire. *Yorksh.*

WHAMP. (1) A wasp. *Yorksh.*

(2) A young child. *Warw.*

WHANE. (1) To stroke down. *Cumb.*

(2) To coax; to entice. *North.*

WHANG. (1) A blow. *North.*

(2) To throw with violence. *Line.*

(3) A thong. See Robin Hood, l. 98. Hence
the verh, to beat or flog.

(4) Anything large. *Yorksh.*

WHANGBY. Very hard cheese made of old
or skimmed milk. *North.*

WHANHOPE. Despair.

Whanhope is the secunde synne,

We es hym that deyres there-lone.

MS. Harl. 2260, f. 20.

WHANNE. When.

But, Lorde, how he was in his herte smertid,

Whanne that Merye he hath with ehilde y-seyne.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 4.

WHANTE. A long pole. *Pr. Parv.*

WHANTER. To flatter. *North.*

WHANTLE. To fondle. *Cumb.*

WHAP. (1) A blow. (2) To beat.

(3) To vanish suddenly. *North.*

WHAPPE. To wrap up. *Pr. Parv.*

WHAPPER. Anything very large.

WHAPPET. (1) The priek-eared cur.

(2) A blow on the ear. *Devon.*

WHAPPLE-WAY. A bridle-way. *South.*

WHARP-STEAD. A ford in a river.

WHARLE. "Wharle for a spyndell, *peson*,"
Palgrave, 1530. Kennett describes it "the
piece of wood put upon the iron spindle to
receive the thread."

WHARLING. An inability in any one to pro-
nounce the letter R.

WHARL-KNOT. A hard knot. *Line.*

WHARRE. Crabs, or the crab-tree. *Chesh.*

"As sowre as wharre," is the example given
by Ray.

WHARROW. The wharic of a spindle.

WHART. (1) A quart. *North.*

(2) Across. *Suffolk.*

WHARTER. A quarter. *Yorksh.*

WHARTLE. To cross; to tease. *Norf.*

WHAR-TO. Wherefore.

WHART-WHARTLE. To tease. *Forby.*

WHAT. (1) Something.

(2) Partly; in part.

(3) While; till. (4) Quickly. *Weber.*

(5) An interjection, Lo!

WHATE. (1) Quickly. (2) Hot.

WHATEKYN. What kind of

With I, and E. the dede to the
Salle come, als I the kenne,
Bot thou ne wale in *whatekyn* state,
Ne how, ne where, ne whenne.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 213.

Take gode hede on hyz degre,
Of *whatekynnes* lyryng that he be.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 146.

WHAT-FOR. For what reason. *I. ar. dial.*
WHAT-NOSED. Hot-nosed from drinking.
WHAT-SO. Whatsoever. *Gawayne.*
WHATSOEVER. Whatever.
WHAT'S-WHAT. What is good.
WHATTE. Knowest.
WHATTEN. What kind of; what.
WHAT-WAY. A guide-post. *Herts.*
WHAU. Why; yes. *North.*
WHAUP. (1) The larger curlew.
(2) A koot, or twist. *North.*
WHAWE. (1) To cover, or hang over. *North.*
(2) To turn pottery when drying. *Staff.*
WHAWM. (1) To overwhelm. *Yorksh.*
(2) Warmth. *Lanc.*
WHAYLE. Whole; healed.

When hyz woundys were *whayle*,
He wente to the dewke sawns *hayle*.

MS. Cantab. F. f. 11. 30, f. 180.

WHAY-WORMS. Whims. Carr has *whay-*
worms, pimples, Craven Gloss. ii. 252.
And so marched toward London, where the Essex
men, havinge wyld *whay-wormes* in their hedges,
joined them with him. *Hall, Edward IV. f. 33.*

WHIAZLE. To wheeze. *North.*

WHE. Who. *North.*

WHEADY. Long; tedious. *North.*

WHEAL. A blister.

WHEAM. Soug; convenient. *North.*

WHEAMLY. Silly; deceitfully. *Line.*

WHEAMOW. Nimble; active. *Chesh.*

WHEAN. (1) To coax; to flatter. *North.*

(2) A small number or quantity.

WHEAT-EAR. The ortolan, so called in Sussex,
from its coming whee the wheat is in the ear.

WHEAT-PLUM. A large fleshy plum, some-
times called a bastard Orleans plum. *Line.*

WHEAT-SHEAR. To cut wheat. *Kent.*

WHEAWTIT. Whistled. *Lanc.*

WHEAZE. A puff. *Craven.*

WHECKER. To neigh. *Somerset.*

WHEDDER. To tremble. *North.*

WHEDEN. A simple person. *West.*

WHEDER. Whether. (*A.-S.*)

WHEE. A heifer. *Yorksh.*

WHEEK. To squeak. *North.*

WHEEL. (1) A whirlpool. *Lanc.*

(2) A mill. *Yorksh.*

WHEEL-LOCK. A small machine attached to
the ancient musket, used for producing sparks
of fire.

WHEEL-PIT. A whirlpool. *Yorksh.*

WHEELSPUN. Strong coarse yarn.

WHEEL-SPUR. The inner high ridge on the
side of a wheel-rut. *East.* "Whele spore,
orbita," Prompt. *Parv.*

WHEELSWARF. Yellow sledge formed during
grinding on a wet stone.

WHEN-CAT. A queen or female cat.

WHEENE. A queen. *North.*

That es called the *schene* of Amazonen,
Undyr whose power that folk winnes.

Hampole, MS. Boece, p. 136.

WHELE. A weal, or blister.

WHEELK. (1) A blow; a fall. *North.*

(2) A number, or quantity. *Yorksh.*

(3) A blister; a mark; a stripe.

WHEELKER. A thump, or blow. *Cumb.*

WHEELKING. Very large. *North.*

WHELL. Uttil. *Cumb.*

WHELM. (1) To cover over. Still in use.
Also, to torn over.

Tak a bryghte bayne, and amoynte it with mylke
reine, and *whelme* it over a prene.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 365.

(2) To sink; to depress. (*A.-S.*)

(3) Half of a hollow tree laid under a gateway
for a drain. *East.*

WHEELVER. A large straw hat.

WHIEIE. To please.

WHIEMMEL. To turn over. *North.*

WHEN. An exclamation implying impatience,
i. e. when will it be dooe, &c.

WHEN-AS. Wheo.

WHENNES. Wheoce. (*A.-S.*)

WHENNY. Make haste; be nimble.

WHENNYMEGS. Trinkets. *Glouc.*

WHENSOMEVER. Whenever.

WHENT. Terrible. *North.*

WHENY. To make a bow.

WHIER. (1) Whether. (2) Where.

WHIERE. Whereas.

WHIEREAS. Where.

WHEREBOLE. See *Quirboile*.

Whyytes of *wherebole* by-wente his whyte sythes.

MS. Cott. Collig. A. II. f. 109.

WHEREWITH. Means; money.

WIIERK. To breathe with difficulty.

WHERNE. The same as *Wharle*, q. v.

WIHERR. Very sour. *Lanc.*

WHERRET. A blow on the ear.

WIHERRIL. To fret; to complain. *Line.*

WHERRY. (1) To laugh. *North.*

(2) A liquor made from the pulp of crab-apples
after the verjuice is pressed out.

WHERRY-GO-NIMBLE. A looseness.

WHERT. Joy; gladness.

For that ar so wyld when thai hafe *whert*,
That thai no drede kan halde in bert.

Hampole, MS. Boece, p. 21.

WHERVE. A joint. *Somerset.*

WHESTIOUN. A question.

WHET. (1) To cut with a knife.

(2) To rub; to scratch. *North.*

(3) To gnash the teeth.

(4) A slight refreshment.

WHETHEN. Whence.

I callif, *whethen* coom hi me

That I Lord myn sholde baptise the.

Curser Mundt, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 83.

WHETHER. (1) Which of two.

(2) At all events. *North.*

(3) *Whether* not, yes, also.

WHETHERS. In doubt. *Craven.*

WHETING-CORNE. The bel-chos, q. v.
WHETKIN. The harvest supper. *North.*
WHETLEBONES. The vertebrae of the back.
WHETSTONE. An ancient reward for the person who told the greatest lie. *Lying for the whetstone* is a phrase very often met with in old works. The liar was sometimes publicly exhibited with the whetstone fastened to him.
WHETTE. Sharpened. (*A.-S.*)
WHETTLE. To cut. *North.*
WHETTYN. Wheaten?

I clynge as dothe a whetyn eke.

MS. Perkington 10, f. 60.

WHIEUKS. Being sick. *Line.*
WHIEW. (1) To whistle. *North.*
 (2) A sudden vanishing away.
WHEWER. The female widgcon.
WHEWFACED. Very pale. *Line.*
WHEWLS. Weevils. *Line.*
WHEWT. To whistle; to squeak.
WHEWTLE. A slight whistle. *Cumb.*
WHEWTS. Irregular tufts of grass.
WHIEY-WHIG. A pleasant and sharp beverage, made by infusing mint or sage into buttermilk-whey.
WHIBBIBLE. A whim. *East.*
WHICHE. (1) A chest.
 (2) Who; whom; what; what sort of. Used in Herefordshire for *when*.
WHICK. (1) Quick; lively. *North.*
 (2) A quickset plant. *Chesh.*
WHICKEN. (1) Quicken; become alive.
*Yhit yf the sawle thogh synne be slayne,
 It may thogh grace whicken agayne.*
Hampole, MS. Baines, p. 56.

(2) The wild ash-tree.
WHICKER. To neigh. *West.*
WHICK-FLAW. A whitlow. *North.*
WHICKS. Cone grass. *North.*
WHID. A dispute; a quarrel. *East.*
WHIDDER. To shake; to tremble. *North.*
WHIDDES. Words. *Dekker.*
WHIE. A young heifer.
WHIEW. To go very rapidly. *North.*
WHIEWER. Shrewd; sharp; violent. *Kent.*
WHIFF. A glimpse. *North.*
WHIFFING-CUP. A little cup, so called perhaps from being used by persons that smoke.
WHIFFLE. (1) To flutter. Also, to hesitate.
 (2) To talk idly. *North.*
WHIFFLER. (1) A puffer of tobacco. Hence, metaphorically, a trifling fellow.
 (2) The whiffers were generally pipers and horn-blowers who headed a procession, and cleared the way for it. Anti-masques were usually ushered in by whiffers.
WHIFFLE-WHAFFLE. Nonsense. *North.*
WHIFFLING. Uncertain. *Line.*
WHIG. Buttermilk. *Line.* According to Markham, this is merely another term for *wey*. Brockett calls it *sour wey*.
WHIK. Quick; alive.
*Thou most into the Holy Londe,
 Wher God was whik and dede.*
MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 46, f. 41.

WHIKWOD. Quick hedge.
WHILE. (1) Until. *Yorksh.*
 (2) Time. (*A.-S.*) *A while's work*, work requiring a certain time. *How have you done the while*, i. e. since I saw you. *To while away the time*, to amuse one's self in an idle manner.
*Holy cherche despyse and fyie
 That wyl y hiechly alle my whyle.*
MS. Hart. 1701, f. 63.

WHILERE. Some time before. (*A.-S.*)
WHILES. (1) While.
 (2) Now and then. *North.*
 (3) *Between whiles*, at intervals.
WHILK. (1) Who; which.
*And if I wist whilke thei were,
 Hit shulde come the kyng to ere.*
MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 46, f. 48.

(2) To complain. *Kent.*
 (3) To yelp; to bark. *South.*
WHILKIN. Whether. *Yorksh.*
WHILLIMER. See *Whangby*.
WHILOM. Once; formerly. (*A.-S.*)
WHILST. Until.
WHILSUM. Doubtful.
WHILT. An idle person. *North.*
WHIM. (1) Home. *Somerset.*
 (2) The brow of a hill. *Dorset.*
 (3) A round table that turns round upon a screw
Var. dial.

WHIMBERRIES. Bilberries. *Lanc.*
WHIMLING. A childish weak person. "*Whimlen*, small and weakly," Barnes.
WHIMLY. (1) Homely. *Somerset.*
 (2) Softly; silently. *North.*
WHIMPER. To tell tales. *North.*
WHIMS. A windlass. *Yorksh.*
WHIMSY. A whim. *Devon.*
WHIM-WHAMS. Trinkets; trifles.
WHIN. Furze. *Var. dial.*
WHINACH. To cry; to sob. *West.*
WHINCOW. A bush of furze.
WHINGE. To whine; to sob. *North.*
WHINGER. A large sword. *Suffolk.*
WHINK. (1) A sharp cry. *North.*
 (2) A spark of fire. *Westm.*
WHINNEL. To whine. *Glouc.*
WHINNER. To neigh. *Cumb.*
WHINNER-NEB. A meagre, thin-faced man, with a sharp nose. *North.*
WHINNOCK. (1) A milk-pail. *North.*
 (2) The least pig in a litter. *South.*
WHINNY. To neigh. Also, to cry.
WHINS. Furze. *North.*
WHINSTONE. The toad-stone. *Chesh.*
WHINYARD. A sword, or hanger.
*His cloake grew large and slyd,
 And a faire schynard by his side.*
Codex of Canterbury, 1606, sig. E. ii.

WHIP. (1) To do anything silly.
 (2) *To whip the cat*, to get tipsy. Also, to be very parsimonious.
 (3) The top twig of a vine.
 (4) To move rapidly. *Somerset.*
WHIPARSE. A schoolmaster.
WHIP-BELLY. Thin weak liquor. *Line.*
WHIP-CAT. Drunken. Florio, p. 358.

WHIP-CROP. The plant whitebeam.

WHIP-HER-JENNY. A game at cards, borrowed from the Welsh. It was also a term of contempt.

WHIP-JACK. A vagabond who begged for alms as a distressed seaman.

WHIPPER-SNAPPER. An insignificant person. A term of contempt.

WHIPPING. *Whipping the cat*, the custom of linoeroot tailors, carpeenters, &c., going from house to house to work.

WHIPPINGLY. Hastily; gorgeously.

WHIPPING-STRINGS. The reins used in guiding horses to driving.

WHIPPIT. (1) To jump about.

(2) A short light petticoat. *East.*

(3) A kind of dog, io breed between a greyhound and a spaniel.

WHIPPLE-TREE. The bar oo which the traces of a dragging horse are hooked, and by which he draws his load. Pummel-tree is a longer bar, on which the *whipple-trees* are hooked when two horses draw abreast.

WHIPS. A wisp of straw. *Kent.*

WHIPS-FAGOTS. Faggots made of the tips of wood cut off io hurdle-making.

WHIPSTALK. The handle of a whip.

WHIPSTER. (1) A bleacher. *North.* (2) Groat explodes it, "a sharp or subtle fellow."

From Memphis comes a *whipster* unto thee,
And a Black Indian from the Red Sea.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 64.

WHIPSTOCK. See *Whipstalk*.

WHIPSWHILE. A short time.

WHIP-THE-CAT. To *whip the cat* is a trick played in Hampshire. A bet is laid that one man shall tie a cat to another, and by whipping it shall make it draw him through a pond of water, or across a stream; the man who is foolish enough to accept the bet has a rope tied round his waist, and the other end is taken to the opposite side of the pond or stream to that on which he stands, and to this end is tied the cat, which is then whipped to make it draw the man through the water, and, of course, not being able to do so, it is assisted by men on the same side with the cat, and thus the poor simpleton is dragged through the water, to the infinite amusement of all the bystanders. *Holloway.*

WHIR. To whiz. *Var. dial.*

WHIRKEN. To suffocate. "Noie, drowned, whirkeed," Cotgrave. *North.*

WHIRL-BONE. The kneepan. *North.*

WHIRL-BOUK. A churn which is worked by turning round. *Staffordsh.*

WHIRLE. To go about idly.

WHIRLCOTE. An open car, or chariot. According to Stow, this vehicle was used as early as 1380. See Mr. Markland's paper on coaches, io *Archæologia*, xx. 453.

WHIRLIGIG. A carriage. *Var. dial.*

WHIRLIGOG. A turnstile. *West.*

WHIRLPIT. A whirlpool.

WHIRLPOOL. "Whirpale a fashie, chandron de mer," Palgrave.

WHIRL-TE-WOO. Buttermilk. *Derb.*

WHIRLY-HUFF. See *Roger's-Blast*.

WHISII. (1) Whist; silent.

(2) Sad; melancholy; pitiful. *West.*

WHISHINS. Cushions. *North.*

WHISK. (1) The game of whist. It is mentioned with other games io Taylor's *Motto*, 1622, sig. D. iv. It is also spelt *whisk* io the Country Gentleman's *Vade-Mecum*, 8vo. Lond. 1699, p. 63.

(2) To do anything hastily. *Yorksh.*

(3) To switch; to beat. *North.*

(4) A kind of winnowing machine.

(5) An impetuous fellow.

(6) A kind of tippet. *Holme.*

WHISKER. A switch, or rod.

WHISKET. (1) A basket; a straw basket in which provender is given to cattle.

(2) A small parcel. *East.*

WHISKIN. A shallow brown drinking-bowl. Ray says this is a Cheshire word.

And wee will han a *whiskin* at every rushbearing;
a wassel cup at yule; a seed-cake at fastena

The Two Lancashire Loaves, 1640, p. 19

WHISKING. Large; great. *North.*

WHISKISH. Frisky.

WHISK-TELT. Whorish. *Lanc.*

WHISKY. A kind of gig.

WHISP. See *Angle-berry*.

WHISS. To whistle

WHISSONTIDE. Whitsuntide. *North.*

Byfore, after, and *whysone tyde*,

Eghte dayes they schullen abyde.

M.S. Cott. Claud. A. li. f. 128.

WHIST. Silent; still. Also, to be silent, to make silent, to hush.

WHISTER. To whisper.

WHISTER-CLISTER. A blow. *West.* A hack-handed blow is a whister-poop, a word which occurs io the London Prodigal, p. 15.

WHISTER-SNIVET. A hard blow. *Jenniogs* has *whister-twister*.

WHISTLE. (1) The throat. *Var. dial.*

(2) To try for anything uselessly.

WHISTLEJACKET. Small beer. *Line.*

WHISTLE-OFF. A term io falconry, meaning to dismiss by a whistle.

WHIT. Quick.

WHITAKER. A species of quartz.

WHITCHEFT. Art, or cunning. *North.*

WHITE. (1) To tell; to know.

I shalle the *whete*, be hoda myne,

How hode I lever a conyne.

M.S. Conteb. Ff. v. 48, f. 52.

(2) Quot; free.

Bot unnethes any othyr may

Passu *whete* thourgh purgatory away.

Hampole, M.S. Douce, p. 103

(3) A wight; a creature. (*A.-S.*)

(4) To requite. *Chesh.*

(5) A mark for an arrow, or rather the central part of a target.

(6) To cut wood. *Yorksh.*

(7) Fair specious. (*A.-S.*)

(8) An old term of endearment.

WHITE-ALE. A pale-coloured ale in great estimation in some parts of Devonshire.

WHITE-ARMOUR. Bright steel armour.

WHITE-BACK. The white poplar.

WHITE-BOTHIEN. The large daisy.

WHITE-BOY. See *White* (8).

WHITECHAPEL-PLAY. See *Bungay-play*.

WHITE-FLAW. A whitlow.

WHITEFRIARS. The White-Friars near Fleet-street in London was formerly a sanctuary for offenders. See *Alsatia*.

WHITE-FROST. A hoar-frost. *Var. dial.*

WHITE-GOLDES. The large daisy.

WHITE-HEPT. Flattery; cunning.

WHITE-HERRING. A fresh herring. In the North a pickled herring is so called.

WHITE-HOUSE. A dairy-house. *Wills.*

WHITE-LIGHT. A candle. *Line.*

WHITE-LIVERED. Cowardly.

WHITE-MONEY. Silver.

WHITE-MOUTH. (1) A thrush. *Wills.*

(2) A foaming mouth.

WHITE-NER. A rook. *North.*

WHITE-PLOUGH. The fool-plough. *North.*

WHITE-POT. A dish made of cream, sugar, rice, currants, cinnamon, &c. It was formerly much eaten in Devonshire.

WHITE-POWDER. Gunpowder which exploded without noise. It was formerly believed there was such a composition.

WHITE-PUDDING. A sort of sausage made of the entrails and liver. *West.*

WHITE-RICE. The white-beam.

WHITES. White cloths.

WHITESTER. A bleacher of linen.

WHITE-STONE. Worthy of being marked with a *white stone*, i. e. very commendable.

WHITE-WOOD. The lime-tree.

WHITIER. To whiz. *North.*

WHITIERER. A strong person. *Line.*

WHITINE. Whence.

Whenne that thou sawe thy swete sone Jhesus ascende into hevene, fra whythyn he come in the manhode he take of the.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 17b.

WHITIL. A blanket.

WHITING. To let leap a whiting, i. e. to miss an opportunity.

WHITINGMOP. A young whiting. Also, a young woman, a tender creature.

WHITINGS. White-puddings.

WHITLING. The young of the hull-trout in its first year. *North.*

WHITNECK. The weasel. *Cornu.*

WHITSTER. A whitesmith. *East.*

WHITSUN-ALE. A festival held at Whitsuntide, still kept up in some parts of the country. The Whitsun Lord, mentioned in the following example, is one of the characters in the festival.

Ich have bene twice our Whitsun Lord,
Ich have had ladies many vare. *Mellmatt, 1611.*

WHITSUN-FARTHING. Customary dues from parochial churches to their cathedral.

IL

WHIT-TAWER. A collar-maker. *North.* Anciently a tanner of white leather.

WHITTEE-WHATTEE. To whisper. *North.*

WHITTEN. The wayfaring tree. *Kent.*

WHITTER. To whine; to complain. *Line.*

WHITTERICK. A young partridge. *North.*

WHITTERY. Pale; sickly. *East.*

WHITTLE. (1) To cut; to notch. *Var. dial.*

(2) A blanket. Still in use. Kennett says, "a coarse shaggy mantle." The whittle, which was worn about 1700, was a fringed mantle, almost invariably worn by country women out of doors.

(3) A knife. Still in use.

(4) To wash; to rub. *Oxon.*

(5) A knot. Also, to tie.

WHITTLED. Intoxicated.

WHITTLE-GAIT. In Cumberland, when the village schoolmaster does not receive adequate pay to support himself from his scholars' quarter-pence, he is allowed what is called a *whittle-gait*, or the privilege of using his knife, in rotation, at the tables of those who send children to his school.

WHITTLETIER. A kind of coarse cloth.

Thy gerdill made of the whittletier whange,
Which thou has wore God knowes howe longe,
Is turned nowe to velvet imberthered strange
With Gould and pearle amange. *MS. Lond. 241.*

WHITTY-TREE. The mountain ash. *West.*

WHITWITCH. A pretended conjuror, whose power depends on his learning. *Erm.*

WHIT-WOOD. The lime-tree. *Ware.*

WHITY-BROWN. A pale dusky brown.

WHIVER. To hover. *West.*

WHIVIL. To hover. *Dorset.*

WHIZ. To hiss. *Var. dial.* It occurs in Topsell's *Beasts*, 1607, p. 11.

WHIZZEN. To whine. *North.*

WHIZZER. A falsehood. *North.*

WHIZZLE. To obtain anything silly.

WHIO. (1) How. *Kent.*

(2) Whole. (3) She. *North.*

WHIOARD. A hoard; a heap.

WHIOATS. Oats. *Var. dial.*

WHIOAVE. To cover over. *Chesh.*

WHIOCKING. Trembling; in a fluster.

WHIOD. A hood.

WHIOE. The same as *Ho*, q. v.

WHIOLE-FOOTED. Very heavy footed. Also, very intimate. *East.*

WHIOLESOME. Decently clean. *East.*

WHIOLT. A mischievous fellow. *North.*

WHIOME. Home. *North.*

And yf thou wylt not so do,
Whene with the then wyll y goo.

MS. Cantab. FL II. 36, f. 210.

WHIOMMLE. To turn over. *Var. dial.*

WHONE. One.

WHOO. An exclamation of surprise.

WHOOBUB. A huhhuh.

WHOOK. To shake. *Chesh.*

WHIOOP. To hoop, or cry out.

WHIOOPER. To shout. *Dorset.*

WHIOOR. Where. *Yorksh.*

WHOO-UP. The exclamation of hunters at the death of the chase.

WHOP. To put or place suddenly. *North.*

WHOPSTRAW. A country humpkin.

WHORECOP. A bastard. See *Horcop.*

WHORE'S-BIRD. A term of reproach.

WHORLE. To rumble with noise.

WHORLE-PIT. A whirlpool.

WHORLWYL. Same as *Wharle*, q. v.

WHORRELL-WINDE. A whirlwind.

And that Eliyas was taken up
Within a whorrell-winde. *MS. Ashmole 208.*

WHORT. A small blackberry.

WHO-SAY. A dubious report. *West.*

WHOSH. To appease; to quiet.

WHOT. Hot. Still in use.

WHOTYEL. An iron anger. *Lanc.*

WHOUGH. How. (*A.-S.*)

WHOYS. Whose.

WHOZZENED. Wrinkled. *Derb.*

WHREAK. To whine. *Yorksh.*

WHRINE. Sour. *North.*

WHRIPE. To whimper; to whine. *North.*

WHULE. To whine; to howl. *Suffolk.*

WHUNE. A few. *Northumb.*

WHUNSOME. Pleasant; delightful.

WHUNT. Quaint; cunning.

WHURLE. To whine, as a cat.

WHURR. To growl, as a dog.

WHUSSEL. A whistle. *Whussel-wood*, the alder, of which whistles are made.

WHUST. To whist, or make silent.

WHUTE. To whistle.

WHUTHER. To beat; to flutter. *North.*

WHY-NOT. An arbitrary proceeding, one without any assigned reason. Also, a sudden event.

WHYTOWRE. Corrupt matter from a sore.

WHY-VORE. Wherefore. *Devon.*

WHY-WAWS. Trifles; idle talk.

WI. (1) While. *Hearne.*

(2) A man; a knight. (*A.-S.*)

(3) Sorrow; woe; trouble.

WIAN. A kind of wine.

WIBBLE. Thin weak liquor.

WIBBLE-WORBLE. Unsteadily.

WIBLING'S-WITCH. The four of clubs.

WIBROW. The plantain. *Chesh.*

WIC. A week. *Wills.*

WICCHE. (1) A witch. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To use witchcraft; to bewitch.

WICH. (1) Quick; alive. *North.*

(2) A salt-work. *West.*

(3) A small dairy-house. *Essex.*

WICHHOME. Witchcraft.

So they lad hym wyth trecherie,
Wyth wechdomes and wyth sovercie.

MS. Cantab. Ft. II. 38, f. 136.

WICH-ELM. The broad-leaved elm.

WICHENE. Witches. (*A.-S.*)

Also alle wechene and alle that in wycheft by-
leth, other that doeth thereafter, or by here con-
sayle. *MS. Burney 350, p. 160.*

WICH-WALLER. A salt-boiler. *Chesh.*

WICK. (1) A bay, small port, or village on the side of a river. *Yorksh.*

(2) Quick; alive. *North.*

(3) Wight; fit for war. *Scott.*

(4) A corner. *North.*

WICKE. (1) Wickedness. (2) Wick...

Pride is the werste of alle wicke,
And costeth most and leste is worth.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 60.

But a synful soule and wicke
Is als blak as ayye picke.

MS. Laned. 703, f. 135.

WICKED. Dangerous. Still in use. "A wicked wounde," *MS. Med. Rec. 1571.*

WICKEN-TREE. The mountain-ash.

WICKER. To castrate a ram. *West.*

WICKET. The female pudendum.

WICKY. Same as *Wicken-tree*, q. v.

WIDDENT. Won't. *Westm.*

WIDDER. To wither, or dry up.

WIDDERSFUL. Earnestly striving.

WIDDERSHINS. A direction contrary to the course of the sun, from right to left.

WIDDEY. A hand of osier-rods.

WIDDLE. (1) To fret. *North.*

(2) A small pustule. *East.*

WIDDLES. Very young ducks. *East.*

WIDDY. A widow. *Far. dial.*

WIDDY-WADDY. Trifling; insignificant.

WIDE. Wide of the mark.

WIDE-AWAKE. Intelligent.

WIDE-COAT. A great outer coat.

WIDE-GOBBED. Wide-mouthed. *North.*

WIDERWYNE. An enemy. (*A.-S.*)

Whenee thesre wordes was salde, the Walsche kyng
hymselfene

Was warre of this widerwyne that werrayede his
knyghtes. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 75.*

WIDE-WHERE. Widely; far and near.

What woldyst thou do with soche a man
That thou haste sought so seyle where,
Io dyvert londya farre and nere.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 104.

Beterenes es thys be skylle,

Whan a man hires of a mans file,

He hekes it and i-mas it mare,

And dous it be knowyn weyte-scare.

MS. Harl. 2250, f. 16.

WIDGEON. A silly fellow.

WIDOW. Sometimes a widower.

WIDOW-BEWITCHED. A woman who is separated from her husband.

WIDOW'S-BENCH. A share of the husband's estate which widows in Sussex enjoy beside their jointures.

WIDOW'S-LUST. The horse-muscle.

WIDRED. Withered.

WIDUE. A widow. (*A.-S.*)

And fonge wynnem queyntly dygt,
That schewes thaim mekyl to mens eygt,
And ex over mekel jaegelande,
Thys es to weydeu noyt semande.

MS. Harl. 2250, f. 118.

WIDVER. A widower. *West.*

WIE. With; well; yes. *North.*

WIEGH. A lever; a wedge.

WIERDE. Fate; fortune.

And sayeth it were a wondre wierde
Tosen a kyng become a herd.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 26.

WIEST. Ugly. *West.*

WIET. To wete; to know.

WIF. (1) A woman; a wife. (*A.-S.*)

(2) The sudden turn of a hare when pursued swiftly by the hounds. *East.*

WIFE-MODIR. A mother-in-law.

WIFFLE. To be uncertain. *East.*

WIFFLER. A turncoat. *Lanc.*

WIFFS. Withies. *Kent.*

WIFHODE. The state of a wife.

And seyde, alas! wifhode is lore
To me, whiche whilom was hooeste.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 44.

WIFLE. A kind of axe.

WIFLER. A huckster.

WIFLES. Unmarried. (*A.-S.*)

WIFLY. Becoming a wife. (*A.-S.*)

WIFMAN. A female. *Reliq. Antiq. ii. 8.*

WIG. A small cake. "*Eschaude*, a kind of
wigg or symnell," *Cotgrave. Var. dial.*

WIGGER. Strong. *North.*

WIGGIN. A mountain-ash. *Cumb.*

WIGGLE. To reel, or stagger.

WIGGLE-WAGGLE. To wriggle. *East.*

WIGHEE. An exclamation to horses.

WIGHT. (1) A person. (*A.-S.*)

For alle this cet wold thou [not] habyde,
Bot faste a waywarde wold thou ryde,
He es so fowle a wryghte.

Octavian, Lincoln MS.

Alle thys thyng schalle be hym sent,
And the love of that fayte wryghte.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 36, f. 150.

(2) Active; swift. (*A.-S.*)

Jyt peraventure the tyme come myghte,
That my sooe may meete me wryghte.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 36, f. 244.

Y schalle gyf the two gryghowndys,
As wryghte as any roo.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 36, f. 64.

(3) A weight.

Hast thou used mesures fals,
Or wryghtes that were als.

MS. Cott. Cloud. A. ii. f. 130.

Alle that selleth by false mesowres, as elue, yerd,
bushel, half bushel, other pekke, galoun, potel,
other quart or pyntte, other by any false wryghte,
and alle that such a meeth by here wrytunge.

MS. Burney 356, p. 90.

(3) White.

Wryght ys wryght, yf yt leyd to blake,
And soote ys swettre aftur bytterness.

MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 130.

(4) A small space of time.

(5) A witch.

WIGHTNESSE. Power; might.

He hade weryde the worme by wryghtnesse of
strenghte. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.*

WIGHTY. Strong; active. *North.*

WIHIE. To neigh. *Lilly.*

WIK. Wicked. (*A.-S.*)

WIKE. (1) A home; a dwelling.

(2) A week. (*A.-S.*)

WIKES. (1) Temporary marks, as boughs set
up to divide swaths to be mown in the com-
mon ings, &c. *Yorksh.*

(2) The corners of the mouth.

WIKET. A wicket. "*Faba*, a wyket, a
double gate," *MS. Harl. 2270, f. 190.*

WIKHALS. A rogue. *Hearne.*

WIKKEDLOKEST. Most wickedly.

WIKNES. Wickedness. (*A.-S.*)

WILCH. Sediment of liquor. Also, a strainer
used in brewing. *East.*

WILD. (1) Very anxious. *Var. dial.*

(2) A wood, or wilderness.

WILD-CAT. The polecat. *Lanc.*

WILD-DELL. A dell or girl begotten and born
under a hedge.

WILDE. Wild cattle. "My wyide are awaye,"
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.

WILDECOLES. The plant colewort.

WILDERNE. Wilderness.

Forsoow I have my quene lorne,
The best womao that ever was borne,
To wyderne I wyll goo,
For I wyll never woman sene,
And lyve ther lo holys here,
With wyld bestes ever-more!

MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

WILDERNESS. Wilderness.

WILD-FIRE. The crysipelas.

A medayn for the wylde fyre. Take ij. handfulls
of letuse, ij. of pleoteyne, and so handfulls of syn-
grene, and bray this thre thynges togidyr, and when
it is wel be groundyn, take halfe a dische fulls of
stronge rynger and a saucer fulls of everose, and
medy! them togidyr, and do it to the erylle.

MS. Sloane 7, f. 70.

WILD-GOOSE-CHACE. A hunt after anything
very unprofitable or absurd.

No hints of truth on foot! no sparks of grace!

No late sprung light to dance the wild-goose chase?

Fletcher's Poems, p. 202.

WILDING. The crab-apple.

WILD-MARE. The nightmare. *To ride the
wild mare*, to play at see-saw. "To ride the
wild-mare, as children who, sitting upon both
ends of a long pole or timber-log (supported
only in the middle), lift one another up and
downe," *Cotgrave*. A game called *shooting
the wild mare* is mentioned in Batt upon
Batt, p. 6.

WILD-NARDUS. Asarum. *Gerard.*

WILDNESS. Cruelty.

WILD-OATS. A thoughtless person. *To sow
one's wild oats*, to grow steady.

WILDRED. Bewildered.

WILD-ROGUES. Rogues brought up to steal-
ing from their infancy.

WILD-SAVAGER. The herb cockle.

WILD-SPINNAGE. The herb goosefoot.

WILE. Deceit. *By wile*, by chance.

WILECOAT. A vest for a child. Kennett gives
it as a Durham word for a waistcoat.

WILF. A willow. *North.*

WILGHE. A willow. (*A.-S.*)

Tak the bark of wilghe that is bitwens the tre and
the utter bark, and the entres of the rute; alewa do
stamp thame wel, and sethe thame in swete mylke.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 206.

WILGIL. An hermaphrodite. *West.*

WILKENE.

Than tak a hondreth wylkene lewes, and stamp
thame, and tak the juw, and boll al to gedir with
halfe a pounde of white lode, and two unces of mer-
cury.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 206.

WILKY. A frog, or toad.

WILL. (1) A sea-gull. *South.*

(2) Passion; desire. *West.* These senses of the word are used by early writers.

At his willie don him sche late,
And it was specrevel skete.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 30.

(3) Is. Still in use.

WILL-A-WIX. An owl. *East.*

WILLE. *Wille of wone*, at a loss for a dwelling. *Wille of rede*, without advice.

WILLEMENT. A sickly-looking person.

WILLERN. Peevish; wilful.

WILLESAY.

That garres this wormes on me to byt,
And ever ther sang ys wylloway.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 51.

WILLEY. (1) A withy. *North.*

(2) A child's nightgown. *Cumb.*

WILL-I-NILL-I. Whether I will or not; willing or unwilling.

WILLOT. Will not. *North.*

WILLOW-BENCH. A share of a husband's estate enjoyed by widows besides their jointure.

WILLY. (1) Favorable. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A large wicker basket. *South.*

(3) A bull. *Isle of Wight.*

WILLY-BEER. A plantation of willows.

WILLYYERE. More willingly.

WILLYNGE. A supplication. *Mason.*

WILLY-WAUGHT. A full draught of ale or other strong liquor. *North.*

WILN. For *willen*, pl. of *will*.

WILNE. To will; to desire.

Hast thou wylnot by covetyse
Worldis gode over syns?

MS. Cott. Claud. A. 11. f. 142.

Thow shalt nowt sayn thy neyghbors wyf, hye
hyme, hye servant, ox or asse, hors ne beest, ne non
other thyng of hye.

MS. Burney 356, f. 96.

WILO. A willow.

Gavlandes of wylow schuld be fette,
And sett upon ther hedes.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 60.

WILOCAT. A polecat. *Lanc.*

WILSOM. (1) Fat; indolent. *East.*

(2) Dreary. Torrent of Portugal, p. 86.

(3) Doubtful; uncertain; wilful.

WILT. (1) To wither. *Bucks.*

(2) A sort of rush or sedge. *East.*

WIM. (1) An engine or machine worked by horses, used for drawing ore.

(2) To winnow corn. *South.*

WIMALUE. The wild mallow. It is mentioned in *MS. Lincoln*, f. 302.

WIMANIS-MEDEWORT. French cress.

WIMBLE. (1) Nimble. *Spenser.*

(2) An auger. Still in use.

ȝis, ȝis, seyð the wymbyllie,
I ame als rounde as a thymbyll;
My maysters werke I wyll remembre,
I schall crepe fast into the tymbyrs,
And help my mayster within a stounde
To store his cofers with xx. pounds.

MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

WIMBLE-BENT. A long tall grass.

WIMEBLING. To linger. *North.*

WIMMEY. With me. *Lanc.*

WIMMING-DUST. Chaff. *West.*

WIMMON. A woman. (*A.-S.*)

*Wymmones serves thow moste forsake,
Of evels fame leste they the make.*

MS. Cott. Claud. A. 11. f. 147.

WIMOT. The herb hūscus.

WIMPLE. A kind of cape or tippet covering the neck and shoulders.

WIM-SHEET. A large cloth or sheet on which corn is winnowed. *West.*

WIN. (1) Will. *North.*

(2) To reach, or attain to.

(3) A friend. *Reynard the Foxe.*

(4) A vane, or narrow flag.

(5) To dry hay. *North.*

(6) Wine. (*A.-S.*)

*Teche hem thenne never the later
That in the chalyx ys but wyne and water.*

MS. Cott. Claud. A. 11. f. 130.

(7) A penny. A cant term.

WINAFLAT. Thrown on one side.

WINARD. The redwing. *Corne.*

WINBERRIES. Whortlecherries.

WINCH. To wind up anything with a windlass or crane. *Palsgrave*, 1530.

WINCHE. To kick.

WINCHESTER-GOOSE. "A sore in the grine or yard, which if it come by lecherie, it is called a *Winchester goose*, or a botch," *Nomenclator*, 1585, p. 439. Some verses on it may be seen in *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, i. 105. It was sometimes termed a *Winchester pigeon*.

WINCH-WELL. A whirlpool.

WIND. (1) A dotterel. *South.*

(2) A winch, or wince.

(3) To raise the wind, to borrow money. To go down the wind, to decay. To take the wind, to gain an advantage. To have one in the wind, to understand him.

(4) To winnow corn. *Devon.*

(5) To fallow land.

(6) To talk loudly. *North.*

WIND-A-BIT. Wait. *Line.*

WINDAS. An engine used for raising stones, &c. (*A.-N.*)

WIND-BANDS. Long clouds supposed to indicate stormy weather. *North.*

WIND-BEAM. The upper cross-beam of the roof of a house. Still in use.

WIND-BIBBER. A hawk. *Kent.*

WINDE. (1) To go. (*A.-S.*)

*Syn ys wyll wynde,
Ye schalle wante no wede.*

MS. Cantab. Ff. 11. 38, f. 75.

(2) To bring.

Fresshe watur and wyne they wynden in sons.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. 11. f. 111.

(3) To turn round. (*A.-S.*)

WINDED. Said of meat hung up when it becomes puffed and rancid.

WIND-EGG. An egg which has a soft skin instead of a shell. Still in use.

WINDER. (1) A fan. *North.*

- (2) A window. *Var. dial.*
 (3) A woman who has the charge of a corpse between death and burial. *East.*
 WINDER-BOARD. A shutter. *North.*
 WINDERS. Fragments. *Salop.*
 WINDEWE. To winnow corn.
 WINDFALL. Any piece of good fortune entirely unexpected. *Var. dial.*
 WIND-FANNER. The kestrel. *Sussex.*
 WINDILLING. A fan for corn.
 WINDING. A winding-cloth for a corpse.
 WINDING-BLADE. "Payre of wynding blades, *tournettes*," Palsgrave.
 WINDING-PIECE. A piece of land which is part of a segment of a circle. *East.*
 WINDING-SHEET. A collection of tallow, says Grose, rising up against the wick of a candle, is styled a winding-sheet, and deemed an omen of death in the family.
 WINDING-STOLE. *Tournette*, Palsgrave.
 WINDLASS. Metaphorically, art or subtlety. Also, a turn or bend.
 WINDLE. (1) Drifting snow. *Linc.*
 (2) The redwing. *West.*
 (3) A machine or wheel on which yarn is wound. "A yarn *windle*, alabrum," Ray's Diet. Tril. p. 86.
 (4) The straw of wild grass. *North.*
 (5) A hushel. *North.*
 (6) A basket. *Lanc.*
 WIND-MOW. A mow of wheatsheaves in the field. *West.*
 WINDON. A window. *East.*
 WINDORE. A window.
 WINDOVER. According to Ray, the kestrel is so called in some places. See Ray's English Birds, p. 82.
 WINDOW-CLOTHE. See *Wim-sheet*.
 WINDOW-PEEPER. The district surveyor of taxes. *Var. dial.*
 WINDROW. Sheaves of corn set up a row one against another, that the wind may blow betwixt them; or a row of grass in hay-making. *Var. dial.*
 WINDSHAKEN. Puny; weak. *South.* This term is used by Dekker, in his *Lanthorne and Candle-Light*, 4to. Lond. 1620.
 WINDSHAKES. Cracks in wood.
 WINDSPILL. A sort of greyhound.
 WINDSUCKER. The kestrel.
 WINDY. (1) To winnow corn. *West.*
 (2) Talkative; noisy. *North.*
 (3) Unsolid; silly; foolish.
 WINDY-WALLETS. A noisy fellow; one who romances in conversation.
 WINE. Wind. *Somerset.*
 WINESOUR. A sort of large plum.
 WINWE. To winnow corn.
 WING. To carve a quail.
 WINGE. To shrivel up. *East.*
 WINGER. To rumble about. *Linc.*
 WINGERY. Oozing. *Cornwo.*
 WINGLE. To heckle hemp.
 WINGS. The projections on the shoulders of a doublet. See Fairholt, p. 618.

- WININ. Winding. *Somerset.*
 WINK. (1) A periwinkle. *Var. dial.*
 (2) A winch, or crank. *West.*
 WINK-A-PIPES. A term of contempt. *Palmer* has *wink-a-puss*, p. 96.
 WINKERS. Eyes; eyelashes. *North.*
 WINKIN. Like *winkin*, very quickly.
 WINKING. Dozing; slumbering. (*A.-S.*)
 WINKLE. Weak; feeble. *Yorksh.*
 WINLY. (1) Quietly. *North.*
 (2) Pleasant; delightful.
 For some of the *seynly* wones
 Were paynted with precyus stoones.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 10.
 Wha sal stegh to hille of Laverd *winli*,
 Or wha sal stand in his stede hall.
MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 14.
 WINNA. Will not. *North.*
 WINNE. (1) Joy. (*A.-S.*)
 And the houede wolde oevyr blynnne,
 But ranne abowte faste with synne.
MS. Contab. Ft. ii. 36, f. 74.
 Swete lady, full of synne,
 Full of grace and gode within,
 As thou art Soure of alle thi kynne,
 Do my synnes for to blynnne,
 And keepe me out of dedly synne,
 That I be oever takyn therin.
MS. Contab. Ft. v. 46, f. 74.
 (2) Furze. *Nominal MS.*
 (3) To gain; to attain. (*A.-S.*)
 (4) To go; to depart.
 (5) To carve, or cut up.
 (6) To work. *North.*
 WINNICK. To cry; to fret. *East.*
 WINNOLD. St. Wiwuloe. *East.* Winnold-
 weather, stormy March weather.
 WINNOT. Will not. *Yorksh.*
 WINNY. (1) To neigh. *West.*
 (2) To be frightened. *Glowe.*
 (3) To dry; to burn up. *Linc.*
 WINSOME. Lively; gay. (*A.-S.*)
 WINT. (1) Passed; went.
 (2) To harrow ground twice over.
 WINTe. The wind. *Lanc.*
 WINTER. An implement to hang on a grate,
 used for warming anything on.
 WINTER-CRACK. A kind of bullace.
 WINTER-CRICKET. A tailor.
 WINTER-DAY. The winter season. *Norf.*
 WINTER-HEDGE. A clothes-horse.
 WINTERIDGE. Winter eatage for cattle.
 WINTER-RIG. To fallow land in the winter
 time. *Salop.*
 WINTER-WEEDS. Those small weeds in corn,
 which survive and flourish during the winter;
 as alsine media, chickweed, veronica hede-
 rifolia, ivy-leaved veronica, &c.
 WINTLE-END. The end of a shoemaker's
 thread. *Isle of Wight.*
 WINTLING. Small. *Salop.*
 WINWE. Winnowing. (*A.-S.*)
 WINY-PINY. Pretful; complaining.
 WIPE. (1) The lapwing.
 (2) To beat, or strike. *East.*
 (3) To wipe a person's nose, to cheat him. 70

wipe his eye, to kill a bird a fellow sportsman has missed.

WIPER. A hand-towel. The term is now applied to a pocket-handkerchief.

WIPES. Feoce of brushwood. *Devon.*

WIPPET. A small child. *East.*

WIPPING. (1) Weeping; crying.

(2) The chirping of birds.

WIRDLE. To work slowly. *North.*

WIRE-DRAWER. A stingy grasping person.

WIRE-THORN. The yew. *North.*

WIRKE. To make; to do; to cause.

*Thesmyth that the made, seid Robyn,
I pray to God seprke hym woo.*

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 127.

WIRLY-BIT. A little while.

WIRLYWO. Aoy revolving toy, &c.

WIRMSSED. The herf *feniculus porcus*.

WIRRRANGLE. The great hotcher-hird is so called in the Peak of Derbyshire, according to Ray, cd. 1674, p. 83.

WIRRY. To worry. (*A.-S.*)

WIRSCEPE. Worship; honour.

*Ha forges hym loos and wirscepe,
Alif he that strykes takes no kepe.*

MS. Harl. 2260, f. 3.

WIRSE. To change; to exchange. *North.*

WIRSOM. Foul pus. *Yorksh.*

WIRSTE. The wrist.

WIRTCH. To ache. *North.*

WIRT-SPRINGS. Hangnails. *Line.*

WIS. Same as *Wisse*, q. v.

WISE. (1) The stalk. *Lanc.*

*Taks the wyse of tormentilla, and bray it, and
make tee of askes, and weacha thi haveds therwith.*

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 280.

(2) Manner. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To make wise, to preteod.

(4) To show; to lead out; to let off.

WISE-MAN. A conjoror.

WISE-MORE. A wiseacre. *Devon.*

WISENED. Shrivelled.

The tre welold and wisernd some,

And wex olde and dry;

Nothing therof lefte grena,

Therof men had grete feily.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 46, f. 89.

WISER. And no one is the wiser, i. e. no one knows anything about it.

WISH. (1) Bad; unfit. *Devon.*

(2) To recommend; to persuade.

WISHE. Washed. Chester Plays, i. 291.

Saber to hys yme went,

And weseche of Jocyans oynment.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 121.

WISHED. Prayed; desired; wished for.

WISHFUL. Anxious. *North.*

WISHINET. A pincushion. *Yorksh.*

WISILL. Wisely. (*A.-S.*)

For as wicclh as ever y cum too blisse,

My willa is gooda whatever y write or say.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 5, f. 44.

WISHLY. With eager desire. *East.*

WISHNESS. Melancholy. *Devon.*

WISHT. "He's in a *wisht* state," i. e. a state in which there is much to be wished for. *Devon.*

A poor *wisht* thing, unhappy, melancholy "evil wished" or evil looked upon.

WISHY-WASHY. Pale; sickly. Also, very weak, wheo said of liquor.

WISIBLES. Vegetables. *East.*

WISID. Advised.

WISK. To switch; to move rapidly.

WISKET. Same as *Whisket*, q. v.

WISLOKER. More certainly. (*A.-S.*)

WISLY. Certainly. (*A.-S.*)

WISOMES. Tops of turnips, &c.

WISP. (1) A setoo, in farriery.

(2) A sty in the eye. *West.*

(3) A handful of straw. *Var. dial.*

(4) To rumple. *East.*

(5) A disease to bullocks which makes them sore near the hoof. *South.*

WISS. Worse. *West.*

WISSE. (1) To teach; to direct.

Lorde kynge, sche seyde, of hevyn blys,

Thys day thou me reda and wyse.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 84.

Be thou cure helpe, be thou our socoure,

And lyke a prophete to wyseus us and reda.

Lodgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 22.

With stedfaste trouthe my witten wyse,

And defende me fra the fendes.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 219

(2) Certainly. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To suppose; to think.

WISSERE. Teacher; director.

WIST. Koew. (*A.-S.*)

Many one, when thay wist, thay were rygte woo,

Hilt bootid hem not to stryva, the wille of God was soo!

MS. BM. Reg. 17 D. v.

The wenna for sorowe wolda dys,

For sche wyste not wherefore nor why

That scha was flemed soo.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 73.

WISTER. A prospect, or view. *East.*

WISTEY. A large populous place. *Lanc.*

WISTLY. Earnestly; wistfully.

WIT. (1) Scose; intelligence.

(2) The yellow henbane.

WITALDRI. Folly.

WITANDLY. Knowingly. (*A.-S.*)

As whan a man with al his mygt,

Witandly holdes ther agayns.

MS. Sloane 1785, f. 50.

WITCH. (1) To bewitch. *Palsgrave.*

(2) A small candle to make up the weight of a pound. *North.*

WITCHEN. The monntain ash.

WITCH-HAZEL. The witchin, q. v.

WITCHIFY. To bewitch. *West.*

WITCH-KNOT. See *Elf* (1).

O, that I were a witch hut for her sake!

Y faith her Queenship little rest should take;

I'd scratch that face, that may not feele the aire,

And knit whole ropes of witch-knots in her halre,

Dryden's Poems, ed. 1637, p. 253.

WITCH-RIDDEN. Having the nightmare.

WITCH-WOOD. The mountain ash.

WITCRAFT. Logic; art of wit.

WITE. (1) To know. (*A.-S.*)

Wherefora these thynges thou most wite,

That in thys vers naxte be wryte.

MS. Cott. Cloud. A. ii. f. 145.

As my Lord wyteſt my ſoule wel,
That thou here no ſpille,
For thou ne myſt with al this myſt,
Anye here worth a nille.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 37.

Jif we be deſrite,
Our coward ſchippe we may it write.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 340.

(2) To depart; to go out.

Fra thelme they remowed and come tillle another
felde, in the whilke ther were growand treese of a
wounderfulle heghte, and they bigane for to ſprynge
up at the ſone ryngne, and bi the ſone ſettyng
they wyted away into the erthe ageyne.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 37.

The Ruſſelles and the Freſelles free,
Alle ſalle thay fade and wyte awaye.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 181.

(3) To blame; to reproach. (*A.-S.*)

(4) To hinder; to keep. (*A.-S.*)

WITEL. Qu. wite it?

And ſeitel wel that one of thou
is with treſoure ſo fulle begoo.

Gower, MS. Sec. Antig. 134, f. 141.

WITEWORD. A covenant. (*A.-S.*)

WITH. (1) A twig of willow. Also, a twig or
stick from any tree, a twisted flexible rod.
West.

(2) To go with, the verb *to go* being under-
stood. *Shak.*

(3) By. (*A.-S.*)

WITHDRADE. To withdraw.

WITHDRAWT. A chest of drawers.

WITHEN-KIBBLE. A thick willow stick.

WITHER. (1) Other. *Somerset.*

(2) To throw down forcibly. *North.*

(3) A strong fellow. *Yorksh.*

(4) Contrary; opposite to. (*A.-S.*)

WITHERGUESS. Different. *Somerset.*

WITHERING. (1) Strong; lusty. *Chesh.*

(2) The second floor of a malt-house.

WITHERLY. Hastily; violently. *Devon.*

WITHERWINS. Enemies. (*A.-S.*)

For to bring tham myghtill
Als his azen kyngrik til,
His wethereweis el for to ſpil.

MS. Cotton. Verpo. A. iii. f. 10.

This thre princes with heore men
In the ſe forth l-wenden,

To fyten agein is wytherweynas,
Ase the emperour heom ſende.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 113.

Aaboute the toun thei sette engynes
To diſtroie here wytherweynas.

MS. Addit. 10036, f. 94.

WITHERWISE. Otherwise. *West.*

WITH-HAULT. Withheld. *Spenser.*

WITHNAY. To deny; to withstand.

WITHOLDE. To stop; to retain. (*A.-S.*)

WITHOUT. (1) Unless. *Far. dial.*

(2) Without water, *water* understood.

WITHOUT-PORTIL. Out of doors.

WITHOWTEN. Without. (*A.-S.*)

Me hath smeten wythowten deſerte,
And ſeyth that he ys owre kynge operte.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 30, f. 941.

Preſte, thyſelf thou moſte be chaſt,
And ſay thy ſerves wythowten haſt.

MS. Coll. Cantab. A. ii. f. 157.

WITHSAIE. To contradict; to deny.

For thagh he ſayle of hys day,
Thow ſchuldest not hys wed wythſay.

MS. Coll. Cantab. A. ii. f. 148.

WITHSAT. Withstood.

It thougten hem alle he ſeyde ſkilte,
Ther is no man without his wille.

Gower, MS. Sec. Antig. 134, f. 98.

WITHSITE. To withstand.

Ther myſt no man withſyſt hys dynte,
But he to the erthe them thronge.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 30, f. 69.

WITH-SKAPID. Escaped.

To the caſtelle thay rade,
With-ſkapid nane hym fra.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 134.

WITH-TAN. Taken from; withdrawn.

Haſt thou werkemen oght wyth-tan
Of any thyng that they ſchulde han.

MS. Coll. Cantab. A. ii. f. 142.

WITHTHER-HOOKED. Barbed. (*A.-S.*)

This dragon hadde a long taile,
That was withther-hooked ſaun faile.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 210.

WITH-TIHL. On condition.

WITHWIND. The wild convolvulus.

WITY. A willow. *Far. dial.*

WITY-CRAGGED. Said of a person whose
neck is loose and pliant. *North.*

WITY-POLL. A term of endearment.

WITINFORTHE. Within.

WITING. Knowledge. *North.*

That heo eoww no moner thyng,
But hyt be at hys wytinge.

MS. Coll. Cantab. A. ii. f. 131.

WITLETHER. A tough tendron in sheep.

WITNESFULLY. Evidently.

WITNESS. (1) A godmother.

(2) *With* a witness, excessively.

WITSAFE. To vouchsafe.

WIT-SHACK. A shaky bog. *North.*

WITTANDE. Knowledge; knowing.

The ſyft poynte may that nocht eſcape,
That comounes with hym that the pape
Curſed haſt at hys wyttande,
Or to that curſyng es awentande.

Hempole, MS. Bowes, p. 6.

WITTE. To bequeath.

WIT-TEETH. The double teeth.

WITTER. (1) To be informed.

(2) To fret one's self. *North.*

(3) A mark. Still in use.

WITTERING. A hint. *North.*

WITTERLY. Truly. (*A.-S.*)

They lokyd up toward the ſkye,
And they ſye yn a clowde wytterly.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 30, f. 128.

WITTERS. Fragments. *Oxon.*

WITTE-WITTE-WAY. A boy's game.

WITTOIL. A contented cackold.

Thy ſters gave thee the cackold's diadem:

If thou wert born to be a wittoil, can

Thy wiſe prevent thy fortune? fooliſh man!

Wid's Recreations, 1641.

WITTY. (1) Knowing; wise. (*A.-S.*)

I wyſe thou art a witty man,
Thou ſhalt wel drynk therefore.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 48.

(2) The mountain ash. *Salop.*

WITY. In fault.

WIV. With. *North.*

WIVE. A wife. (*A.-S.*)

Whenne on hath done a synne,
Loke he lye not longe thereynne,
But anon that he hym schryve,
Be hyt husbaode, be hyt wyve.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 127.

WIVERE. A serpent. (*A.-S.*)

WIVVER. To quiver; to shake. *Kent.*

WIXTOWTYN. Without.

WIZARD. A wise man.

WIZDE. Advised; informed.

WIZEN. The gullet. *North.*

WIZLES. The tops of vegetables.

WIZZEN. To wither away; to shrivel up. *Far. dial.* Hence *wizzen-face*.

WIZZLE. To get anything sliily.

WIJT. A person. See *Lefe*.

WIJTY. Quickly.

With that folke soone he met,
And wightly won of hem the bet.

Carm. Mundl. MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 48.

WLAPPE. To wrap or roll up.

WLATFUL. Disgusting. (*A.-S.*)

For broken and *relatful* made that are
In their thoughts lesse and mare.

MS. Cott. Vespos. D. vii. f. 7.

WLATINGE. Loathing; disgust.

Roghe thou not thenne thy thonkes,
Ny wrynge thou not wyth thy schonkes,
Lest heo suppose thou make that fare
For *solatynge* that thou berest there.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 137.

WLATSOME. Loathsome. This word occurs
in *MS. Arundel 42*, f. 82.

For hyt schall seme sough to thysyght,
But derke and *selatsome*, lytull and lewe.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 36, f. 29.

Whennes thou coom bihenke also,
Fro thi moder wombe ful tist,
Out of a *seintosome* stynkende wro,
That was merke withouten ljt.

MS. Rarol. A. 389, f. 101.

WLATYS. Loatheth.

Swyche men God Almyty hetys,
Aod with here foule synne hym *wlatty*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 24.

WLONKE. (1) Splendour; wealth.

(2) Fair (woman.)

Thane I went to thet *wlonke*, and winly hire gretis,
And cho said, welcom i-wis, wele arte thou foundene.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln A. 88.

WLTUR. A vulture.

In the moruenynge arely the come many fowls
als grete as *solurs*, reed of colour, and thaire fete
and thaire bekes als *blakke*.

MS. Lincoln A. L. 17, f. 29.

WLUINE. A she-wolf. (*A.-S.*)

WND. A wound.

WO. (1) Sorrowful. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Stop; check. *Far. dial.*

WOARE. (1) The border or shore. Sea-weed
was also so called.

(2) A whore. *Nominale MS.*

WOB. A sugar-teat, q. v.

WOBBLE. To reel; to totter; to roll about; to
bubble up. *Far. dial.*

WOBBLE-JADE. Rickety; shaky. *South.*

WO-BEGONE. Far gone in woe.

And there they drunchild every man,
Save one knave that to lond cam,
And *woe begone* is he.

Turrent of Portugal, p. 73.

WOBLET. The handle of a hay-knife.

WOC. Awoke. *Willa.*

WOCHE. Which. See *Lasse*.

WOCKS. Oaks. *West.* The term is also ap-
plied to the clubs at cards.

WOD. An ox.

WODAKE. The woodpecker.

WODE. (1) Mad; furious. (*A.-S.*)

Ther is no hert ne bucke so wode
That I ne get without blode.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 50.

(2) Went. *Perceval*, 2062.

Hym to venge he thought wele late,
Hewehon on the crowne he smete,
To the gyrdulle stede hyt wode.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 36, f. 153

(3) A wood. *Nominale MS.*

WODEBRON. The herb *fraximis*.

WODEIED. Madness. (*A.-S.*)

In *wodehed*, as hyt were yn cuntak,
They come to a towne men calle Colbek.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 60.

WODERE. More mad. (*A.-S.*)

WODEROVE. The herb *hastilogia*.

WODESOWR. The herb *alleluja*.

WODEWALE. The woodpecker.

I herde the jay and the throstelle,
The mayys mevyd in hir song,
The *wodewale* fards as a belle,
That the wode aboute me rong.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 116.

Ther beth briddes mani and fele,
Throstil, thrulise, and nytingal,

Chalandre and *wodewale*. *Cocayne*, 56.

WODEWE. A widow. (*A.-S.*)

WODEWHISTEL. Hemlock.

WODEWISE. Madly. (*A.-S.*)

WODGE. A lump; a quantity of anything
stuffed together. *Warw.*

WOD-SONGS. Woodmen's songs.

WODUR. Other.

In swoynnyng as the ledy ley,
Har *wodur* chylde seke bare away

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 36, f. 84.

WODWOS. Wild men; monsters. *Gaw.*

WOER. More sorry.

Thun began he to wepe and wrynge hys handes,
and was so *wow* on eche syde that he wryste not what
for to do, and soer he was fore hys wyfey's deth.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 36, f. 9.

WOESTART. An interjection of condolence or
sympathy. *Lin.*

WOE-WORTH. Woe betide.

Woe worth thee, Terlton,
That ever thou wast borne;
Thy wife hath made thee cuckold,
And thou must weare the borne.

Terlton's Jest, sig. B. iv.

WOFARE. Sorrow. (*A.-S.*)

And tolde hym of alle hys *wofare*,
And of alle hys cunforte yn alle hys care

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 71.

WOGGIN. A narrow passage between two houses. *Yorksh.*

WOGHIE. (1) A wall.

Thys olde man was broughte so loghe,
That he lay ful colde besyde e woghe.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 8.

(2) Harm; injustice. (*A.-S.*)

I rede we bere hyt here beeyde,
And do we hyt no woghe.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 86.

(3) Crooked; bent. *Weber.*

(4) Bent, or swung? Weighed?

And the childe swa hevy woghe,
That ofte sythes one knees he hym drogho.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 123.

WOGHTE. Wrong. (*A.-S.*)

As they seyd, they dyd that woghte,
The whyche dede ful soure they bughte.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 27.

WOK. Watched.

WOKE. (1) A week.

(2) Weak. Perceval, 1373.

(3) To ache with pain.

WOKEN. To suffocate. *North.*

WOKEY. Moist; sappy. *Durh.*

WOL. (1) To will. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Full. Still in use.

WOLBODE. A millepedes.

WOLD. Willed; been willing.

WOLDE. (1) Old.

And he in charyté end in eorde
With all my neighbours wolde and tyng.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 18.

(2) Would. (*A.-S.*)

They sparyd nodur for sylvyr nor golde,
For the beste have they wolde.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 116.

(3) A wood; a weald; a plain.

WOLDER. To roll up. *East.*

WOLDMAN'S-BEARD. The herb marestail.

WOLE. Same as *Wolder*, q. v.

WOLF. (1) A wooden fence placed across a ditch in the corner of a field, to prevent cattle straying into another field by means of the ditch. *East.*

(2) To have a wolf in the stomach, to eat ravenously. To keep the wolf from the door, to have food.

(3) A kind of fishing-net.

(4) Some disease in the legs.

) A bit for a restive horse.

OLFETTES.

Thet for every sack of wolle, enil the wolffetter,
th' English shall paye after the rate of iij. markes
custome, end to cary the same to Callais.

Regium Papere, p. 12.

WOLF-HEAD. An outlaw.

WOLICHE. Unjustly. (*A.-S.*)

WOLIPERE. A cap.

WOLKE. Rolled; kneaded.

WOLSTED. Worsted. *Stowe.*

WOLTHE. Wilth. (*A.-S.*)

Another tyme, gyt hem folghthe
As the fader and the moder wolthe.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 120.

WOLVES-THISTLE. The plant carnation.

WOMAN-HODE. Womanhood; the virtue of a woman. (*A.-S.*)

A goodlier ther myght none be,
Here womanhode in alle degre,

MS. Cantab. FF. I. 6, f. 45.

WOMBE-CLOUTES. Tripes. (*A.-S.*) It is explained by *omenfusus* in the Nominales.

WOMBLETY-CROFT. The indisposition of a drunkard after a debauch. *Grose.*

WOMMEL. An auger. *North.*

WON. (1) One.

In eschewyng al maner donblenese,
To make too joys losted of won grevance.

Chaucer, MS. Cantab. FF. I. 6, f. 104.

(2) Will. *Somerset.*

WONDE. (1) Went. (*A.-S.*)

He smote the drent with hys honde,

That opyn hyt wonde. *MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 117.*

(2) To spare; to fear; to refrain.

To preche hem also thou mygt not wende,
Bothe to wyf and eke husbonde.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 131.

Wende thou not, for no schame:

Paraventur I have done the same.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 137.

Also shel the woman wende

To take here godmodrys husbonde.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 12.

Wendyth forthe for to fonde,

For nothyng wyll we wende.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 158.

(3) Dwelled. (*A.-S.*)

WONDER. (1) Wonderful. (*A.-S.*)

Off kyng Arthour a wonder case,

Frendes, herkyns how it was.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 60.

(2) The afternoon. *Staff.*

WONDERCHONE. An engine or contrivance for catching fish. See Blount in v.

WONDERFUL. Very. *Var. dial.*

WONDIRLY. Wonderfully.

WONDSOME.

And for wondrousome and wille alle his wit failede,

Thet wode alies e wyde beste he wente at the gayneate.

Morte Arthurs, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.

WONE. (1) Manner; custom. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Quantity; plenty; a heap.

Yea, my Lorde life and deare,

Rosted fishe end homnye in feare,

Thetwof we have good wonne.

Chaucer Plays, II. 109.

(3) To dwell. Also, a dwelling.

Lordynges, he seyde, arme yow ell sone,
Here ys no dwelling for us to wonne.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 167.

WONED. Wont; accustomed.

WONEDEN. Dwelled. (*A.-S.*)

WONET. Accustomed; used. (*A.-S.*)

Heat thou be wonet to sweere als

By Goddes bones or herte fals.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 138.

Art thou i-wonet to go to the alo,

To fulle there thy fowle male?

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 142.

WONG. (1) A check. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Marsh, or low land. *Line.*

(3) A grove; a meadow; a plain.

WONIEN. To dwell. (*A.-S.*)

WONING. A dwelling. (*A.-S.*)

Tel me, sle, what is thy name,
And wher thy wonyng is.

MS. Cantab. FF. v. 48, f. 48.

WONLY. Only. *Kent.*

WONMIL-CHEESE. See *Bang* (b).

WONNE. (1) One. See *Hone*.

(2) Wont; accustomed.

To the garden ageyne the soone

He laye to slepe, as he was wonne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 173.

WONST. Once; on purpose. *Lane.*

WONT. To yoke animals. *Oxon.*

WONTED. (1) Turned, as milk. *Cumb.*

(2) Accustomed to a place. *North.*

WONT-HEAVE. A mole-hill. *Wont-snap*, a mole-trap. *Wont-wriggle*, the sinuous path made by moles under ground.

WOOD. *North.*

WOOD. (1) Mad; furious. Also, famished, or raging with hunger.

(2) To go to the wood, to be dieted for the venereal disease.

(3) A number, or quantity.

WOOD-AND-WOOD. "The strickles is a thing that goes along with the measure, which is a straight board with a staffe fixed in the side, to draw over corn in measuring, that it exceed not the height of the measure, which measuring is termed wood and wood," *Holme's Academy*, iii. 337.

WOODBOUND. Surrounded by trees.

WOODBONEY. The herb *fraxinus*.

WOODCOCK. A simpton. This term is very common in early plays.

WOODCOCK-SOIL. Ground that hath a soil under the turf, that looks of a woodcock colour, and is not good. *South.*

WOOD-CULVER. A wood-pigeon. *West.*

WOODEN. Mad.

WOODENLY. Awkwardly. *Yorksh.*

WOODEN-RUFF. The pillory.

WOODEN-SWORD. "To wear the wooden sword," to overstand the market. *Dorset.*

WOODHACK. A woodpecker.

WOOD-HACKER. A woodman. *Linc.*

WOODHEDE. Madness. (*A.-S.*)

Jhesu schyde us fro that fal,

That Lucifer fel for his woodhede;

Aod make us free that oow ben thral,

And take us to hym to be oure mede.

Hampole's Psalms, MS.

WOOD-LAYER. Young plants of oak, or other timber laid into hedges among "white thorn layer." *Norfolk.*

WOODLICH. Madly. (*A.-S.*)

To teche him also how he schal scheten woodlich or fersliche, vengyog hym on his enemies.

Fagetus, MS. Douce 291, f. 6.

WOODMAN. (1) A carpenter. *Derb.*

(2) A weneher, or hunter after girls.

WOOD-MARCH. Sanicle. *Gerard.*

WOOD-MARE. An echo. (*A.-S.*)

WOODNEP. Ameos. *Gerard.*

WOOD-NOGGIN. A Kentish term applied to half-timbered houses.

WOOD-QUIST. The wood-pigeon.

WOOD-SERE. The month or season for felling wood. Tusser uses the term.

WOODSOAR. Cuckoo-spittle.

WOODSOWER. Wood-sorrel.

WOODSPACK. A woodpecker. *East. Moor* and *Forby* have *woodspite*.

WOODWANTS. Hules in a post or piece of timber, i. e. places wanting wood.

WOODWARD. The keeper of a wood.

WOODWEX. The plant *genista tinctoria*.

WOOFET. A silly fellow. *East.*

WOOL. (1) Will. *Var. dial.*

(2) To twist a chain round a refractory horse to render him obedient. *Kent.*

WOOLFIST. A term of reproach.

WOOL-GATHERING. "Your brains are gone woolgathering," a phrase applied to a stupid or bewildered person. See *Florio*, p. 138.

WOOL-PACKS. A term given to light clouds in a blue sky. *Norw.*

WOOLWARD. To go woolward, or without any linen next the body, was frequently enjoined as a penance. "Wolwarde, without any linnen nexte ones body, sans chemyse," *Palgrave*. "Wolleward and weetahoed," *Piers Ploughman*, p. 369.

*Faste, and go wolward, and wake,
And suffre hard for Goddes sake,*

MS. Ashmole 41, f. 44.

For the synnes that he has wrought,
And do he penance with alle hys thoght,
Aod be in prayers bothe day and nyght,
And faste, and go wolwarde, and wake,
And thole hardnes for Goddes sake;
For oo man may to heffen go,
Bot he thole here anyr and wo.

Hampole, MS. Botes, p. 109.

WOOPES. Weeping; sorrowful.

All the dayes that y leve here
In thys woofull weeper dale.

MS. Cantab. VL II. 38, f. 21.

WOOS. Vapour. *Batman.*

WOOSH. An imperative commanding the fore-horse of a team to hear to the left.

WOOSOM. An adverb.

WOOSTER. A wooer. *North.*

WOOT. Will thee. *West.*

WOP. (1) A fan for corn. *Linc.*

(2) A bundle of straw. *Var. dial.*

(3) A wasp. *Devon.*

(4) Weeping. *Hearne.*

(5) To produce an abortive lamb.

WOPNE. Urine. *Pr. Paro.*

WOR. (1) Our. (2) Were. *North.*

WORBITTEN. Said of growing timber pierced by the larvæ of beetles. *East.*

WORCESTER. "It shines like Worcester against Gloucester," a phrase expressing rivalry. *West.*

WORCH-BRACCO. "Work-brittle, very diligent, earnest, or intent upon one's work," *Ray*, ed. 1674, p. 55.

WORCHE. To work; to cause.

And jef thou may not come to chyrche,
Wherever that thou do worche,
When thou herest to make keylle,
r'rey to God wyth herte styll
To jerve the part of that scrvyse,
That in chyrche I-done ys.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II f. 148.

And manye maneres there ben mo,
That worceth to man miche woo.

MS. Laud. 793, f. 79.

Yf we have the hylle and they the dale,
We schall them *scorche* moche hale.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 169.

WORD. (1) A motto.

(2) To take one's word again, i. e. to retract what one has said. *North*. To speak nine words at once, i. e. to talk very quickly.

(3) To dispute, or wrangle. *East*. Probably from the old English *worde*, to discourse.

(4) The world. *Nominales MS.*

WORDE. Talk; reputation.

He slewe his enemyes with grete envy,
Grete *worde* of hym arose.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 72.

WORDING-HOOK. A dung-rake. *Chesh.*

WORDLE. The world. *West.*

WORDLES. Speechless. (*A.-S.*)

WORE. Were. (*A.-S.*)

He ys woundyd *swythe* sore,
Loke that he dedd *seere*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 153.

WORGISH. Ill tasted, as ale. *Oxon.*

WORK. (1) "To make work," i. e. to cause or make a disturbance. *Far. dial.*

(2) To suppart. *West.*

(3) To hanter. *Far. dial.*

WORKING-STOOL. "Working-stool for a silk-woman, *maistier*," *Palsgrave*.

WORK-WISE. In a workmanlike way.

WORLD. (1) A great quantity. *Far. dial.*

(2) *World without end*, long, tiresome. *It is a world to see*, it is a wonder or marvel. *To go to the world*, to be married. *If the world was on it*, a phrase implying utter impossibility.

WORLDES. Worldly. (*A.-S.*)

WORLING. Friday.

WORM. (1) A serpent. *North.*

With the grace of God Almyghte,

Wyth the *scorne* jyt schalle y fyghte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 36, f. 67.

(2) A poor creature.

(3) A corkscrew. *Kent.*

WORMIT. Wormwood. *North.*

WORM-PUTS. Worm hillocks. *East.*

WORMSTALL. An out-door shed for cattle in warm weather. *North.*

WORNIL. The larva of the gadfly growing under the skin of the back of cattle.

WOROWE. To choke. See *Worry*.

WORRA. A small round moveable nut or pinion, with grooves in it, and having a hole in its centre, through which the end of a round stick or spill may be thrust. The spill and *worra* are attached to the common spinning-wheel, which, with those and the turn-string, form the apparatus for spinning wool, &c. *Jennings*.

WORRE. Worse. (*A.-S.*)

Hast thou bachtyed thy neighbors,

For to make hym fare the *worre*?

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 141.

They have of many a londe *sowore*;

Yf we fyght we gete the *worre*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 36, f. 160.

WORRY. To choke. *North.*

WORSEN. To grow worse. *Far. dial.*

WORSER. Worse. Still in use.

WORSET. Worsted. *North.*

WORSLE. (1) To wrestle. *North.*

(2) To clear up; to recover.

Worstow. Wert thou. (*A.-S.*)

WORT. A vegetable; a cabbage.

WORTSTOK. The plant colewort.

WORTHE. (1) To be; to go. (*A.-S.*)

And lycorous folks, asture thei bene dede,
Schuld *worthe* abowte allewey ther in peyne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. I. 6, f. 23.

(2) A nook of land, generally a nook lying between two rivers.

(3) Wrath; angry.

WORTHER. Other. *Devon.*

WORTHLEIST. Most worthy. (*A.-S.*)

Thare myght no other *josw* pay

Bot maydene Mildor the may,

Worthleist in wede.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 130.

WORTHLOKSTE. Most worthy.

WORTHY. Lucky enough. *East.*

WORTWALE. A hangnail.

WOS. A kind of corn.

WOSCHE. To wash.

And over the chalys *scorche* hyt wel

Tweys or thryes, as I the telle.

MS. Cotton Claud. A. II. f. 151.

WOSE. (1) Juice; mud; filth.

He thraut hom in *sunder* as men doe

Craphys, thraustyng ow the *sewe*.

Fanshale, p. 44.

(2) Whoso. *MS. Digby 86.*

WOSEN. The windpipe.

WOSERE. Whosoever.

For *wosere* loved and worshippud Seynt Ede, y wys,

His travelles shalle be rytt walle y-queste.

Chron. Filoden. p. 133.

WOSINGE. Oozing; running.

WOST. Knowest. (*A.-S.*)

The fyrste artykele ys, thou *scost*,

Leve on Fader, and Sone, and Holy Gost.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 139.

WOSTUS. Oast-house, uat-house, where hops are dried. *Kent.*

WOT. Eat.

Wot na dryog wald she name,

Swa mykel soru ad she tane.

Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

WOTCHAT. An orchard. *North.*

WOTE. To know. (*A.-S.*)

WOTIL. Oath. *Somerset.*

WOTHE. (1) Eloquence. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Harm; injury; mischief. *Garayne.*

WOTS. Oats. *Far. dial.*

WOU. (1) How. (2) Error; evil.

(3) Very weak liquor. *North.*

WOUCHE. Mischief; evil. *Percy.*

WOUNDONE. Woven.

WOULDERS. Bandages. *East.*

WOULTERED. Fatigued; exhausted.

WOUNDER. One who wounds.

WOUNDY. Very. *Far. dial.*

What thinkst thou of it? *Woundy* good!

But this is to be understood

That such an act soe jeeringly
Performed, argues certainly
A man ill nurtured, whose minde
To vertue never was inclinde.

MS. Play, temp. Charles I.

WOUT. A vault. *Nominale MS.*

WOUTE. Without. *Hearne.*

WOUGH. Error; mischief. (*A.-S.*)

Ther never there comyth wo ny sough,
But swetnesse ther is ever l-nough.

Religious Poems, xv. Cent.

But noght of this, als I truwe,
That so that state are bounden, thourse wroue.

MS. Harl. 2260, f. 118.

WOW. (1) A wall? (*A.-S.*)

So neigh togidre, as it was seeme,
That ther was nothing hem bitweene,
But seene to wrow and wal to wal.

Gower, MS. Bodl. 294.

(2) Pronounced so as to rhyme to cow; to mew,
as cats do. *Line.*

WOWE. To woo. (*A.-S.*)

Hast thou sweetest any wyghte,
And tempted hyre over nyghte.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 143.

He seowed the queene bothe day and nyghte,
To lye hur by he had hyt hyghte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 36, f. 71.

WOWERIS. Woovers.

Thou sch he have woweris ten or twelve.

Gower, MS. Sec. Antiq. 134, f. 61.

WOWKE. A week.

WOWL. To howl; to cry. *Far. dial.*

WOXSE. Waxed. (*A.-S.*)

And seorse into so fayre and so brytt a day.

Chron. Fildun. p. 127.

WOYSE. Juice. See *Wase* (1).

WRACK. (1) Wreck. "*Ferech*, a sea-wrackle
or wrecke," Cotgrave.

In the eight, short life, danger of death in travel.
In the ninth, in peril to be slain by thieves.
In the tenth, imprisonment, wrecke, condemnation,
and death by means of princes. In the eleventh, a
thousand evils, and mischiefs for friends. In the
twelfth, death in prison. *Art of Astrology, 1673.*

(2) Brunt; consequences. *West.*

(3) The rack or torture.

WRAIE. To betray; to discover. (*A.-S.*)

WRAIN. Discovered. (*A.-S.*)

WRAITH. (1) The apparition of a person which
appears before his death. *Northumb.*

(2) The shaft of a cart. *North.*

WRAKE. Destruction; mischief. *Gaw.*

Felyce, he seyde, for thy sake
Tu us ys comen moche wrake,
And alle for the love of the
Dedde be here knyghtys thre l

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 36, f. 154.

WRALL. To cry; to howl.

WRAMP. A sprain. *Cumb.*

WRANGDOME. Wrong.

WRANGLANDS. Dwarf trees on poor mountainous grounds. *North.*

WRANGLESOME. Cross; quarrelsome.

WRANGOUSLY. Wrongfully. *North.*

WRAPE. To ravish.

WRASE. Same as *Wase*, q. v.

WRASK. Briak; courageous. *Hearne.*

WRASSLY. To wrestle. *Somerset.*

WRAST. (1) Worst. See *Lake* (2).

(2) A kind of cittern.

(3)

He shalbe wronge wraste,

Or I wande awaye. *Chester Plays, ii. 56.*

(4) A shrew. *North.*

(5) Loud; stern. *Gaucayne.*

WRASTELYNGE. Wrestling.

Wraschylunge, and *schotylunge*, and *sache* maner game,
Thow mytte not use wythowte blame.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. li. f. 127.

WRASTLE. (1) To dry; to parch. *East.*

(2) To spread with many roots, spoken of new-sown corn. *Glouc.*

WRAT. A wart. *North.*

WRATH. Severe weather.

WRATHE. To anger, or make angry. Also,
to be or become angry. (*A.-S.*)

Hast thou by malys of thy doynge,
Wrasthed thy neibore in any thyng?

MS. Cott. Claud. A. li. f. 141.

When he feyld hys woundys smert,

He wrasthed sore yn hys herte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 36, f. 60.

The dragon feyld strokys smerte,

And he wrasthed yn hys herte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 114.

WRAW. Angry; peevish.

When they have one their habegon of malt,

They wene to make many a man to halt,

For they be than so angry and so wraue,

And yet they will stombale at a straw.

MS. Rosci. C. 86.

WRAWEN. To call out. (*Dut.*)

WRAWLING. Quarrelling or contending with
a loud voice. *Raising a wrow* is exciting a
quarrel, and confusion in the streets, &c.
William's Yorksh.

WRAX. To stretch, or yawn. *North.*

WRAXEN. To grow out of bounds, spoken of
weeds, &c. *Kent.*

WRAXLING. Wrestling. *Devon.*

WRAYWARD. Peevish; morose.

WREAK. (1) Revenge. *Shak.*

(2) To fret; to be angry. *North.*

(3) A cough. *Westm.*

WREASEL. A weasel. *North.*

WREATH. (1) A cresset-light.

(2) A swelling from a blow. *North.*

WRECHE. (1) Stranger. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Anger; wrath. Also, to anger.

Dragons galle her wyne shal be,

Of adrec venym also, saith he,

That may be heled with nn lechs,

So violent thei are and ful of wreche.

MS. Addit. 11305, f. 97.

And covere me atte that dredful day,

Til that thy wreche be y-passed away.

MS. Addit. 11305, f. 73.

Men and weimen dwellyd he among.

3yt wreched he never non with wrong.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 79.

(3) Revenge. (*A.-S.*)

WRECK. Dead undigested roots and stems of
grasses and weeds in ploughland. *Norfolk.*

WRED. Rubbish, the baring of a quarry. To
wred, to clear the rubbish. To make wred,
to perform work speedily. *Northumb.*

WREE. To insinuate scandal of any one.
 WREEDEN. Peevish; cross. *Cumb.*
 WREEST. A piece of timber on the side of a plough made to take on and off. *Kent.*
 WREINT. Awry.
 WREITH. "*Destordre, to wring or wreith,*" *Hollyband's Dictionary*, 1593.
 WREKE. (1) Sea-weed. *Nominal MS.*
 (2) Revenged. Also, revenge.

Of alle the Almayns they wylle be wreke.
MS. Cantab. Ff. B. 36, f. 161.

WREKER. An avenger. (*A.-S.*)
 WREKIN-DOVE. The turtle dove.
 WRENCH. A trick; a stratagem.
 Of hys wordys he can furthenke,
 But yet he thoght anodur wrenche.
MS. Cantab. Ff. B. 36, f. 167.

WRENCKE. Same as *Wrenche*, q. v.
 Many men the worlde here frastes,
 But he es nocht wyse that tharein traystes,
 For it feedes a man with wrenckes and wyles,
 And at the last it hym begyles.
Hampole, MS. Boeces, p. 62.

WRENOCK. Same as *Wretchock*, q. v.
 WREST. A twist, or turn.
 WRETCH. "Poor wretch" is a term of endearment in Gloucestershire.
 WRETCH. To reck, or care.
 WRETCHOCK. The smallest of a brood of domestic fowls. *Gifford.*
 WRETE. Written.

Hyt ys seyde, thutghe lawe wrete,
 That thyn hede shulde be of smite.
MS. Hart. 1701, f. 15.

WRETHEN. Twisted. (*A.-S.*)
 WRETON. Written. (*A.-S.*)
 But men may fynde, whn so wnl inke,
 Som maners payne wreton in boke.
MS. Addit. 11305, f. 94.

WRETTE. The test of a breast.
 WRET-WEED. The wild euphorbia, which is sometimes used to cure warts. A wart is still called *wret* in Norfolk.
 WRICKE. Wretched. (*A.-S.*)
 WRICKEN. Miserable. *Lincol.*
 WRIDE. To spread abroad. *West.*
 WRIE. (1) To betray; to discover.
 Ther is no man this place can wrye,
 But thyself, gif thou wilt sey,
 And than art thou unkynde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 51.

(2) To cover. (*A.-S.*)
 Soue, he seyde, for Goddys love,
 Wrye me with sum clothe above.
MS. Hart. 1701, f. 8.

WRIGGLE. Any narrow winding hole.
 WRIGGLERS. Small wriggling animals.
 WRIGHT. A workman. (*A.-S.*)
 Ha ded come wrygtes for to make
 Caveryng over hem for tample sake.
MS. Hart. 1701, f. 61.

WRIGHTRY. The business of a wright.
 WRIMPLED. Crumpled.
 WRIN. To cover; to conceal.
 WRINCHED. Sprained. "I have wrinched my foot," *Hollyband's Dictionary*, 1593.
 WRINE. A wrinkle. *Somerset.*

WRING. (1) To trouble. *Dorset.*
 (2) A press for cider. *West.*
 WRING-HOUSE. A house for cider-making.
 WRINGLE. (1) A wrinkle. (2) To crack.
 WRINGLE-GUT. A nervous fidgety man.
 WRINGLE-STRAWS. Long bent, or grass.
 WRINKLE. A new idea. *Far. dial.*
 WRISTELE. To wrestle.
 WRIT. A scroll of writing.
 WRITH. The stalk of a plant.
 WRITHE. (1) Anger.

Thus they fighte in the frythe,
 With waa wreke they thaire wrythe.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 137.

(2) To twist; to turn aside.
 The gode man in hys cage can goo,
 And wryghed the pyes necke yn twa.
MS. Cantab. Ff. B. 36, f. 136.

(3) Worthy.
 (4) The band of a faggot. *West.*
 (5) To cover anything up.
 WRITHEN. Twisted. *North.*
 WRITHING. A turning.
 WRITHLED. Withered.
 WRITINGS. Persons who quarrel are said to *burn the writings*.
 WRITING-TABLE. A table-book.
 WRIVED. Rubbed. (*Flem.*)
 WRIZZLED. Wrinkled; shrivelled up.
 WRO. A corner.

Nere Sendyforth ther is a wroce,
 And nere that wro is a wellle,
 A ston ther is that wel even fro,
 And nere the wel, truly to telle.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 114.

WROBBE.
 If I solde sytt to domesdaye,
 With my tonge in wrobbes and wrye,
 Certanly that lady gaye
 Never bese schyn askryde for mee.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 149.

WROBBLE. To wrap up. *Heref.*
 WROCKLED. Wrinkled. *Sussex.*
 WROHTE. Worked; wrought. (*A.-S.*)
 WROKE. Avenged.

Ln! thus hath God the sclandre wroke
 That thou agens Constaunce hast spoke.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 34, f. 67.

WROKIN. A Dutch woman.
 WRONG. (1) Untrue. (2) Crooked.
 (3) A large bough. *Suffolk.*
 WRONGOUS. Wrong. *Palgrave.*
 Oye seyde, thou doyst uncourtyn
 For to smyte me wrongously.
MS. Cantab. Ff. B. 36, f. 188.

WROTE. (1) To grub, as swine, &c.
 There he wandryde faste aboute,
 And wrotyd faste with hys snout.
MS. Cantab. Ff. B. 36, f. 168.
 Long he may dyge and wrote,
 Or he have hys fylle of the rote.
 In somour he lyrys be the frute,
 And berys that were full suete;
 In wynter may he no thing fynd,
 But levis and grasse and of the rynd.
MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

(2) A root. *Skellon.*
 WROTHELY. Angriely. (*A.-S.*)

The mayds lokyd on Gye full grymme,
And wete *woothely* smueryd hym.
MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 30, f. 148.

WROTHER. More wrath.
And seyd, lordynges, for your lyves,
Be never the *wrother* with your wyves.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 60.

WROTHERHELE. Ill fate, or condition.
WROUJTE. Wrought; made.
And ȝit a lechoure alle his lyf
Ha was, and in avoutrye
He *wrouȝte* many a trecherye.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 133.
That alle thynges has *wroȝt*,
Hevane and erthe, and alle of noȝt.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 132.

WROX. To begin to decay. *Warw.*
WRUCKED. Thrown up. *Gawayne.*
WRY. To turn aside.
But techa hyra to knele downe the by,
And sumwhat thy face from hyre thou *wry*.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 136.

WRYDE. Covered. (*A.-S.*)
She ran than thurghes hem and hastily hyde,
And with here kercheves hys hepyr she *wryde*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 88.

WRYGULDY.
Jak boy, is thy bow l-broke,
Or hath any man done the *wryguldye* wrange?
Interlude of the Four Elementes.

WRYNCHE. On *wrynche*, across.
Tha vij. wyffe sat on the bynche,
And sche caste her legges one *wrynche*.
MS. Parkington 10, f. 38.

WRY-NOT. To shead wryoot, is to outdo the
devil. *Lane.*

WRYTE. A writiȝg.
All yn yoye and dalyte,
Thou muste bere hym thys *wryte*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 30, f. 103.

WUD. With. *North.*
WUDDER. To make a sullen roar.
WUDDLE. To cut. *North.*
WULE. To cry. *Sweser.*
WULLERD. An owl. *Salop.*
WULLOW. The alder. *Salop.*
WUNDERELLE. A wonder.
WURSHIPPLY. Worshipfully; respectfully.

WURT. The canker-worm.
WUSK. A sudden gust. *Notta.*
WUSSET. A scarecrow. *Willa.*
WUSTEN. Knew. (*A.-S.*)
Wel huy *wusten* in heere mod,
That it was Jhesu verrel God.
MS. Laud. 106, f. 11.

WUT. Sense; knowledge.
He is ever out of *wut*, and wood;
How shal we amende his mood?
Curios Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 46.

WY-DRAUGHT. A sink, or draio.
WYE. A man. (*A.-S.*)
Twa thousand in tals horseds on stedys,
Of the wyghteste *wyes* in alle yona Weste landys.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 57.

WYESE. Meo. (*A.-S.*)
Nowe they wende over the watyre thise wyrclypfull
knyghtes,
Thurghes the wode to the wone thers the *wyseyer* rystes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

WYLT. Escaped. *Gawayne.*
WYNDOWED. Blown, or winnowed.
I have one of the smale,
Was *wyndowed* away.
MS. Parkington 10, f. 60.

WYN-TRE. A vice.
Methouȝte I saw a *wyn-tre*,
And a bowse with braunches thre.
Curios Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 28.

WYRLYNG.
God forboda that a wyld Irish *wyrling*
Shoulda be chosen for to be theyr kyng.
MS. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 60.

WYRWYNE. To choke; to suffocate.
WYTHCLEPYNE. To revoke, or recall.
WYTHENE. Whence. *Perceval*, 503.
WYJT. Wight, or persoo.

Fro the morwetyde in to the nytt
Israel in God doth trowe,
Israel be toknith every *wyjt*
That with God schal ben and goostly knowa;
God to knowe is mannys *wyjt*,
That wil his wittis wel bestowe;
Therefore I hope, as he hath *wyjt*,
That heyn blys is mannys owe,
Hampe's Paraphrase of the Psalms, MS.

X Is used in some dialects for *sh*. It coo-
stantly occurs in the Coventry Mysteries,
rad, xal, xuld, xall, &c.
But now in the memory of my passion,
To ben partiabyl with me in my reyn above,
Ȝe *xal* drynk myn blood with gret davoeyon,
Wheche *xal* be *rad* for mannys love.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 278.

XENAGOGIE.
These be the things that I had to remember in
Eltham; and, to make an ende of all, these be the
places whereof I meant to make note in this my
xenagogie and perambulation of Kent, the first and
onely shyre that I have described.
Lambard's Perambulation, 1596, p. 525.
XOWYNE. To shove. *Pr. Pars.*

Y is employed as a prefix to verbs in the same manner as **I**. See p. 472.

YA. (1) Yea. (*A.-S.*)

(2) One. (3) You. *North.*

YAAPPING. Crying in despair, lamenting; applied to chickens lamenting the absence of their parent hen. *North.*

YABLES. Abilins; perhaps. *North.*

YACK. To snatch. *Linc.*

YAD. Went. (*A.-S.*)
His squiers habite he had,
Whan he to the daye yad,
Withoute couped shone.

Torrent of Portugal, p. 51.

YADDLE. Drainings from a dunghill.

YAF. Gave. (*A.-S.*)

YAFF. To bark. *North.*

YAFFIL. A woodpecker. *Heref.*

YAFFLE. (1) An awful. *Cornuo.*

(2) To bark. Same as *Yaff*, q. v.

(3) To eat. A cant term.

(4) To snatch; to take illicitly.

YAITINGS. See *Gaitings*.

Yaits. Oats. *Cumb.*

YAK. An oak. *North.*

YAKE. To force. *Yorksh.*

YAKKER. An acorn. *West.*

YAL. (1) Whole. (2) Ale. *North.*

YALE. (1) A small quantity. *East.*

(2) To yell; to cry. *Suffolk.*

YELLOW-BEELS. Guineas. *Ermoor.*

YALOWE. Yellow. *Maunderile.*

YALT. Yielded.

He joined his honden, Joe vous di,
And yalt hem thank and gramerci.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 210.

YALU. Yellow. *North.*

His here, that was yalu and bright,
Blac it bicome anonright;
Nas no man in this world so wise of sight,
That afterward him knowe might.

Gy of Warwicks, p. 220.

YAM. (1) Home. (2) Aim. *Yorksh.*

(3) To eat heartily. *North.*

YAMERDE. Lamented; sorrowed.

YAMMER. (1) To yearn after. *Lanc.*

(2) To grumble; to fret. *North.* Also, to make a loud disagreeable noise.

YAMMET. An ant, or emmet. *West.*

YAMPH. To bark continually. *North.*

YAN. One. *North.*

YANCE. Once. *North.*

YANE. (1) To yawn. *Palgrave.*

The bore roos and yaned wyde,
Befyse let the spere to hym glyde.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 100.

(2) One ridge of corn, with the reapers employed on it.

(3) The breath. (4) One. *North.*

YANGER. Yonder. *Sussex.*

YANGLE. (1) To chatter; to wrangle.

(2) A yoke for an animal. *East.*

YANKS. Leathern or other leggings worn by agricultural labourers, reaching from below the knee to the top of the highlow. Sometimes they are called *Bow-Yantees*.

YANSEL. One's self. *North.*

YAP. (1) An ape. *North.*

(2) Quick; ready; apt. *North.*

(3) To bark; to yelp. Also, a cur.

YAPE. To gossip. *Sussex.*

YAPPEE. To yelp. *Devon.*

YAPPY. Cross; irritable. *North.*

YAR. (1) To snarl. *Linc.*

(2) The earth. *North.*

(3) Your. (4) Sour. *Var. dial.*

(5) Aghast; intimidated. *Sussex.*

YARBS. Herbs. *West.*

YARD. (1) Earth; land. "Myddell yarde," Chester Plays, i. 67. In Suffolk a garden, especially a cottage-garden, is so termed.

(2) A rod, or staff. The term was even applied to a long piece of timber, &c.

(3) The penis.

YARD-LAND. A quantity of land, which varies, according to the place, from 15 to 40 acres. In some places, a quarter of an acre is called a yard of land.

YARD-MAN. The labourer who has the special care of the farmyard.

YARE. (1) Nimble; sprightly; quick; active; ready. Ray gives this as a Suffolk word. It is found in Shakespeare, Decker, and contemporary writers, often as a sea term. See the Tempest, i. 1.

(2) Ready. (*A.-S.*)

Then if of them made them yare,
And to the cyte the chyldre they bare.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 86.

The erle buskyd and made hym yare

For to ryde ovr the revere.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 64.

(3) A fold behind a house, &c.

(4) Brackish to the taste. *North.*

(5) A fish-lock.

YARK. (1) To strike; to beat. *North.* Also, a stroke, a jerk, a snatch, a pluck. "A yarke of a whip," Florio, p. 98.

(2) To take away; to take off. *Somerset.*

(3) To kick. Holme, 1688.

(4) To prepare. *North.*

(5) Sharp; acute; quick. *Devon.*

YARKE. To make ready; to prepare.

YARLY. Early. *Lanc.*

What, is he styrrynge so yarly this mornyng
whiche dranke so moche ysternyghte.

Palgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

YARM. (1) To scold; to grumble. *East.*

(2) An unpleasant noise. *Linc.* Also, to make a loud unpleasant noise.

YARMOUTH-CAPON. A red-herring.

YARN. (1) To earn. *West.*

(2) A net made of yarn.

YARN-BALL. A ball stuffed with yarn, used by children playing at ball.

YARNE. To yearn after.

YAR-NUT. An earth-nut. *North.*

YARREL. A weed. *Suffolk.*

YARRINGLES. "An instrument of great use among good housewives, by means of which yarn-slippings or hanks (after they have been washed and whitened) are wound up into

clews or round balls; these by some are termed a pair of yarringles, or yarringle blades, which are nothing else but two sticks or pieces of wood set cross, with a hole in the middle, to turn round about a wooden or iron pin fixed in the stock; the ends are full of holes, to put the pins in, narrower or wider, according to the compass of the slipping or yarn upon it. Some have these instruments jointed with hinges, to turn treble, they being the ensier for earriage; but such are more for curiosity than necessity. The stock is made of various shapes; some have a square on the top, with a wharl in the middle, and edged about like the sides of a box, into which the clews are put, as they are wound, and this is set upon three or four wooden feet. Others have them in form of a pillar fixed in a square, with a three-cornered or round foot, either plain or else wrought with turned or carved work, to show the ingenuity of the artificer, or splendour of the owner." *Dict. Rust.* The term occurs in early vocabularies, in the *Pr. Parv.*, &c.

YARROWAY. The common yarrow.

YARTH. The earth. *North.*

YARUM. Milk. A cant term.

YARWINGLE. See *Yarringle*.

YARY. Sharp; quick; ready. *Kent.*

YASPEN. An Essex word, according to Ray, signifying as much as can be taken up in both hands joined together. Skinner refers to Gouldman.

YAT. (1) A gate. Still in use.

Therwhiles the klang etc mete sat,

The lyoun goth to play withouten the gat.

Gy of Warwike, p. 151.

(2) Hot. (3) A heifer. *North.*

YATE-STOOP. A gate-post. *North.*

YATTON. The town of Ayton.

YAUD. A horse, or mare. *North.* The provincial form of *jade*.

YAUP. (1) To cry out; to shriek; to make a loud noise in talking. *North.*

(2) To be hungry. *North.*

YAVE. Gave.

The ermyte he gave gode day,

And to Pale he toke the way.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 155.

YAVILL. A common; a heath. *Devon.*

YAW. (1) Yes. (2) To hew. *West.*

(3) When a ship is not steered steadily, but goes in and out with her head, they say she *yaws*. *Sea-Dictionary*, 12mo. 1708.

YAWLE. To cry; to howl. *East.*

In the popes kychyne the scullyons shall not brawle,

Nor fyght for my gresse. If the prestes woulde for me paucele.

Bale's Kynges Johan, p. 78.

YAWN. To howl. *Craven.*

YAWNEY. A stupid fellow. *Lin.*

YAWNEY-BOX. A donkey. *Derb.*

YAWNUPS. Same as *Yawney*, q. v.

YAWSE-BONES. Ox-bones, used by boys in a game called *yawse*. *Yorksh.*

Y-BLENT. Blinded.

Others againe, too much I ween y-Blent
With heavenly seale and with religion.

Burnes's Fourse Bookes of Offices, 16th.

Y-BORNE. Born; carried. (*A.-S.*)

For the lazere was y-borne up even

With engelys to the byssne of heven.

MS. Harl. 2260, f. 70.

Y-BORNID. Burnished. (*A.-S.*)

With golde of feyhe feyre and brytte y-bornid,

With eharit that yeveth so clere a lyte.

Lodgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 13.

YCHIAN. Each one. (*A.-S.*)

I have done the grettist synne

That eny woman may be in,

Agsynes God and his seyntes ychan.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 46.

Into a chasumbur they be goone,

There they schulde be dubbed ychane.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 149.

YCHIELE. An icicle.

Y-CLEDD. Clothed.

When they were thus y-cledd,

To a chasumbur the erle hym ycle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 149.

Y-CORE. Chosen.

Edgar that was Edmondys songer sonn,

To the kyndam of England was y-core.

Chren. Filiosun, p. 23.

Y-CORN. Chosen. (*A.-S.*)

Whare thurch we ben to heven y-corn,

And the devel his might forlorn.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 25.

Y-DOO. Done; finished. (*A.-S.*)

Forthe sche went with sorowe y-doo,

Aod tyed hur hors to a boghe,

Tyllie the throwes were sille y-doo.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 74.

YDUL. Idle; vain.

I holde hyt but en ydul thyngs

To speke myche of teythyngs.

MS. Cant. Cloud. A. II. f. 131.

Y-DYT. Stopped. (*A.-S.*)

Wyth hys tayle my knes he hath knygt,

And wyth hys hede my mouth y-dyt.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 21

YE. (1) An eye.

And as he louted, hys ye gan blenche,

And say one sytte before the benche.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 24.

That he meke may hys lowe,

And lowe hys in e lytelle throwe!

God may do, withowten lye,

Hys wyle in the twynkelyng of en ye!

The kyng seyde than, with thost unstauble,

Ye syngs thys ofte and eile hys a fahulle!

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 240.

From nysse japes end rybawdye

Thow mooste turne away thyn ye.

MS. Cott. Cloud. A. II. f. 127

(2) Yes; yes. (*A.-S.*)

YEAD. The head. *West.*

YEAME. Home. *North.*

YEAN. (1) To throw. *Devon.*

(2) To can, or bring forth young.

(3) You will. *Lanc.*

YEAND-BY-TO. Before noon. *Lanc.*

YEANDER. Yonder. *Var. dial.*

YEANT. A giant.

He come where the point was,

And seyde, gode ryt, let me passe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 64.

- YEAPM. To hiccough. *North*.
 YEAR-DAY. An anniversary day; a day on which prayers were said for the dead.
 YEARED. Buried.
 YEARDLY. Very. *North*.
 YEARLING. A beast one year old.
 YEARN. To vex, or grieve.
 YEARN. To give tongue, a hunting term, applied to hounds when they open on the game.
 YEARNSTFUL. Very earnest. *Lanc*.
 YEASING. The eaves of a house. *Lanc*.
 YEASY. Easy. *Lanc*.
 YEATH. Heath; ground. *West*.
 YEATHER. Same as *Elter* (3).
 YEAVELING. The evening. *Devon*.
 YEAVY. Wet and moist. *Exmoor*.
 YEBBLE. Able. *Northumb*.
 YED. (1) An aperture or way where one collier only can work at a time.
 (2) Edward. *Derb*.
 YEDART. Edward. *Salop*.
 YEDDINGES. See *Jeddings*.
 YEDDLE. To addle, or earn. *Cheek*.
 YEDE. Went. (*A.-S.*)

Thurch the wombe and thurch the chine,
 The spere yede even biline.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 236.

So they waschyd and yede to mete,
 The byschop the grace dyd say.

MS. Cantab. Fl. il. 38, f. 46.

But then they wente fro that stede,
 On ther way furthe they yede
 Ferre fro every towne,
 Into a grete wyldurne,
 Fulle of wyde bestys hyt was,
 Be dale and eke be downe.

MS. Cantab. Fl. il. 38, f. 73.

- YEDWARD. (1) Edward. *Cheek*.
 (2) A dragon fly. *Grease*.
 YEEKE. Itch. *Yorksh*.
 YEENDER. The forenoon. *North*. This is probably a corruption of *uendern*, q. v.
 YEEPE. Active; alert; prompt. (*A.-S.*)
 YEEPSEN. Same as *Yaspen*, q. v.
 YEERY. Angry. *North*.
 YEES. Eyes. *Exmoor*.
 YEEVIL. A dungfork. *West*.
 YEF. To give. Also, a gift.
 YEFFELL. Evil.

Y met hem bot at Wentbeg, seyde Lytyll John,
 And therfor yeffell must be the,
 Seche thre strokes he me gafe,
 Yet they clefte by my seydis.

Robin Hood, l. 83.

- YEFTE. A gift. (*A.-S.*)
 YEGE. A wedge.
 YEIFER. A heifer. *Devon*.
 YEK. An oak. *North*.
 YEL. An eel. *Somerset*.
 YELD. Eld; age. *Sketton*.
 YELD-BEASTS. Animals harren, not giving milk, or too young for giving profit.
 YELDE. To yield, pay, give. (*A.-S.*)
 YELDER. Better; rather. *North*.
 YELD-HALL. A guild-hall.
 YELDROCK. The yellow-hammer. *North*.

11.

- YELE-HOUSE. A brewing-house. Brockett has *yell-house*, an alehouse.
 YELP. A dungfork. *Cheek*.
 YELK. To prepare clay for the dawber by mixing straw and stubble with it.
 YELLOT. The jaundice. *Heref*.
 YELLOW-BELLY. A person born in the fens of Lincolnshire. *Linc*.
 YELLOW-BOTTLE. Corn marigold. *Kent*.
 YELLOW-BOYS. Guinea. *Var. dial*.
 YELLOW-HOMBER. The chaffinch. *West*.
 YELLOWNESS. Jealousy. *Shak*.
 YELLOWS. (1) Jealousy.

Thy blood is yet uncorrupted, yellows has not tainted it. *Two Lancashire Legends*, 1640, p. 27.

- (2) Dyers' weed. *Midd. C.*
 (3) A disorder in horses.
 (4) The jaundice. Still in use.
 YELLOW-SLIPPERS. Very young calves.
 YELLOW-STARCH. Was formerly much used for staining linen for dress, ruffs, &c. It is frequently referred to.
 YELLOW-STOCKINGS. To anger the yellow stockings, i. e. to provoke jealousy.
 YELLOW-TAILS. Earthworms yellow about the tail. *Topsell's Serpents*, p. 307.
 YELLOW-YOWLEY. The yellow-hammer.
 YELM. To lay straw in order fit for use by a thatcher. *East*.
 YELOWSE. Jealous.

Thou woldest be so yelouse,
 And of me so ameweise.

MS. Cantab. Fl. il. 38, f. 112.

- YELPER. A young dog; a whelp.
 YELTE. (1) Yieldeth. (*A.-S.*)
 (2) A young sow. *North*.
 YELVE. The same as *Yelf*, q. v.
 YEM. Edmund. *Lanc*.
 YEMAN. A servant of a rank next below a squire; a person of middling rank.
 YEME. (1) An uncle.
 His dame now maye dreame,
 For her swine barne beame,
 For nether ante nor yeme
 Gettes this gaye garment.

Chester Plays, li. 55.

- (2) Care; attention. Also, to take care of, to rule, guide, or govern.
 Be that hadde Beves lein in bendes
 Seve yer in peines grete,
 Lite I-dronke and lasse I-ete.
 His browe stank for default of yeme,
 That it set after ase a seme.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 62.

- YEMMOUTH. Aftermath. *Glouc*.
 YEN. Eyes. (*A.-S.*)
 And his felaw furthwith also
 Was blynde of bothe his yen two.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 63.
 The terys wote of hys ynn yode.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 133.

- YENDE. India.
 He send byschop Swytelyn y-wys,
 Into Yende fur hym on pilgremage.
Chron. Fildun, p. 18.
 YENDEN. Ended. *West*.
 YENE. (1) To yawn, or gape.

Mani moutha the gres bot,
And griseliche penes, God it wol.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 263.

(2) Eyes. See Yen.

Sith I am wounded with yowre penes tweyos,
Lete me no lengur sighen for yowre sake.

MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 12.

(3) To enter into. (*A.-S.*)

(4) To lay an egg. *Weber.*

(5) To give up to.

YENLET. An inlet.

I suppose that by *genlade* he meaneth a thing yet
well knowne in Kent, and expressed by the word
yenlade or *yenlet*, which betokeneth an indraught
or inlet of water into the lande.

Lambard's Perambulation, 1606, p. 229.

YENNED. Threw. *Decon.*

YEO. An ewe. *Ermoor.*

YEOMAN-FEWTERER. See *Fewterer.*

YEOMAN'S-BREAD. A kind of bread made
for ordinary use.

YEOMATH. Aftermath. *Wilts.*

YEOVERY. Hungry. *Northumb.*

YEP. Prompt; quick. A brisk active person
is said in Suffolk to be *yepper*.

The to and fourti weren *yep*,
Thal leten ther hors gode chep.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 212.

Syr Befyse that was bothe wyse and *yep*,
He smote the hors with the spurrys of golde.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 101.

YEPPING. The chirping of birds.

YEP-SINTLE. Two handfuls. *Lanc.*

YERD. (1) A fox-earth. *Cumb.*

(2) A rod, or staff. Still in use.

YERE. (1) An heir. In a bond dated 1605,
written in a copy of Hall's Union, fol. Lond.
1548, in the library of the Society of Anti-
quaries, the writer mentions "myne *yeres*,
executors, administrators, and assigns."

(2) An ear. Nominale MS.

But some thei cane away here heden wrys,
And to fayre speche lyttely thaire *yeres* close.

MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 104.

(3) A year. (*A.-S.*)

YERK. To kick, like a horse.

YERLY. Early.

Yerly when the day can sprynge,
A preest he dud a masse syng.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 63.

YERMEN. Men hired by the year.

YERNE. (1) Iron. Nominale MS. "The yern
pot," Dr. Dec's Diary, p. 24.

(2) Quickly; eagerly; briskly.

For he seyde he wald as *yern*
Fight with that geant stern.

Gy of Warwick, p. 304.

(3) To run. Octovian, 965. See Wright's
Gloss. to Piers Ploughman.

(4) To desire; to seek eagerly. (*A.-S.*)

(5) A heron. *Czech.*

YERNFUL. Melancholy. *Nares.*

YERNIN. Rennet. *Yorksh.*

YERNING. Activity; diligence.

YERNSTFUL. Very earnest. *Lanc.*

YERRARCHY. Hierarchy.

YERRED. Swore. *Devon.*

YERRING. Noisy. *Ermoor.*

YERRIWIG. An earwig. *West.*

YERSTERNE-NIGHT. Last night.

Wel the greta that liche kolght,
That sopea with the *yersterne*-night,

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 112.

YERTH. Earth. *Var. dial.*

YERT-POINT. A game mentioned in the old
play of Lady Alimony.

YES. (1) Eyes. See Ye.

(2) An earthworm. *Somerset.*

YESK. "I yeske, I gyve a noyse out of my
stomacke, *je engloute*," Palgrave. See Yex.

YEST. Froth. (*A.-S.*)

YESTE. Gest; tale.

The emperowre gaf hur xl. pownde,
In *gest* as we rede.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 36, f. 84.

Now begynnyth a *geste* ageyn

Of Kyng Quore and Armys.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 36, f. 121.

YESTMUS. A handful. *Lanc.*

YESTREEN. Last night. *North.*

YESTY. Frothy. Hence, light.

YETE. A gate. *North.*

On ascapede and storn
In at the castel *yete*,
Ase the kng sat at the mete.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 84.

YETEN. Gotten. *Chaucer.*

YETHARD. Edward. *Ware.*

YETH-HOUNDS. Dogs without heads, the
spirits of unbaptised children, which ramble
among the woods at night, making wailing
noises. *Devon.*

YETLING. A small iron pan, with a bow handle
and three feet. *North.*

YET-NER. Not nearly. *Sussex.*

YETS. Oats. *Var. dial.*

YETTUS. Yet. *Ware.*

YEVE. (1) To give. (*A.-S.*)

To the worlde y wylla me oever *yve*,
But serve the, Lorde, whylle y leve.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 36, f. 84.

(2) Evening. Reliq. Antiq. i. 300.

YEVEN. Given. (*A.-S.*)

YEWD. Went. *North.*

YEWER. A cow's udder. *North.*

YEWERS. Embers; hot ashes. *Erm.*

YEW-GAME. A gambol, or frolic.

YEWKING. Puny; sickly.

YEWMORS. Embers. See *Yewers.*

YEWRE. A water-bearer.

YEWTHOR. A strong ill smell. This word is
given by Urry, in his MS. Additions to Ray.

YEWYS. Jews.

How *Yeweys* demyd my sone to dye,
Eche oon a dethe to hym thay drete.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 47.

YEX. The hiccough. It occurs as a verb, to
hiccough, in Florio, p. 501.

YF. Give.

And seyde, Harrowde, what redyst thou?
Yf me thy counceill now.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 164.

Y-FALLE. Fallen. (*A.-S.*)

God forgyve us owre synnes all,
That we all day byth yn *y-falle*.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 216.

Y-POLE. Fallen. (*A.-S.*)

But when the kyng was y-fole aslepe,
A wonder sytt him thoht he saye.

Chron. Filodun. p. 15.

Y-POLUD. Fouled; defiled.

Lest that holy place with that blod y-polud shuld be.

Chron. Filodun. p. 103.

YFTLES. Giftless.

The kyng of Pervynas seyde, So mot I the!

Yftles schalle they not be.

Torrent of Portugal, p. 18.

YGNE. Eyes.

So was hyt shewyd before here ygne

That halvynala she was gova to pyne.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 11.

YII. Is found in some manuscripts for y, as
ygate, gate, yheme, for yeme, q. v., &c.

YHE. Ye.

He says, als men yhe salie dye alle,
And als ans of the prynces yhe salie falla,
That es, yhe salie dys one the sama manere
Als men dys in this worlde here.

Hampole, MS. Bower, p. 68.

YHEMING. A guard. See Yeme (2).

YHEN. Eyes.

Both yhen of myne hed were oute.

Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. 1.6, f. 63.

YHERDE. A yard; a rod.

In yherde lrene salt thou stere tha,

Als loma of erthe breke thaim als awa.

MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 1.

YHERE. A year. *Ps. Cott. Antiq.*

YHERNE. To yearn; to desire.

Thal sal yherne, he says, to dyghe ey,

And the deda sal fleghe fro thaim awa.

Hampole, MS. Bower, p. 216.

YHIT. Yet. See Unconand.

Y-HOLD. Beholden. (*A.-S.*)

YHOTEN. A giant. (*A.-S.*)

YHOUGHHEDE. Youth. (*A.-S.*)

YHOWNGE. Young.

YL Yea; yes. *Derb.*

YIELD. (1) To give; to requite.

(2) Barren, applied to cows. *North.*

(3) To give up, or relinquish. *South.*

YIFFE. To give.

And therto han ye sache benevolence

With every jantyman to speke and deyle

In honeste, and yiffe hem audience,

That seeks folke restoryn ye to helie.

MS. Fairfax 16.

YILD. Patience. (*A.-S.*)

YILDE. Tribute. *Weber.*

YILP. To chirp. *North.*

YILT. A female pig. *Bees.*

YINDER. Yonder. *East.*

YIP. To chirp. *East.*

YIPPER. Brisk. *East.*

YISSERDAY. Yesterday. *North.*

Y-KETE. Begotten.

Kyng Edgarus dougter yhe wene ha was

Y-kete bot upon a wenche.

Chron. Filodun. p. 94.

YKINE. To itch. *Pr. Parv.*

YLE. (1) An eel. (2) An aisle.

Y-LEER. Learned.

He seyde, y wende that ye were clerkys beste y-lerd.

That lavyd yn thys medyllerd.

MS. Cantab. Ff. 11. 30, f. 120.

Y-LESSED. Relieved. *Chaucer.*

YLKOON. Each one.

That they schulde arme them ylkoon,

For to take tha kyngys fone.

MS. Cantab. Ff. 11. 30, f. 124.

Y-LOGGED. Lodged. *Chaucer.*

Y-LOKE. Locked up.

And with oo worde of the mayde y-spoke,

The Holy Gost is in here bresta y-loke,

Lodgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.

Y-LOWE. Lied.

That lavedy seyde, thou misbegeten thing,

Thou hast y-love a gret lesing.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 43.

YLYCH. Alike.

And loveda well with hert trewa,

Nyght end day ylych newa. *Octavian, 92.*

YMANGE. Among.

And as he sat at the mete ymange his pryce,

he was wonder mery and gladd, and jocund.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 47.

Y-MELLE. Among. (*A.-S.*)

Whenns the leves are dryede ynowghe and bakena

y-melle the stoues, take thaim and braye the leves

alle to powder.

MS. Linc. Med. f. 207.

YMENEUS. Hymeneus.

Y-MENT. Intended. (*A.-S.*)

Y-MOULID. Moulded; rusted.

And with his blood achalle waghe undefouled

The gylte of man with rusta bl synne y-moulid.

Lodgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 1.

YMPE. To engraft.

Na hadde oure eldels cerchid out and soght

The sothfast pyth to ympe it in our thoght.

MS. Digby, 222.

YMPNYS. Hymns.

Thenne where they in contemuel loveynge in

ympeys and gostely sanges, when thay falds his mouthe

belefulla comynge. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 106.*

YND. India. *Lydgate, p. 25.*

YNENCE. Towards. See *Horgates.*

YNESCHE.

For many are that never hane halde the ordyre of

lufe ynesche thaire frendys, sybbe or fremmede, bot

outhire thay lufe thaym over mekilie, or thay lufe

thane over lytille. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 104.*

YNEWE. Enough.

Waynour waykly wepanda hym kysla,

Talkes to hym tenderly wih teres ynewe.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 69.

YNGYNORE. A maker of engines.

In hys court was a false traytoure,

That was a grette yngynore.

MS. Cantab. Ff. 11. 30, f. 28.

YNNYS. Lodgings. (*A.-S.*)

Then they departed them in plyghte,

And to ther ynnys they wente.

MS. Cantab. Ff. 11. 30, f. 76.

YNWYT. Understanding; conscience.

Ymagine no wrong nor falsenes,

Of fyne ynwytte the rewle ys thys.

MS. Cantab. Ff. 11. 30, f. 5.

YO. You. *North.*

YOAK. Two pails of milk.

YOCKEN. To gargle. *North.*

YODE. Went. (*A.-S.*)

And alle the nyght ther-in he lay

Tyl on the morowe that hyt was day,

That men to mete yode.

Eglamour, 531.

YOGELOWRE. A juggler.

YOL. Yes. *North.*

YOKE. (1) A pair of oxen. *To yoke out*, to put a horse in a cart, gig, or other carriage.

(2) A portion of the working day; to work two *yokes*, is to work both portions, morning and afternoon. *Kent.*

(3) The hiccough. *West.*

(4) The grease of wool. *Devon.*

YOKEL. A countryman. *West.* Generally, a country bumpkin, in contempt.

YOKENS. When two teams or carriages meet, going in different directions. *Newc.*

YOKEY. Yellow; tawney. *Devon.*

YOKLE. An icicle.

YOKLET. A little farm or manor in some parts of Kent is called a yoklet. *Kennett.*

YOKLY-MOLE-KIT. A yellow, unhealthy-looking person. *Devon.*

YOKY-WOOL. Unwashed wool as it comes from the sheep's back. *Devon.*

YOLDE. Yielded; delivered up.

The chylde they to Clement *golde*,
xx. II he them tolde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 86.

YOLD-RING. A yellow-hammer. *North.*

YOLE. To yell; to bawl. Brockett has *youl* as still in use in the North.

YOLKINGE. Hiccupping.

Whose ugly locks and *golkings* voice

Did make all men afear'd. *MS. Ashmole 206.*

YOLLER. To cry out as a dog when under chastisement. *Northumb.*

YOLT. A newt. *Glouc.*

YOLY. Handsome. (*A.-N.*)

Wyth moony knyghtys herde of bone,

Thet *poly* colourys hare.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 70.

Toward hnr come a knyghte,

Gentyle sche thought and a *poly* man.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 84.

YON. For *yonder*: seems to be commonly used for a thing somewhat at a distance; thus, they say, what's *yon*? meaning what is that over there at a distance? It is also used adjectively, as *yon* lass, *yon* house, *yon* country, &c. *Linc.* Skinner has *yon*, and *yonside*.

YOND. Furious; savage. *Spenser.*

YONDERLY. Reserved. *Yorksh.*

YONE. *Yon*; *yonder*.

3if yone mane one lyfe be,

Bid hym com and speke with me,

And pray hym als thou kane. Perceval, 1966.

YONKE. Young. *Weber.*

YONT. Beyond. *North.*

YOO. An ewe. *Chester Plays*, i. 120.

YOON. An oven. *Var. dial.*

YOPPUL. Unnecessary talk. *South.*

YORE. (1) An ewer. It occurs in an inventory, *MS. Cantab. Ff. I. 6, f. 58.*

(2) A year. *Sir Amadas*, 655.

(3) Formerly; for a long time. (*A.-S.*)

(4) Ready. Same as *Yare*, q. v.

YORKPENCE. The name of a copper coin in the reign of Henry VI. See *Topens*.

YORKSHIRE. To put Yorkshire of a man, i. e. to cheat or deceive him. *North.*

YORKSHIRE-HUNTERS. The name of a

regiment formed by the gentlemen of Yorkshire during the Civil Wars.

YORNANDLIKE. Desirable.

YORNE. Hastened; long. *Weber.*

YORT. A yard, or field. *Lanc.*

YOT. To unite closely. *Dorset.*

YOTE. To pour in. *Grose* has *yoted*, watered, a West country word.

YOTEN. Cast. *Weber.*

YOUK. To sleep. A hawking term.

YOULE. "On Malvern Hills, in Worcester-shire, when the common people fan their corn, and want wind, they cry by way of invocation, *youle, youle, youle*, which word, says Mr. Aubrey, is no doubt a corruption of *Æolus*, god of winds," *Kennett MS.*

YOULING. A curious Kentish custom mentioned by *Hasted*, ap. *Brand*, i. 123.

There is an odd custom used in these parts, about Keaton and Wickham, in Rogation week, at which time a number of young men meet together for this purpose, and with a most hideous noise run into the orchards, and, encircling each tree, pronounce these words:

Stand fast root; bear well top;

God send us a *youling* sop;

Every twig apple big,

Every bough apple enow.

For which incantation the confused rabble expect a gratuity in money, or drink, which is no less welcome; but if they are disappointed of both, they with great solemnity anathematize the owners and trees with altogether as insignificant a curse.

YOULRING. The yellow-hammer.

YOUNGERMER. Younger persons. *Cumb.*

YOUNKER. A young person.

Yet such sheep he kept, and was so seemelle a shepherd,

Seemelle a boy, so seemelle a youth, so seemelle a *younker*,

Thet on *lds* was not such a boy, such a youth, such a *younker*. *Barnefield's Affectionate Shepherd*, 1594.

YOU'RE. You were.

YOURS. Of you.

YOURN. Yours. *Var. dial.*

YOUT. To cry; to yell. *Yorksh.*

YOUTHLY. Youthful.

YOYE. Given. (*A.-S.*)

YOW. (1) To reap, gathering the corn under the arm. *Devon.*

(2) An ewe. *Var. dial.*

YOWER. (1) Your. *North*

(2) An udder. *Yorksh.*

YOWFTER. To fester.

YOWL. The same as *Yole*, q. v.

YOWP. To yelp. *West.*

YOWTHE-HEDE. Youth. (*A.-S.*)

He thet may do gode dede,

He schulde hym force in *yowthe-hede*,

So that he may, when he ys olde,

For a doghty man be tolde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 132.

YOYE. Joy.

The knygt enaweryd with wordes mylde,

Syt, yf you *yoye* of *yowre* chylde,

For here mey y not lende.

Eglamour, 608.

YOYFULLE. Joyful; glad.

Hys kyone was wonder þoufulle thao,
That he waxe so feyre a man.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 147.

YOYSTER. To frolic; to laugh. *Surrex.*

YPEQUISTO. A toadstool.

Y-REIGHT. Reached. (*A.-S.*)

YRNE. Iron.

Branna the snayle to powdure upon a hoot yrne,
and put that powdur to the yren when thou gost to bedde.

MS. Med. Rec. in Mr. Pettigrew's Possession, xv. Cent.

YRNES. Harness, i. e. armour. *Gaw.*

YRON. A heron.

For out owar þon mownten gray,
Thomas, a fowkan makes his nest,
A fowkyn is an yrens pray,
For thel to place wille have no rest!

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 40, f. 120

YRONHARD. The herb knapweed.

YRRIGAT. Watered.

But yere bi yere the soil is yrrigat,
And ovyrflowid with the flood of Nyle.

MS. Russ. Poet. 39.

Y-SACRYD. Consecrated. (*A.-S.*)

YS. Ice.

Sa tha anaunpul that I þow schowe,
Of water, and þu, and ake snow.

MS. Coll. Claud. A. II. f. 139.

YSAIE. Isaiah.

Spaka Ysaie and seid in wordes playn,
Tha hie hevynes duth your grace adewe.

MS. Ashmole 50, f. 174.

YSE. Ice. (*A.-S.*)

His was naver wyse,

That went on the þee.

MS. Douce 58.

YSELS. Ashes. (*A.-S.*)

And wannn the heved schalla be waschene, make
lee of hays þess, that was mawene byfor mysomer
day.

MS. Med. Lib. f. 281.

Y-SHROUDED. Covered; concealed.

Quod Gaubrielle, withinna thy blissid alda

Tha Holy Goste schalle þ-shrouded be.

Lodgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.

YSOOP. Hyssop.

Sprankle me, lord, wyth þysoop,

That myn herte be purged cleme.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 1.

YSOPE. Æsop, the fabulist.

Y-SOYLID. Soiled. (*A.-S.*)

My lyppes polute, my mouth with syone þ-soylid.

Lodgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.

Y-STOYNCE. Stung; pricked.

YSJ. Ice. (*A.-S.*)

Whanne tha emperour Darius remowed his oost,
and come to the revere of Graunt oo the nyghte,
and went over the þej, and thar he lused hym.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 19.

ſT. Yet. Arch. xxix. 135.

YTHEZ. Waves. (*A.-S.*)

Ewena walkanda owa of the Weste Isodes,
Wanderanda unworthly owere the wale ythez.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

Y-THREVE. Thriven.

I lova hym welte, for he ys welte þ-threve,
Alla my love to hym y geve.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 30, f. 158.

YU. Yule, or Christmas.

YUCK. To snatch or drag with great force.

Line. Also a substantive, quai *jerck*, a strong pull.

YUCKEL. A woodpecker. *Willa.*

YUGEMENT. Judgment.

And all they seyde with oon assente,

We graunt wale to yowre yugement.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 151.

YU-GOADS. Christmas playthings. *Lanc.*

YUIGTHE. Youth.

And hadda wonder of his yuigthe,

That ther kidda swicha strengthe.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 233.

YUKE. To itch. *North.*

YULE. (1) Christmas. (*A.-S.*) The term is still retained in the North of England. "In Yorkshire," says Blount, "and our other Northern parts, they have an old custome after sermon or service on Christmas day, the people will, even in the churches, cry *ule, ule*, as a token of rejoicing, and the common sort run about the streets, singing,

*Ule, ule, ule, ule,
Three puddings in a pule,
Crack nuts and cry ule."*

Geographicalia, ed. 1681, p. 602.

Wij. yere ha leyrd thare,

Tylla hyt befelle agernte tha youla

Upon the fyrste day,

Tha bounde, as the story says,

Ranne to tha kyngys palays,

Wythout any more delay.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 36, f. 74.

(2) To coo, said of pigeons.

YULE-CLOG. An immense piece of fire-wood, laid on the fire on Christmas-eve.

YULE-PLOUGH. See *Fool-plough*.

YULING. Keeping Christmas. *North.*

YULK. The same as *Julk*, q. v.

YULY. Handsome. *Ritson*, iii. 107. So explained, but I think an error for *ynly*.

YUMMERS. Embers. *Devon.*

YURE. An odder. *North.*

YURNEY. Enterprise.

YUT. To gurgle. *North.*

YVLE. Evilly; wickedly.

Thyn host lith her ful yvels araid,

And holdeth hym ful yvel spaid.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 53.

YVOR. Ivory.

And Hka yvor that cometh fro so ferre,

His teeth schalle be aven, amothe and white.

Lodgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 14.

With golde and yvor that so bright shon,

That all aboute the bewte men may see.

Lodgate, MS. Ashm. 30, f. 20.

YjE. Eye.

Whenne that traytour so hadda sayde,

Þfyre goods horn to hym were sayde,

That alle mynnon see with yje:

They drowen hym thorwþ like a strate,

And seththyn to the elmes, I þow hete,

And hoogyd hym ful þyde.

Romance of Arthure.

ZA. To essay; to try. *West.*

ZAHT. Soft. *Somerset.*

ZAM. (1) To parboil. *West.*

(2) Cold. *Devon.*

ZAMSAUDEN. Parboiled. Applied to anything spoilt by cooking. *West.*

ZANY. A mimic, or huifoon.

ZARUE. The plant milfoil.

ZAT. (1) Soft. (2) Salt. *West.*

ZATELY. Indolent; idle. *Dorset.*

ZATENFARE. Soft; silly. *West.*

ZAWP. A blow. *Somerset.*

ZEDLAND. The Western counties, where Z is usually substituted for S by the natives.

ZEMMIES-HAW. An interj. of surprise.

ZENZYBYR. Ginger.

Clary, pepur long, with granorum paradise,
Zenzibyr and synamon at every tyde.

Digby Mysteries, p. 77.

ZESS. A compartment, or a threshing floor for the reception of the wheat that has been threshed, but not winnowed.

ZEWNTEN. Seventeen. *Devon.*

ZIDLE-MOUTH. One having the mouth on one side; an ugly fellow. *West.*

ZILTER. A salting tub; a vessel for salting meat. *Somerset.*

ZIN. The sun; a son. *West.*

ZINNILA. A son-in-law. *Erm.*

ZINO. As I know. *Somerset.*

ZLEARD. Slided. *Somersetshire.*

Ice cleard and cleurd and never gave ore,

Till ice aleurd me downe to the bailfree dore.

MS. Ashmole 36, f. 112.

ZOAT. Silly. *I. of Wight.*

ZOCK. A hlow. *West.*

ZOG. To doze. *Devon.*

ZOKEY. A sawney. *Devon.*

ZOO-ZOO. A wood-pigeon. *Glouc.*

ZOTY. A fool. *South.*

ZOWL. A plough. *Ermoor.*

ZUCHES. Stumps of trees. *Kenett.*

ZUM. Some. *West.*

ZUNG. Since. *Ermoor.*

ZUO. So. Reliq. Antiq. l. 42.

ZWAIL. To swing the arms. *West.*

ZWETE. Wheat.

ZWIT-MARBRE. Explained *alabastrum*, in a list of herbs in MS. Sloane 5, f. 2.

ZWODDER. Drowsy and dull. *West.*

3. This character is found in early English MSS. written after the twelfth century. It is a corruption of the Anglo-Saxon letter *g*, and sometimes answers to our *g*, sometimes to *y*, sometimes to *gh*, and also to a mute consonant at the commencement of a word. In the middle of a word it occasionally stands for *i*; in the same manner the A.-S. *g* has been changed into *i*, when in a similar position. It should be remarked that the letter *z* often appears in MSS. under this character, with which, however, it has clearly no connexion. It is, therefore, incorrect to substitute it as an equivalent for *z*, or vice versa. When it occupies the place of the Anglo-Saxon letter, no other character represents its exact force.

3A. Yea; yes; truly.

And Affricane sayd *ȝa*, withoutene drede.

MS. Cantab. FF. l. 6, f. 22.

Whi, ame I thi sonne, thanne? quod Alexandre;
ȝon, forsothe, quod Anectanabus, I gat the; and with
that word he ȝalde the gaste.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 1.

3AF. Gave.

Certeȝne prestes of the Jewis lawe

Gan to grucche, as they ȝof audience.

Lodgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 17.

Alle his riȝt tru purchase

To Dovre abbel he hit ȝaf.

MS. Cantab. FF. v. 48, f. 100.

3AL. Yelled, as a dog.

3ALDE. Yielded.

The portar ȝalde hym his travayle,

He smote hym agayne withowten fayle.

MS. Cantab. FF. li. 30, f. 241.

Hit ȝalde, whenne hit was shorn,

An hundride fold that like corn.

Carmen Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 77.

The marehande ȝalde up hys gaste, and yede to
God fulle ryȝhte.

MS. Cantab. FF. li. 30, f. 54.

Asawaythe he deyde yn haste,

There he shuld go he ȝalde the gaste.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 37.

3ALOWE. Yellow.

Theise eecordilles ben serpentes, ȝalowe and rayed
aboven, and han four feet, and schorte thyen and
grete nayles, as clees or talouns.

Maunder's Travels, p. 196.

3ALOW-SOUȝT. The jaundice.

For the ȝalowe souȝt, that men callin the jaundya.
Take hard Spynich sope and a litille stale ale in
a coppe, and rubbe the sope agens the coppe botum
tylle the ale be wyte.

MS. Sloane 7, f. 13.

3ALT. Yielded; requited.

3AMYRLY. Lamentably. *Gauwayne.*

3ANG. Young.

Ther may we sum ȝang man fynde,

That is both curteise and hynde.

MS. Cantab. FF. v. 48, f. 45.

3ANYNG. Yawning; gaping.

Than come ther owf of a corner a grete dragon
ȝanyng on hur, so that hys mowthe was over hur
hede.

MS. Cantab. FF. li. 30, f. 10.

Blowyng and ȝanyng soo,

As he wulde hym then have aloo.

MS. Cantab. FF. li. 30, f. 245.

3AR. Before.

Saber was never ȝar so gladd.

MS. Cantab. FF. li. 30, f. 116.

3ARDE. A yard; a fore-court.

Owt of the ȝarde he went aȝht.

MS. Cantab. FF. li. 30, f. 140.

3ARE. (1) Ready.

And crosen sayle and made hem ȝare

Anon, as thouȝ they wolde fare.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 11.

His archers that ware thare,

Bathe the leese and the mare,

Als so awaythe were they ȝare.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 131.

(2) Quickly; readily.

Autone that wa be buskede *jaue*,
In oure journeye for to fare.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 116.

The birde answerde ful *jaue*,
Naveue thou it any mare,
Thou sall a rewa fulle sare,
And lyke it fulle ille.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136.

JARLY. Early.

Nyght and day he ys in sorowes,
Late on evyn, *jarly* on morowe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 149.

JARME. To scream.

The fende bygane to crye and *jarme*,
Bot ha myghta do hym naukyn harme.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 123.

JARNE. (1) To yearn. "Sothely he lufes, and he *jarne*s for to lufe," MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 192.(2) Yarn. *Prompt. Par.*

But *jarne* that ys ofte tyme evella spon,
Evyr hyt comyth owit at the laste.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 45.

(3) Hastily; quickly. *Pr. Par.*JARTHE. Earth. (*A.-S.*)JATE. A gate. *Pr. Par.*

And when he to this *yte* come,
He askid the porter and his man
Wher Joly Robyn was.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 51.

JAYNED. Hallooed. *Gawayne.*

JE. Yes.

Ha seyde nothir may ne *ja*,
But helda him stille and let hire childe.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 98.

JEDDINGES. Tales; romances.

As *jedyngis*, japis and folies,
And alle harlotries and ribaudies.

MS. Ashmole 60, f. 5.

Songe *jedynges* above,
Sweche murthis they move,
In the chaumber of love

Thus the sleye care! Degrenant, 1421.

JEDE. Went.

Kynge ha was ilj. yere and more,
And Roberd as afole *je*de thore:

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 942.

The man hyt toke and was ful blythe,
Ha *je*de and solde hyt asuwythe.

MS. Hart. 1701, f. 33.

To the halle he went a full gode past,
To seke wher the stuarde was:

The scheperde with hym *je*de.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 69.

Now ha kyndils a glede,
Amonge the bukkes ha *je*de,
And gedirs fulle guda speda
Wodda a fyre to make. Perceval, 759.

JEDERLY. Promptly; soon. *Gawayne.*

JEE. Ye.

In chambyr, thofe he nakede were,
3oe latte hym gyff nooe answee.

MS. Lincoln, f. 120.

JEEME. To suckle; to give suck.

JEERLY. Early.

Gloteny hath greta appetyte,
To ete *jeerly* and late ye hys delyte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 5.

JEESY. Easy.

I counsel al yow, al curators, that wysle yow wayt.
That han the cure of mons soule in youre keepyng.
Engayne *je* ant to *jeesy* penans, ne to strayt algal,
Lest *je* sleus both bodis and soule with your pony-
schyng. Audelay's Poems, p. 47.

JEF. If.

*Je*f thou be not grette clerk,
Loke thou moote on thys werk.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 197.

JEFE. Gave.

JEINSEYE. To contradict; to oppose.

For I myself shal the leide,
That thei not *jeinseye* my soude.

Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 36.

JEKE. (1) The cuckoo. (*A.-S.*)

Whens the *jeke* gynnyis to synge,
Thenss the schrewe begynnyis to sprynge.

MS. Pilkington 10, f. 59.

(2) Eke; also. See *Arrable*.(3) To itch. MS. Vocab. xv. Cent. "Pruritus, & *je*kynge," Nominate MS.

JELDE. To yield; to give up.

The men over al sowe feldes,
Of corn nougt hit up *jeldes*.

Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 30.

And for suehe suctoritees, thei seyn, that only to
God schallis a man knowleche his defaults, *jeldynge*
himself gilty, and cryenge him mercy, and behy-
tyng to him to amende himself.

Moundesville's Travels, 1830, p. 120.

JELES.

For mon that waleweth al in *jeles*,
And for that joye noon angur feles.

Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 28.

JELLE. To yell. Eglaumon, 411.

No have thal nougt sailled arixt
But a day and on nlyt,
That the se wel hard higan
To *jellen* and to belian than.

Legend of Maria Maudelein, p. 231.

I wylla hym geve, that ma telles
Why the ravens on me *jelles*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 145.

JELPE. To boast, or glory. (*A.-S.*)

For wit ne strengthe may not helpe,
And hee whicha ellis wolde him *jelpe*,
Is rather throwen undir fote.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 38.

Alas, alas, and wele away, wherof may we *jelp*?
We are shent for ever and ay, for nothing may us helpe.

MS. Egerton 197.

There is no man that may *je*lpe,
Bot ha hath meda of Godes helpe.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 79.

JELPYNG. Pomp; ostentation. *Gaw.*JELSPE. A handful. *Pr. Par.*

JELT. Yielded; requited.

JELUGHE. Yellow.

Wymples, kerchyves saffrund betyde,
Jelughe undyr *jelughe* they hyde.

MS. Hart. 1701, f.

JELYE. Yellow.

Of body, arme, and hond, and also of hir face,
Wich that is coloured of rose and leide *je*lpe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 151

Rotys of bothyn arm lik the applis growen on tho
levys as ok appul on his luf, and the arm *je*lhes and
soote.

MS. Arundel 42, f. 32.

JEME. To keep; to rule.

And oure fadrys so to queme,
That Goddys conaundement was maye jeme.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 8.

To be bore he wol him seme
For wicked meo him to jeme.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 77.

But graunte us alle us self to jeme
And yn oure shyfte Jhesu to queme.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 84.

Polla faire salle I hym fede,
And jeme hym with oure awene child,
Aud clothe thama to ons wede.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 109.

JEMEN. Yeomen.

Forthe then went thes jemen too,
Litul Johns and Moche our fere.

MS. Cantab. FF. v. 48, f. 129.

JENDE. End.

And at Sir Roger jende we wyll dwellie,
And of the quene we wyll telle.

MS. Cantab. FF. ii. 38, f. 75.

JENDIR. Yonder.

O emperoure, lyfte up anore thyn eyre,
And loke up jendir and see the sercle of gode.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 16.

JEODE. Went. (*A.-S.*)

At his wille thel gode and cam.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 5.

JEONE. To yawn, or gape. (*A.-S.*)

JEOVE. To give. (*A.-S.*)

JEP. Prompt.

A (*i in MS.*) wis soon is thi soo Joseph,
Io al Egipte is noon so jep.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 34.

JERBYS. Herbs.

A bath for that nobylls knyghte
Of jerbys that were fulle gode.

MS. Cantab. FF. ii. 38, f. 86.

JERE. (1) An ear. (2) A year.

(3) Ere; before.

Feyra forhede end feyre here,
Sucha a mayde was never jere.

MS. Cantab. FF. ii. 38, f. 147.

JERIS. Ears of corn.

The seven jeris of grayne so plenteuous,
This day be growe to fulle perfeccoun,

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 13.

JERLY. Early.

He toke gode kepe to hys lora,
Late and jeryy evymore.

MS. Cantab. FF. ii. 38, f. 127.

JERNE. (1) To yearn; to desire.

A man hys manhede shal jerne
Hymself and hys mayne to governe.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 34.

Man jerneu jestes for to here,
And romaunce rede in diverse inaoere.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 1

(2) Quickly; promptly.

Jerne thew mote thy sawere rede,
Aod of the day of dome have drede.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 127.

(3) Yarn. *Prompt. Parv.*

(4) Earnings. *Nominale MS.*

JERNYNGE. Yearning; desire.

So mote hyt be at my jernynge,
Go hor ys alle my thoughte.

MS. Cantab. FF. ii. 38, f. 63.

JERTHF. Earth.

Hys oon brodur in jerte the Godes generale rykere,
Pope of Roma as ye may here.

MS. Cantab. FF. ii. 38, f. 240

JERWIGGE. An earwig.

JETE. To eat.

His wyves fadir and modir fre
Of this hony to jete gaf he.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 45.

He sawe many deda men,
That the bore slewe yn the wode,
Jete the Gesche and dranka the blode.

MS. Cantab. FF. ii. 38, f. 100

(2) Yet. *Perceval*, 83.

(3) To cast metal. *Pr. Parv.*

JEEVE. To give. (*A.-S.*)

Theo may the fader wythoute blama
Cristeoe the chylde, and jere hyt name.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 120.

Prayeth for him, that lyeth now in his chaste,
To God above to jere his soule good reste.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 8.

JEEVEL. Evil; harm.

When myster be, put yt in the jye, and it schal
do away the jyeal, and breka that weeb.

MS. in Mr. Pettigrew's Possession, f. 11.

JEY. An egg.

Aftur taka the jey of ao henne that is fyled wio
sche hath sete, and take a lytyl flax, and dip it in
the glayra of that aye, and lay to the kansur.

MS. in Mr. Pettigrew's Possession, xv. Cent.

JEYNBOWGHT. Redeemed. (*A.-S.*)

And for the syone that Adam in Paradys dede,
All we that of him come shuld ha hyn in sory stede,
Nere the gruce of swete Jhesu,
That us jeynbought thorgh gostli vertu.

Religious Poema, xv. Cent.

JEYNCOME. Return. (*A.-S.*)

At myn jeyncome bi my lif,
A son shal have Sara thi wyf.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 17.

JEYR. Every.

JEEJE. (1) To jog. (2) To ask.

JEEJEN. Eyes.

To heven thel lifte her jeyen glade,
Aod on her tongs thonkyge made.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 110.

JHE. Ye.

Jhe that welie here of wytte,
That is wytnesayd of holy wryte.

MS. Douce 84, f. 46

JIFE. If. *Isumbras*, 241.

JIFTYS. Gifts. *Pr. Parv.*

JIKINE. To itch. *Pr. Parv.*

JIPPE. To chirp, as birds do.

JIS. Yes.

They tolden so they hadiso doo;
He seyde nay; they seyden jis.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 60.

JISKE. To sob; to cry. (*A.-S.*)

JISTURDAY. Yesterday.

I biht the jisturday seven shylling,
Have brok it wel to thi clothyng.

MS. Cantab. FF. v. 48, f. 83.

Sche seyde, lordynges, where ys hee
That jysturday wau the gree.

MS. Cantab. FF. ii. 38, f. 77.

Jysturday he weddyd me with wronge,
Aod to nyght y have hym hongre.

MS. Cantab. FF. ii. 38, f. 117

30DE. Went. (*A.-S.*)

The kyng of Fraunce byfore hym gode,
With mynstralles fulle many and gode,
And lede hym up with pryde;
Clement to the mynstralles gan go,
And gaf some a stroke, and some two,
Ther durste noghte one habyde!

Ottavian, Lincoln MS.

Thay sett thaire stedis ther thay stod,
And fayrly passed this fode;
In the chamber thay gode,
Thaire gatis so gayne.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 137.

30KET. Disabled?

The ne mal nn more
Grove under gore,
tho; mi will wold yete;
Y-poket ic am of yore,
With last and luther lure,
and sunne me hath bl-set.

Reliq. Antiq. li. 210.

30KK. A yoke.

Comfort all men in Crystys lawe,
That they hys jokk love in tndrawe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 30, f. 5.

30KYNGE. Itching. *Medulla MS.*

30LDE. Yielded.

That he no mytte with unaleyte
Oute of his honde gete up on heyyte
Tille he was overcome and yold.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 117.

Hw oure lady endre and yold
Hir semely soule, hit shal be tolda.
Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 2.

30LE. Yule; Christmas.

Madame, appone yole nyghte
My waysonne ye me knyghte
I askaughts bot yno knyghte
In slepe be my syde.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 133.

Falre scho prayed hym evens thame,
Lufannur his lemmane,
Tille the hege dayes of yole were gane
With hir for to bee.

Percival, 1803.

He made me yomane at yole, and gaf me gret gyfte,
And c. pound and a horse, and harnayse fulle ryche.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

30MERAND. Moaning; whining. *Gene.*30MERLY. Lamentably; piteously. *Gene.*

30ND. Yonder.

Goo teke god man and pay be tyme,
And hidde hym thank Joly Rahyne;
Wa shalla some have gamme gode.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

30NK. Yonder.

I knowe hym by his faile face,
That yone yong knyghte es he.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 160.

30NG. Young.

He has with hym yong men thre;
Thei be archers of this contré,
The kyng to serve at wille.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 40.

Fyrst thow moete thys mynne,
What he ys that doth the synne;
Whether hyt be lye or he,
yonge or olde, bonde or fre.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. li. f. 145.

30NGE. To go; to proceed.

Ac weste hit houre cellere,
That thou were i-comen her,
He wolde sone after the yonge,
Mid pikes, and stones, and staves stronge;
Alle thine bones he wolde to-broke,
Then we weren wel awake. *Reliq. Antiq. li. 273.*

30NGLINGES. Youths.

jonglinges of the age of on and twenty yer schulde
be chosen to knighthode.

Fegecius, MS. Douce 291, f. 8.

30ODE. Went.

When he tyllie hys lord come,
The lettre in hys hand he nome,
He sey, Alle gode to schome!
And went one hys way.

Degrevant, 127.

30P.

But, confessour, be wys and yop,
And sende furth these in the hyshop.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. li. f. 148.

30RE. Yore; formerly.

Yore was sold and gut so beth,
Herre forgeteth that ope not seth.
Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 24.
Thus they have dn now fulle yore,
And alle ys for defawte of lore.

MS. Cott. Claudius A. li. f. 127.

(2) Mercy; pity. (*A.-S.*)

Ofstathes scho sykkyd sore,
And stilly scho sayed, Lord, thy yore!
Wright's Seven Sages, p. 51.

30RLE. Earl.

The yorle dyede that same yere,
And the contasse clere;
Bothe hore beryelus y-flore
Was gayly bydyth.

Degrevant, 1801.

30RN. A thorn.

30RNE. Quickly.

The messengere thankyth hym yorne,
And home agayne he can turne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 96.

30RTHE. The earth.

Anodur he thought to anytte ryght,
Hys hedd there on the yorthe lyght.
MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 30, f. 170.

Hys con brodur in yorthe Godes generails vykers,
Pape of Rome, as ye may here;
Thys pope was calyde pope Urbane,
For hym loryd bothe God and man.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38.

30UD. Went. (*A.-S.*)

flayr thei passed that fode,
In the forest thei youd,
And toke here stodus whera thei stod
Under the hawthrose.

Degrevant, 926.

30UGHTHE. Youth.

Thorow innocence schartly to conclude,
By eugyn of fraude hire youghte to delude.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 5.
Sire, yf y have in my youghte
Done otherwise in other place.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 43.

30VE. Given.

This pris was yore and spoken unto
Amonge the heraldis alle aboute.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 55.
And openly hath goven him a falle.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.

30W. You.

And say the wordes alle on rowe,
As annn I wole yow schowe.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. li. f. 128.

3OWLE. (1) Yule; Christmas.

Thys ys the furste day of *yeule*,
That thy God was borna withowt dola.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 90.

2) To yell; to howl.

The kyng passed therhy as the greyhound was
that kept his lord and his maystre, and the grey-
hound arose agayn hem, and bygan to *yeule* upon
hem.

MS. Bodl. 546.

3OWTHEDE. Youth. (*A.-S.*)

Now, Lorde, gif it thi wille bee,
In *youthe*de penance send thou mee,
And welthe appone myne eide.

Iseubran, 60.

3OWULY. Gay.

Mocha of this herbe to seeth thu take
In water, and a batha thow make;
Hyt schal the make lytt and joly,
And also lykyng and *youwuly*.

Reliq. Antiq. I. 196.

3OWYNG. Young.

When I was *youwyng*, as now er ys,
Than beyd I never a fayrer lyfe.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 61.

3OXE. The hiccough.

Tak sawge, and poune hit smal, and tempre hit
with aysel, and swolue thurof ij. tymes or iij. and
that wile stanch the *youre*.

MS. in Mr. Pettigrew's Possession, xv. Cent.

3OYNG. Young. Pr. Parv. p. 268.

3UNCH. Young.

JUNGTHE. Youth.

Or yf thou vowe yn *jungthe* or eide,

MS. Hart. 1701, f. 19.

3WRH. Through.

Mi palefrey is of tre,
Wiht nayles naylede *3wrh* me,
Ne is more sorwe to se,
Certes noon more oo may be.

Reliq. Antiq. II. 119.

3YF. To give.

Gyftys y hur *3yf* wolde
Of sylvyr and of ryche golde.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 37.

3YLDE. To requite. (*A.-S.*)

Alla that have my *fadur* slawe,
And brogt hym owf of hys lyfe dawa,
I schalle them *3yde*.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 37.

3YNDE. End.

And the begger at the townes *3ynde*,
To hym wedlokk ys as free
As to the ryallest kyng of kynde,
For alle ys hut oon dygnyté.

MS. Cantab. FF. 38, f. 48.

3YNG. Young.

Princes proude that beth lo pres,
I wol ou telle thing out lees;
In Chylye was a noble kyng.
Fair and strong, and sumdel *3yng*.

Fernon MS. Bodl. Libr. f. 300.

Thao spekyth Octavyon the *3yng*
Fulle feyre to hys lorde the kyng.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 93.

3YNGE. To go; to proceed.

Make thy clerk before the *3yng*e
To bera lytt and belle ryng.

MS. Cotton. Clew. A. II. f. 151.

3YS. Yes.

Be God, seid the scheperde, *3ys*;
Nay, seid oure kyng, I wys
Noyt for a tuos of wyne!

MS. Cantab. FF. v. 48, f. 53.

3ysse, quod the fischer, y sawe hyt,
The batell to the darke nyght.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 206.

3YT. Yet. Eglamour, 76, 320.

And he schalle be thyn own fere,
Some wytt of hym *3yt* may thou lere.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 241.

Y do the wile for to wyle,
Y sei non housbond have *3ets*;
Seye the *kyngthe* whao ys ineto,
I wol hym oo gude!

Degrevant, 806.

INDEX.

The following list merely contains explanations of the principal Abbreviations used in the foregoing pages, with short references to those books and romances which are most frequently cited. The titles of the books from which the quotations are made have, however, been generally given with too much minuteness to require any further explanation.

Abc. Abecedarium.

Addit. Additional Manuscripts, a miscellaneous Collection in the British Museum so called.

Alia. Allsaunders.

Allsaunders. Weber, vol. I.

Amadace. Three early English metrical Romances, 4to. London, 1842.

Amadas. Weber, vol. III.

Amis and Amiloun. Weber, vol. II.

A.-N. Anglo-Norman.

Ance. Ancient.

Ana. S. Ancient Songs.

Angl. Anglia.

Antiq. Culina. Antiquitates Culinarie, or curious Tracts relating to the Culinary Affairs of the Old English. By R. Warner, 4to. 1791.

Apol. Loll. An Apology for Lollard Doctrines, attributed to Wickliffe, now first printed from a Manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. 4to. Lond. 1842.

App. Appendix.

Arch. Archæologie; archaism.

Arthur and Merlin. A metrical Romance preserved in the Auchinleck MS. at Edinburgh, and published by the Abbotsoford Club, under the editorial care of Mr. W. B. D. D. Turnbull. The extracts given from this work in the foregoing pages will be found in many cases to vary from the printed text, which is so incorrectly edited as to be of no authority.

A.-S. Anglo-Saxon.

Bone Florence of Rome. A metrical Romance, Ritson, vol. III.

Brit. Bibl. British Bibliographer, by Sir Egerton Brydges, 1810.

Camd. Cambridge.

Can. T. The Canterbury Tales.

Cat. Catalogue.

Cath. Angl. Catholicon Anglicum, an early English and Latin Dictionary, a MS. of which is in the British Museum.

Chaucer. Tyrwhitt's text has been used, but the references will generally also apply to Mr. Wright's improved edition, the first volume of which has just appeared.

Chronicle of England. Ritson, vol. II.

Chron. Mirab. Chronicon Mirabile, or Extracts from Parish Registers. 8vo. Lond. 1841.

Cleas. Weber, vol. I.

Const. Mason. An early English Poem, printed in my 'Early History of Freemasonry in England.' 8vo. Lond. 1844.

Corr. Correspondence.

Cov. Myst. Ludus Coventrie, a Collection of Mysteries formerly represented at Coventry on the Feast of Corpus Christi. 8vo. 1441.

Dan. Danish.

Degrevant. A metrical Romance, Thornton Romances, Camden Soc. 1844, p. 177.

Depos. R. II. Alliterative Poem on the Deposition of Richard II. Edited by Thomas Wright, M.A. 4to. Lond. 1838.

Deser. Description.

Diad. Dialect; dialogue.

Diet. Dictionary.

Dictionary. A new English Dictionary, shewing the Etymological Derivation of the English Tongue. 12mo. Lond. 1691. This is merely a translation from Skinner.

Diet. Rust. Dictionarium Rusticum, Urbanicum et Botanicum, or a Dictionary of Husbandry, &c. 3 vols. 8vo. 1726.

Diss. Dissertation.

Dram. Drama; dramatic.

Dut. Dutch.

Emaré. Ritson, vol. II.

Engl. England.

Er. Erroneously.

Erie of Tolous. Ritson, vol. III.

Excl. Exclamation.

Flor. and Blanch. Florice and Blanchefour, a metrical Romance, printed (very incorrectly) in Hertschorn's Metrical Tales. 8vo. 1829.

Fr. French.

Gaw. Syr Gawayne.

Gent. Rec. The Gentlemans Recreation. In two parts, fol. By R. Blome.

German. German.

Gl. Gloss; glossary.

Gr. Greek.

Havelok. A metrical Romance, printed by the Roxburgh Club, 1838.

Hist. Historica; history.

Hunting of the Hare. Weber, vol. III.

Illustr. Illustrations.

Ipemysdon. Weber, vol. II.

Island. Islandic.

Ital. Italian.

J. W. Isle of Wight.

Jamys. A very curious MS. of the fifteenth century in my possession, containing medical Receipts collected by "Syr Thomas Jamys, Vicar off Badseye," has been sometimes quoted as *MS. Jamys*.

Kyng Horn. Ritson, vol. II.

Kyng of Tars. Ritson, vol. II.

Lat. Latin.

- Lat. Med.* Medieval Latin.
- Lausfal.* Ritson, vol. i.
- Lay le Freine.* Waber, vol. i.
- Leg.* Legend.
- Leg. Cathol.* *Legende Catholice*, a lytic Boke of Seyntlic Gestes. Bro. Edinh. 1840. Early English Poetry from the Auchinleck MS.
- Lex. Tet.* *Lexicon Tetrastichon*. By James Howell. Fol. 1699.
- Line. Med.* A valuable early MS. of Medical Receipts in Lincoln Cathedral.
- Lob. Dis.* *Lybeaus Disconus*.
- Lybeaus Disconus.* Ritson, vol. ii.
- Mages.* The Latin Poema commonly attributed to Walter Mapes, collected and edited by Thomas Wright, Esq. M.A. 4to. 1841.
- Marg.* Margin; marginal.
- Med. Rec.* Medical receipts.
- Met. Rom.* Metrical Romances.
- Mil.* Military.
- Mir. Mag.* *Mirror for Magistrates*, reprinted in the Brit. Bibl. vol. iv.
- More.* More's MS. Additions to Ray refer to a copy of Ray, ed. 1674, with Notes by Dr. Thomas More, preserved in the British Museum. It was formerly marked MS. Sloane 454.
- Morte d'Arthur.* A very valuable alliterative metrical Romance, unpublished, and preserved in a MS. at Lincoln Cathedral of the fifteenth century. Although the editor of *Syr Gawayne* styles it a Scottish romance, I have no doubt whatever from its language that it was written in England. There appears, indeed, a confirmation of my opinion at f. 79 of the romance, "That es Lorryne alofede, as Londone es here."
- Morte d'Arthur.* The Byrth, Lyf, and Actes of Kyng Arthurb; of his Noble Knyghtes of the Rounde Table, &c. 2 vols. 4to. 1817. Repr. from Causton's edition.
- Myst.* Mysteries.
- Newce.* Newcastle.
- Nomenclator.* The Nomenclator or Remembrancer of Adrians Junius, by Higin and Fleming. 8vo. Lond. 1585.
- Nominale.* *Nominale sub compendio compilatum de fidei et mobilibus*, a large vocabulary in Latin and English. Two early MSS. of this valuable work have been used; one lent to me by Mr. Wright at the meeting of the British Archaeological Association at Winchester in 1845, the other a MS. in my own possession, illustrated by early drawings of the articles mentioned.
- Nug. Ant.* *Nugæ Antiquæ*.
- Octorian.* A metrical Romance, printed by the Percy Society. 8vo. 1844.
- Octorian.* A metrical Romance, printed by Waber, vol. iii.
- Ord. and Reg.* A Collection of Ordinances and Regulations for the Government of the Royal Household, made in divers Reigns. 4to. 1790.
- Orpheus.* Ritson, vol. ii.
- Oxf. Gloss. Arch.* A Glossary of Terms used in Grecian, Roman, Italian, and Gothic Architecture. 8vo. Oxford, 4th ed. 1845.
- P. t.* Past tense.
- Percy.* Reliques of Ancient English Poetry. 8vo. Lond. 1840.
- Piers Ploughman.* The Vision and the Creed of Piers Ploughman. With Notes, and a Glossary by Thomas Wright, M.A. 1842.
- Past.* Poetry; poetical.
- Pol.* Political.
- Pop.* Popular.
- Pop. Antiq.* Popular Antiquities.
- Prov.* Proverb; provincialism.
- Pr. Parc.* *Promptorium Parvulorum secundum vulgarem modum loquendi Orientalium Anglorum*, 1480, MS. Harl. 221, ff. 206. Printed by Pynson in 1490, and several times in the sixteenth century. The first volume of a new edition, to letter L, has been recently published by the Camden Society. The remainder is in the press, but I have seen no further than the part containing M.
- Ps. Cott.* A valuable early English metrical version of the Psalms preserved in MS. Cott. Vespas D. vii.
- Qu. Rev.* Quarterly Review.
- Rara Mat.* *Rara Mathematica*.
- Rawl.* Rawlinson's Collection of MSS. in the Bodleian Library.
- Reliq. Antiq.* *Reliquæ Antiquæ*. Scraps from Ancient MSS, edited by Thomas Wright and J. O. Halliwell. 2 vols. 8vo. 1841.
- Repr.* Reprint.
- Richard Coeur de Lion.* Weber, vol. ii.
- Rob. Glouc.* Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, ed. Nicolson. 8vo. 1810.
- Seyn Saga.* Waber, vol. iii.
- Shak.* Shakespeare.
- Shak. Lib.* Shakespeare's Library.
- Shak. Soc. Pap.* The Shakespeare Society's Papers. 8vo. 1844, &c.
- Soc.* Society.
- Span.* Spanish.
- Spens.* Spenser.
- Squire of Lowce Degre.* Ritson, vol. iii.
- Stim. Consc.* *Stimulus Conscientiæ*, an early poem by Hampole.
- Subst.* Substantive.
- Su. G.* Sulo-Gothic.
- Swed.* Swedish.
- Teut.* Teutonic.
- Torrent.* *Torrent of Portugal*, an English metrical Romance, now first published from an unique manuscript of the fifteenth century, preserved in the Chetham Library at Manchester. 8vo. Lond. 1842.
- Tr.* Translation; tract.
- Trymoure.* A metrical Romance, printed by Mr. Utersson, 1817.
- Tur. Tott.* *Tournament of Tottenham*, edited by Thomas Wright, 1836.
- Tw.* Twice.
- Union.* *Union Inventories* 4to. 1841.
- Vari. dial.* Various dialects.
- Vocab.* Vocabulary.
- Warner.* See *Antiq. Culiv.*
- Wulf. Werm.* The ancient English romance of William and the Werwolf. 4to. Lond. 1832. Edited by Sir F. Madden, for the Roxburghe Club.
- Yveine and Gaurin.* Ritson, vol. i.

SPECIMENS OF THE EARLY ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED.

- (1) *From Simon de Ghent's Rule of Nuns, of the earlier part of the thirteenth century.*

Holy men 7 boli wummen beoð of alle von-
dungen swuðest ofte i-tempted, 7 han to
goddre heale; vor iþe vibte ageines han, heo
bigiteð þe blisfule kempene cruue. Lo! þauh
hwu he meneð bam bi Jeremie: *persecutores
nostri velocius aquila celi, super montes
persecuti sunt nos; in deserto insidiati
sunt nobis.* þet is, ure wiðerwines beoð
swifture þen þe earne; up oðe hulles heo
clumben efter us, 7 þer futben mid us, 7 get
iðe wildernesse beo aspieden us to slea. Ure
wiðerwines beoð þreo: þe veond, þe world,
7 ure awune vicas, ase ich er seide. Liht-
liche ne mei me nout oþerhule i-cnoven hwuc
of þeos þreo weorðeð bim; vor everiehon
helpeð oþer, þauh þe veond kundeliche eggeð
us to atteresse, as to prude, to overbowe, to
onde, 7 to wreððe, 7 to hore attri kundles,
þet beoð her efter i-nemmed, þet flesb put
propremen toward wetnesse, 7 toward cise,
7 toward softnesse, ant te world hit mon
giseu wordes weole, 7 wunne 7 wurcþipe,
7 oþer swache ginegoven, þet bidweolieð
kang men to luvien one seheadewe. þeos
wiðerwines, be seið, volnwed us on bulles, 7
awaiteð us iðe wildernesse, bu heo us muwen
bermen. Hul, þet is heih lif, þer þes deofles
assauz beoð ofte strengest; wildernesse, þet
is unlich lif of anere wuninge, vor also ase ine
wildernesse beoð alle wilde bestes, 7 nulleð
nout i-þolen monnes neihlechange, aub fleoð
hwon heo ham i-berede oþer i-seoð, also sebulen
aneren over alle oþre wummen beon wilde o
þisse wise, 7 poonne beoð heo over alle upre
leovest to ure Loverde, 7 swetest bim puncheð
ham; vor of alle flesches þeonne is wilde deores
flescha leovest 7 swetest, i þisse wildernesse
wende nre Loverdes fote, ase Exode telleð, tou-
ward ted eadie londe of Jerusalem, þet be ham
hefde bihoten. And ge, mine leove austren,
wendeð bi þen like weie toward te heie Jeru-
salem, to þe kinedom þ he haveð bihoten
his i-corene. Goð þauh ful wartliche, vor i þisse
wildernesse beoð monie nvele bestes; liun of
prude, neddre of attri onde, unicorn of wreððe,
beore of dead slouhðe, vox of giscunge, suwe
of givernesse, scorpiun mid te teile of stin-

kinde lecherie, þet is golnesse. Her beoð nu
a-reawe i-told þe-seoven heaved sunnen.

- (2) *Hymn to the Virgin, time of Henry III.*

Blessed beo tho, lavedi,
ful of hovenne blisse,
Swete flur of parais,
moder of milternesse;
Thu praye Jhesu Crist thi sone,
that he me i-wisse,
Thare a londe al swo the beo,
that he me ne i-misse.

Of the, faire lavedi, mio oreisoo
ich wile biginnen!
Thi deore swete sunnes love
thu lere me to winnen.
Wel ofte ich alke eod sowa make,
oe mai ich nevere blinnen,
Bote thu, thruth thi milde mod,
bringe me out of sunne.

Ofte ihc seke merci,
thin swete name ich calla:
Mi ðeche is foul, this world is fals,
thu loka that ich ne faile.
Lavedi freo, thu schild me
fram the pine of helle!
And send me into that blisse
that tungs ne mai tellen.

Mine werkes, lavedi,
heo makleth me ful won;
Wel ofte ich clepia and calle,
thu i-her me for than,
Bote ic chabbe the help of the,
other I oe kas;
Help thu me, ful wel thu mist,
thu helpest moni a man.

i-blessed beo thu, lavedi,
so fair and so briht;
Al mio hope is uppon the
bi dai and bi night.
Helpe, thruth thio milde mode,
for wel wel thu mist,
That ich nevere for feondes sake
far-go thio eche biht.

Briht and acene quen of hovenne,
ich bilde thin sunnes hore;
The sunnes that ich hebbe i-cou,
heo reweth ma ful sore.
Wel ofte ich chabbe the fur-saker,
the wil ich never eft more;
Lavedi, for thine sake,
treuthen feondes lore.

I-blissed beo thu, lavedi,
so feir and so hende;
Thu prais Jhesu Crist thi sone,
that he ma i-sende,
Whare a londe al swo ich beo,
er leh honne wende,
That ich mote in yarais
woulen withuten ende.

Bricht and scena quen of storce,
so me liht and lere,
In this false fikele world
so me led and steore,
That ich at min ende dal
ne habbe non feond to fere;
Jhesu, mit ti swete blod,
thu bohtest me ful dere.

Jhesu, seinte Marie sone,
thu i-her thin moder bone;
To the ne dar i clepen noht,
to hire ich make min mene;
Thu do that ich for hire sake
beo i-maked so cleme,
That ich noht at dai of doma
beo fliemed of thin excuse.

MS. Egerton 613, *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 102-3.

(3) *From the Harrowing of Hell, MS. Digby 86,
time of Edward I.*

Hou Jhesu Crist herowede helle,
Of harde gates leh willea tella.
Leva frend, nou beth stille,
Le-teth that ich tellen wille,
Ou Jhesu fader him bihouste,
And Adam hout of helle broute.
In helle was Adam and Eva,
That weren Jhesu Crist wel levs;
And Seint Johan the Boptist,
That was newen Jhesu Crist;
Davit the prophete and Abraham,
For the sunnes of Adam;
And moni other holi mon,
Mo then leh ou tellen con;
Till Jhesu fader nom fles and blod
Of the maiden Marie god,
And suth then was don ful michel some,
Bondan and beten and maked ful tome,
Tille that Gode Friday at noon,
Thenne he was on rode i-don,
His honden from his body wonden,
Nit here mihte hoe him shenden,
To helle some he nom gate
Adam and Eva hout to take;
Tho the he to helle cam,
Suche wordes he bigan.

(4) *From 'Cokaygne,' a poem written very early
in the fourteenth century.*

Ther is a wel fair abbel,
Of white monkes, and of grel,
Ther beth bowris and halles;
Al of pastels beth the wallis,
Of fleis, of fise, and rich met,
The likfullist that man mai et.
Fluren cakes beth the schingles alle,
Of chercha, cloister, bourre and halles.
The pinnes beth fat pottinges,
Rich met to princeis and kinges.
Ther is a cloister fair and ligh,
Brod and lang, of sembligh.
The pilers of that cloister alle
Beth i-turned of cristale,
With harlas and capitale
Of grene laspe and reda corale.

In the prair is e tre
Swithe likful for to se,
The rote is gingevir and galingale,
The slouns both al sedwale.
Tria maces beth the flure,
The rind camel of swet odor;
Tha frute gilsfre of gode smakke,
Of cucubes ther nis no lakke.

MS. Harl. 913, f. 4.

(5) *From the Proverbs of Hendyng, MS. Harl.
2253, time of Edward II.*

Mon that wol of wysdam heren,
At wyse Hendyng ha may lernen,
That wes Marcolves sone;
Gode thonkes ant monie thewes
For te teche fele shrowes,
For that wes ever is wone.
Jhesu Crist, al folkes red,
That for us elle tholeded
Upon the rode tre,
Lena us alle to ben wys,
Ant to ende in his servys!
Amen, par charite!
'God bigynning maketh god endyng.'
Quoth Hendyng.

Wyt ant wysdom lorneth jerne,
Ant luke that none other werue
To be wys ant hende;
For betere were to buce wis,
Then for to where seh ant grys.
Wher so mon shal endyng,
'Wyt ant wysdom is god waryoun,'
Quoth Hendyng.

Ne may no mon that is in londe,
For nothyng that he con fonde,
Wonen at home ant spede;
So fele thewes for te leome,
Ase he that hath y-sotht georne
In wel fele theode.
'Ase fele thede, ase fole thewes,'
Quoth Hendyng.

(6) *The Creed, from a MS. written in the reign
of Edward III.*

I belyve in God, fader almytyl, maker of hevena
and of erthe, and in Jhesu Crist, the sone of hym
only oure lord, the wuche is conceyved of the holy
gost, y-born of Maria mayden, suffrede passoun
under Pounce Pilate, y-crucified, ded, and buried,
wente down in to helle, the thridde day ha roos
from dethe, he steyet up to bevenes, he sitteth on
the righ syde of God the fader almytyl, thennes he is
to come to deme the queke and the dede. I belyve
in the holy gost, holy chircha general, the com-
mynung of haleswes, the forgyfensse of synnes, the
rysing of flech, and the lyf whit-oute ende. Amen.

(7) *From a poem on blood-letting, written about
A.D. 1380.*

Meystris that uthyth blode letyng.
And therwyth giteth powe levyng.
Here ye may lere wysdom ful gode,
In what place ye schulle let blode
In man, woman, end in child.
For avclys that ben wyk and wilde.
Weynis ther ben .xxa.¹¹ and two
That on a man mot ben undre;
.xvj. in the heved ful riht.
And .xvj. beneth in pow l-pyht.

In what place they schel be founde,
I schal yow telle in a stounde.
Besydis the ere ther ben two,
That on a mao mot ben undo
To kepe hys heved fro evyl turnyng.
And fro the scalle, wythout leasyng.
Two at the templeys thay mot blede
For stoppyng of kynde, as I rode.
And on is in the mydde for-herede,
For lepre sausefeme mot blede.
Above the nose there is on,
Fur fuethyng mot be undon;
And also whan eyheo ben sore,
Aod for resyng gout everemore.
Two they ben at the eyhen ende,
Whan they beth blyert for to emende,
And for that cometh of smokyng,
I wol tel yow no lesyng.
At the holle of the yrot ther ben two,
That for lepre and streyt blyert mot be undo:
In the lyppys .iiij. ther ben gode to bledene,
As I yow telle now bydene;
Two by the eyhen sbowen also,
I telle yow there ben two
For sor of the mowthe to blede,
What hyt is I fynde as I rede.
Two under the tongue without lese
Mot blede for the squymae;
And when the towng is akyng
Throgt any mener swollyinge.

(8) *From an astrological MS. written about the year 1400.*

Man born wile the sonne is in Cankyr, that is the xliij. day in Jun tyl the xliij. day in Jul, xxx. day, is whit colord, femynin herte; but he be born the ovr of Mars or of Sol or of Jupiter, man bold and hardy, and aly knowh to falsehede and treowne, fayr spekere and evil spekere, sod suptyl and wily and fals, broken in arm or in face, desene in cheyl or nere, makyl wytty and mikyl onwis and onkynde, and fals in fele thingis in word and dede; shrew to woordin wyth, hetyd of fele and of wol fewe lowyd; a woman schel make him to slone; he schal lovin a woman brown of complexoun and of better hind than is hymself; he schal lovin no man but for hils awne profyt.

(9) *A song, temp. Henry VI.*

What so mene seyne,
Love is no payne
To theme sertejns
Butt verians;
For they constreyne
Ther hertes to feyne,
Ther mowthis to pleyne
Ther displeasours.
Whych is in dede
Butt feynyd drede,
So God me spede i
And dowbilnys.
Ther othis to bede,
Ther lyrys to lede,
And proferith mede
New-fengellenys.
For whenne they pray,
Ye shalle have nay,
What so they say,
Beware, for shame.
For every daye
They waite ther pray,

Wher so they may,
And meke butt game.
Thenne armyth mo
Ye may waite as
They be so fre
In evry place:
Hitt were pete
Butt they shold be
Bagelid, perdic,
Withowtyn grace.

MS. Cantab. Ff. 1. 6, f. 48.

(10) *Extract from the Romance of Sir Perceval, written about 1440.*

Thofe he were of no pryde,
Forthimre ganne he glyde
Tille a chamber ther besyde,
Moo sellys to see;
Riche clothes fande he sprede,
A lady slepande on a bedde,
He said, "Forsothe, a tokyne to wedde
Salle thou lefe with mee."
Ther he kyate that swete thyng,
Of hir fynger he take a ryng,
His awne modir takynnyng
He lefte with that fre.
He weot forthe to his mere,
Tuke with hym his schorte spere,
Lepe one lofte as he was ere,
His way rydes he.
Now on his way rydes he,
Moo sellys to see;
A knyghte wolde he nedis bee
Withowtten any baile.
He come ther the kyng was
Servede of the frate mone,
To hym was the maste has
That the childe hade;
And thare made he no leit
At yete, dore ne wykett,
Bot in graythei he gett,
Syche maiestres he made!
At his first in comyng,
His mere withowttene saylyng
Kyste the forhevede of the kyng,
So nerehande he rade!
The kyng had ferly thaas,
And up his hande ganne he taas,
And putt it forthir hym fraa
The mowthe of the mere.
He saide, "Faire childe and free,
Stonde stille besyde mere,
Aod telle me wythene that thou bee,
And what thou wille here."
Thanne saide the sole of the filde,
"I ame myne awne modirs childe
Comene fro the woddes wylde
Tille Arthure the durre;
Jisterday saw I knyghtis three,
Siche one saile thou make mee
On this mere by-for the,
Thi mete or thou schere!"

(11) *From MS. Porkington 10, written in the reign of Edward IV.*

God that dyed for us alle,
And drank bothe eyell and galle,
He bryng us alle oute off bele;
And gyre hym good lyve and long,
That woll attend to my song,
And herkyn on to my taile.

Ther dwelyd a man in my contré,
 The wyche hade wyvyn thre
 Yn proses of certyn tyme;
 Be hys fyrst wyffe a chyld he had,
 The wyche was a propre lad
 And ryght an heppy hynd;
 And his fader lovyd hym ryght welie,
 Hys steppe-dame lovyd hym never a delle,
 I telle yow as y thynke;
 She thought hyt lost be the rode
 Alle that ever dyd hym good,
 Off mette other of drynke;
 Not halfe ynowe thereof he had,
 And yit in faythe hit was fulle bad,
 And eile hyr thought yt lost.
 Y pray God evyll mot seche fare,
 For oft sche dyde hym moche care,
 As for forthe as sche durst;
 She good wyffe to hyr husbond yow say,
 For to put away this boy
 Y hold yt for the beste;
 In fayth he hys a lether lade,
 Y wold som other man hym had,
 That beter mygt hym chaste.
 Than none spake the good man,
 And to hys wyff sayd he then,
 He ys but yong of age,
 He schall be with us lenger,
 Tyll that he be strengier,
 To wyn beter wage.
 We have a mane a strong freke,
 The wyche one fyld kypythe owr nette,
 And slepyth half the day;
 He schall come home be Mary myld,
 And to the fyld schalle go the chyld,
 And kepe hem yf he may

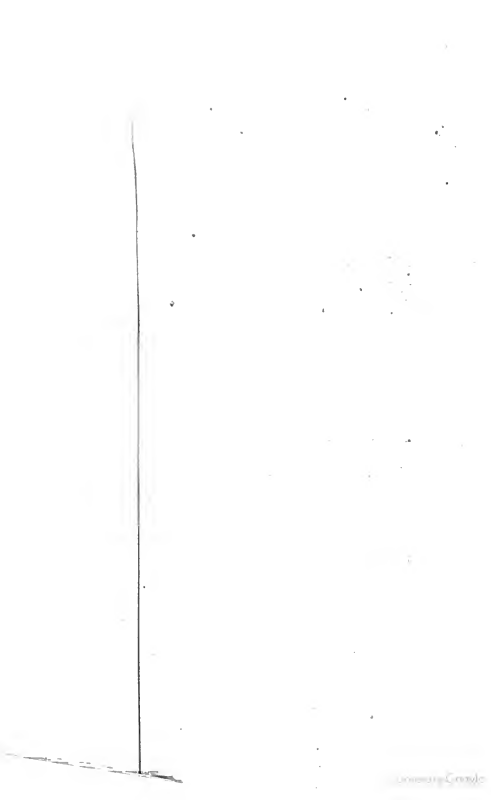
(12) *A letter, temp. Henry VIII.*

Ryghte honorable and my syngular goode lord
 and mayster, ell circumstanceys and thankes sett
 aside, plesithe yt your good lordeshippe to be ad-
 vertithd, that where I was constitute and made by
 youre honorable desire and commaundment com-
 missarie generall of the dyocese of Saynte Asaph,
 I have done my dyligens and dutie for the expul-
 syng and takynge awaye of certen abusions, super-
 sticions, and hypocryses used within the said dyocese
 of Saynte Asaph, acordynge to the kynges honorable
 edictes and Injunctions therein made. That notwith-
 stondinge, there ys an Image of Darvellgadarn within
 the said dyocese, in whome the people have so grete
 confidence, hope, and truste, that they cumme
 daylye a pillgrimage unto hym, somme withe kyne,
 vther with oxen or horsis, and the reste withe money,
 insomuche that there was fyve or syxe hundrethe
 pillgrames, to a mans estimation, that offered to the
 said Image the fyfte daie of this presente monethe
 of Aprill. The innocent people hathe ben sore
 elusyd and entised to worshippe the said Image, in-
 somuche that there is a comyn sayinge as yet
 amongst them that whosoever will offer anie thinge
 to the said Image of Darvellgadarn, he hathe power
 to fetch him or them that so offers oute of hell
 when they be dampned. Therefore, for the reforma-
 tion and amendment of the premises, I wolde
 gladlie knowe by this bearer youre honorable pleasure
 and will, as knowithe God, who ever preservz your
 lordeshippe longe in welthe and honor. Written
 in Northe Wales, the vj. daie of this presente
 Aprill.

Yourre hedmen and dayeie orator by dutie,

ELIS PRICE.

THE END.





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